as.follows: Captain, Chouder, (Charles.) First Mate, William Bila. Second do., Henry Loton. Passengers-Senoro do la Soto, and two servants; Rev. Mr. Simpson, Missionary. Seamen-John Boyd, Jacob Adler, Peter Williams, Theodote Yunes, Jesus Santa Maria. Cook-John -Steward-Henry Thine.

14.

Should we sink our fate will be known by the finder of this bottle; the finder will ease write to Triest, to the firm of De Soto y Guallado Calle del Sol. No: 45.

The Advertiger.

EDGEFIELD C. H

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

R. 'The Communication from Red Hill was not received until Monday, and cannot be published until our next. Our Correspondents are informed that our Paper is made up by Tuesday evening and struck of on Wednesday. Monday and Tuesday are usually devoted to the Editorial and Advertising columns, and no Communications unless yery short or on some pressing subject, are published, unless sooner received.

We have been asked by many friends to enter into a defence of those measures of the Legislature, which have been so vehemently assailed by the Red Hill Meeting. A sense of duty leaves us no alternative; and relying more upon the strength of our cause than our own powers, we go into the matter with a perfect confidence of success.

We must ask the patient attention of the reader, as we cannot within a reasonable limit, give our views fully in the present No. As the late act for the relief of Charleston, has produced the opposition which we have seen in a part of our District, we will commence with a consideration of that measure.

The recent fire at Charleston is a great public calamity. This is the true ground upon which the measure of relief should be defended, and we feel assured that it can be maintained. The very assembling of the Legislature is proof that some mighty event involving the dearest and highest interests of the State had transpired since the regular Session, and that His Excellency under a solemu scuse of duty had convened it, that by their united counsels and labors they might adopt that course which would conduce most to the honor and interests of the country. "The Fire in Charleston laid waste 145 acres of the most populous part of the City, destrayed buildings and their contents to the amount of three or four millions of dollars, deprived numbers of industrious men of the means of restoring their broken fortunes, greatly injured all the Insurance Offices of the State and baukrupted some, deprived Bank debtors of the means not only of paying their present debts but of procuring future loans and facilities, put to hazard the ultimate success of our great national plans of improvement, the Western Rail Road and Domestic Im porting Company, and threatens to jeopardize the future prosperity and character and standing of the State." This was the view taken of the calamity by His Excellency in the Proclamation which assembled the Legislature, and who can maintain that a mass of facts was not presented which demanded the interposition of that Body with the the business of Agriculture, and with our view of mitigating as far as it could, the blow which produced such wile-spreadmischief. It is a mistake to suppose that ished in greatest luxuriance our valuable the State was called upon to extend its arm in aid of individuals. It is all-important to and we are old enough to remember when preserve the distinction. A man who has some of the desolate fields around us vied lost his all in Charleston is no more entitled to the protection of the State than a citizen of the West. The time is fast approaching of Red Hill. No one believes more firmly than we do in the force and wisdom of the principle, that individuals should be left to their own industry & enterprize to relieve themselves from pecuniary misfortune ; and however much there might have been to, excite our sympathies and prompt to benevolence in contemplating the ruin of thousands of our fellow oitizens in our "chief City," still, if this was the only light in which it could be viewed, the question would assume a different aspect. But this is not the case . The State is the sufferer Is it not a public calamity that our chief City is in ashes, that our Insurance Offices are exhausted of their capital, that pecuniary facilities are no longer afforded and that thousands of our enterprizing citizens are interdicted the means of making honorable exertions and that the grand schemes of Improvement in which every man of the State has so large an interest must be suspended indefinitely, and perhaps never resumed! Are we prepared to abandou the glorious work in which the South is now engaged; a work which when completed, consummates our commercial independence, and scatters abroad upon our citizens millions and millions which in our folly we. have hererofore poured into the overflowing laps of others! Where is the Carolinian who is not ready, not only to say, God speed, but to put his own shoulders to the wheel, and aid in its accomplishment! It is not a mere chimera, that Charleston is capable of being made the grand Com- of our great mineral resources, our Iron, mercial Emporium of the South and South our Lead of our beds of Marl, more pre-

ing every minute to sink." Our names are It wash delusion which made us pay othersfor doing our large Export and Import. business and give them all the benefits of the trade. We are fast learning, the truth that Commerce is necessary to the civilization and refinement of a people, and that the solid interests of, our State will be promoted by its encouragement. The merchants' Convention which sat at 'Augusta has shed a flood upon this subject, and we will draw from the able Report of Mr. McDuffie a few leading and important facts. In 1836 the whole Import of the U. States amounted to about 190 millions of dollars. Those of New York alone amounted to 118 millions, whilst those of all the Atlantic States South of the Potomac and the States on the gulf of Mexico amounted to 20 millions and those of S. Carolina and Georgia to only 3,400 000. The Domestic Exports of the United States amounted to 107 millions, of which New York exported only

19,800,000 against an import of 118,000,-000, whilst the States South and South West exported 78,000,000 against an Import of 20,000,000, and South Carolina and Georgia exported 24,000,000 against an import of 3,400,000. It is believed that in that year, the South and West sustained by the circuitous course of their trade a loss of about 11,000,000 and South Carolina and Georgia not less than 3 millions, upwards of 70,000,000 of merchandize being imported by our more enterprising neigh-

hors in exchange for our staples. We are not disposed to wage war against others because they have been truer to their interests than we have been to our's : but in the name of patriotism and of interest we would ask, how long are we to continue the slaves of our more enterprizing countrymen! Every man among us is largely interested in the business of a direct trade,-Here is common ground on which all may stand. Are we to pause in the matter because of a calamity which has deprived us of a portion of capital which would have been directed to this end, when it is fully and completely in our power to go on with it? It cannot be disguised that upon Charleston more than any other point depends the accomplishment. Without the active, efficient aid of her citizens, we can do noth-

ing. We had the assurance of her authorities that she was paralysed by the recent conflagration, and that without the assistance asked of the Legislature, our schemes for the extension of trade and commerce were prostrate. And could it be otherwise? One third of the City in ashes, a destruction so deep and -widespread, as to effect to some extent every person in it; the most calamitous fire under the circumstances. which ever occurred in this country: when we consider this in connection with the deranged monetary condition of the country. the importance of the enterprize and the amount of capital necessary for its completion is it a matter for astonishment that Charleston should call for aid! She has called and in so doing has thrown the responsibility upon the State.

It is no figure, we think to say, that a risis is brought about by the fire at Charleston, and shall we ignobly fall before the force of the blow, or shall we, in the true spirit of men and patriots, redouble our exertions! Does it become us to falter, to hesitate! The time has come when the people of South Carolina should no longer continue blind to their own interests. Our attention has been exclusively direct exhausted soils, our resources are becoming crippled. Regions where once flour productions, are now cursed with sterility, in productiveness with the fertile lands rand, died at his hotel Rue St. Florentin, when, unless we get wisdom soon, we will become as some of the oace fertile regions of the Eastern world; when like parts of Syria and Palestine, portions of Asia Minor and other countries we will sink down into a condition of hopeless barrenness. It has been said by travellers that large tracts of country, which some thousand years ago tion called during the day to inquire after supported a dense and thriving population, afford not now sufficient vegetation to supnly the easily satisfied wants of the solitary Camel. It is too much the character of our People to work their land to death, and then flee in pursuit of a virgin soil. With one of the most favored countries upon splendid funeral cortege, among which earth, they avail themselves of but few of its advantages. What is to be done to give activity to our energies; to stay the rapid deterioration of our lands, and to hold out the strong inducements of successful the chuch, in 1780 he was appointed genelabor and enterprize? We must develop ral agent for the country. In 1788 he was our varied resources; with an improved system of Agriculture, the attention of the People must be roused to other schemes of dent of Rome, and resigning his bisopric he Improvement. We must point them to the was elected a member of the Paris Direcadvantages of our Commerce-we must tell tory. To 1792, returning from England them of the millions which will flow in upon us from the fertile West, if we e-tablish our connection with it-we must point them to the broad Ocean, and convince them that if true to themselves, in a short time Carolina Vessels will be at our wharves laden with the choicest treasures of every was released by the Pope from his ecclesiclime. We must tell thent of our own asticalties, and married. In 1806 Napole-hitherto neglected, and despised treasures, an, Emperor, created him Prince of Bene-West. The attention of the people has cious than Gold-yes, we must do this, and In 1815 he was again Foreign Minister

dicious policy, must as far as it 'can, give its aid to these great objects of public utility. Look at our, own North. With all the advantages derived from Tariffs, and Government protection, much still must be ac corded to the energies of her own People. See her extensive system of Rail Roads, Canals, river communications, and see the flag of the enterprizing, adventurous Northerner unfurled in every sea. See the heavy tax, a tax more onerous than all the Tariffs, which we pay upon our indolence It is true we have squandered thousands and hundreds of thousands upon objects of Internal Improvement, but the fault is not in the thing itself, but in the want of a wise and judicious system. Are we to abandon these enterprizes altogether! Are we to suffer these monuments of civilization and refinement to crumble into dust, and leave to the future historian the task of writing the mournful epitaph of a People, who fell from their high and palmy state of prosperi ty into a condition of barbarian degeneracy Look at our Sister States. See N. York; with her Rivers all open and navigable; her magnificent Canals, her gigantic system of Internal Improvement-see her great City, one of the most Commercial in the world, and controlling four fifths of the commerce of the Union-see the numerou-Towns and Villages which meet the traveller at every step, as he journeys through her Territory. Look at Pennsylvania, When

her works now in progress shall becompleted, she will have about 900 miles of Rail Road, and with her Canals, about 2000 miles, running into every part of her Territory, and giving life and activity to her vast population. Ohio is contending with her eller sisters, and with her Rail Roads and Canals establishing her connection with New York and Pennsylvania. See Maryland and Virginia striking for the Ohio River, and vieing with the North for that rade with the West which if secured will bring such wealth to her citizens. At the late Session. Virginia appropriated three millions of dollars to Internal Improvement -We have commenced the noble work, and I t us permit no obstacle to arrest the lofty purpose. We must go on, or our's will be the mournful destiny to be left behind in the honorable struggle for wealth, for glory and for nower.

We have thus, hurriedly and feebly addressed a few patriotic considerations to our reader. If this were all however, it might he said that we had failed in our purpose. There are many who upon such general grounds, would never support any public measure, and they require that we should not stop tere. It is our decided conviction that there has been much improvident legislation upon the subject of Internal Improvement, and we have often expressed this opinion in other places. Withholding this important power from the General Government, we commit its exercise to the respective States, and we have yet to learn that any one among us, would advise the suicidal policy of abandoning it altogether, In our next we will resume the subject, ind we pledge ourselves to prove that as far as human foresight can perceive, the State can lose nothing by the. Act for Rebuilding Charleston, but that it will be largely benefitted; that the true and monicd interests of the People of Edgefield were con-

sulted by those of their Representatives who voted for the measure, and that to their uind, these interests have not only beet

before the end of the year. He remained | plished-and that is, by making a current near the throne however as Chamberlain till 1830, when he was appointed by Louis Philippe, Ambassador to London, where he remained till 1831. Since then, he has lived in retirement. In Talleyrand two or three generations, and more dynasties have seen the most remarkadle man of their cri N. Y. Sun.

From the New York Star. IMPORTANT MERCANTILE IN-FORMATION.

OPENING THE INDIA TRADE TO AMERI AN VESSELS .- The British Government of ludia under date of an order in Council at Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1837, republished in the Singapore Free. Press, Feb. 1, 1838, have opened the trade between India and Canion to American vessels, thus repealing, for our benefit, the prohibition of the Con vention of Commerce he tween the United States and Great Britain, signed at London July 31, 1815.

Foreign ships from any port in Europe and America while in amity with Great Britain, may thus freely enter all the East India ports, whether from their own or foreign ports, to import goods of their own countries, and to export from such India sea-ports to any country whatever. Naval and military stores excepted in time of war between Great Britain and other powers, nor to 'export British goods from one British India port to another on freight, or otherwise; but nevertheless, the original inward cargoes of such ships may be discharged at different British ports, and the outward cargoes may be laden at different British ports for their foreign destinations The carrying trade is thus thrown open to us.

No cargo, however, to be taken in American vessels from China to India, the produce of a foreign country to India ; not American vessels the produce and manulactures of our country.

A SAD INCIDENT .- The subject of the coroner's'inquest mentioned yesterday, was a young woman in the employ of Mr evy, merchant, in Chesnut near fifth street. She was of English parentage, we learn and crossed the Atlantic to this city about eighteen months or two years ago. Pleasant in disposition and ways, and attractive in person, she was addressed by the mate of the vessel in which she came, and mutual engagement of marriage followed The "mate" was to return to England, and then recross the ocean, to add another claim to his companionable name. The character which to his young woman,who. judging from the item in vestsrday' National Gazette, and what we have since incidentally learned, must have been sevcral years, younger than previously report ed,-sustained to her death, was irreproachable and pure in every respect. Industrions and prudent, she had saved a considerable amount of money from her honest carnings. which had been deposited for her in a Sayings distinution. When the appointed pened some time since arrived, for the return of her atlianced husband, he came not .-Week after week passed by, but nothing of the mate. At last, such ened at heart with hopes acferred, and darkened in spirit with unfulfilled expectancy, she sank under her disappointment, and settled into a subdued but intal melanchoiy. The observation of the laminy for several days before her death. led them to experience many apprehensions; but nothing could be done in mitigation of her sorrows and her purpose of selfdestruction could of course be known only to herself. On the day of the suicide, late in the afternoon, she asked for a pen and ink. after which it is believed she wrote a letter, though it has not since been found. The rest is known. The poor girl, unable to

bear the neavy burden life, destroyed her self in the Delaware,-leaving behind he the memory of her certain innocence, and pittable misfortunes,-and proving too truly the force of the tuneful adage;-Parting from those we love is but sweet sorrow

When some few weeks may bring the wanderershome. How different, when to morrow and to morrow

n a casterly direction;" There is something which appears to us upremely ridiculous in this theory. , The whole body of water in the Gulf of Mexico. by means of this submarine volcano, is beated of an uniform heat, and that is kept up of an equal temper sture, month after month and year after year, showing that the fires of the volcano never slumber, or rage with unequal violence-and what is, if possible, more extraordinary, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are heated to precisely he same degree of heat, as the waters of the Carribean-sea!

There can be no reasonable doubt that the current of the Galf Str am is caused by the trade winds in the castward, which force a body of water towards the Brazil coast, and among the west India Islands. It is well known that vessels bound to Incia invariably meet with a strong current between the equinoctial line and the latitude of 10.5 north, setting to the westward. It is also equally well known to navigators that there is a strong current setting northwardly and west wardly along the Brazil shore; and if a vessell bound far south should unfortunately happen to make the land to the westward (or leeward) of Cape St. Roque, it would e bootless to attempt to beat to windward against the trade wind and a strong current -she would find it necessary to return northward until she reached the latitude of variable winds, and then make another attempt to get far enough to the castward to weather the Brazil shore.

This vast body of water is thus forced long the shores of Brazil and Guinana, un til it enters the Carribean sea, from which it has no on let excepting through the strait formed by Cape Catouche, the north easternmost extremity of Yucatan, and Cape St. Antonio, the western point of Cuba .-Through this strait the current sets at the rate of two or three knots an hour Here this water of the tropical seas is combined with the waters of the Mississippi, the Balize, the Del Norte, and numerous rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico. and is impelled along the coast of Cuba until it strikes the Bahama Banks, where it receives another very considerable acces sion by the currents which are continually setting through the Old Bahama and the New Providence channels. It then is forced to the northward, along the coast of florida and the middle States-the stream becoming wider the farther it extends north, and gradually changing its temperatureuntil it strikes the Bank of St. George' when it branches off to the eastward, and s lost somewhere in the ocean between the Western and the Canary Islands.

A current of a similar nature, although not so strong is experienced to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, which extends oug the Isle of Mozambique to Lagullus Bank. It is doubtless caused by the trade wind forcing the water towards the coast of Africa; but here it is not forced into a arrow passage, as is the case with the Julf Stream. The temperature of the urrent off the Cape of Good Hope, is mucigher than in the water of the ocean in the ighborhood of the corrent. It may be, however, that this current and increase of temperature are also produced by a volcano on the coast of Mirica .- Boston Mer. Jour

The following Representatives from this inte voted for the Sub-Treasury Bill;-Messrs. Clowney, Elmore, Griffin, Pickens Rhett, Richardson, Messrs, Legare, Campbell and Thompson voted in the negative: Charleston Mercury.

OB TUARY.

Drep, at his residence in this District, o the 5th inst. Mr. F. T. Mitchell, in the Brd year of his age. His death is much regretted, and will long be remembered by us relatives and friends

APPOINTMENTS.

HI: Rev. ao epit Pata-ps b. Divine permiseach at the following maces

PROCLAMATION: STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, 2

Conumna, 6th June, 183 His Excellency PIERCE M. BUT. LER, Esq. Governor and Commanderin-Chief in and over the State aforesaid. WHEREAS on the 24th of October, 1837, a Proclamation was issued by this Department, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and delivery of JACK. a negro man slave, the property of George McAlilly, charged with the morder of WM. NANCE, and which said Jack has escaped and fled from justice-

And Whereas it was made known to this Department, by letter from His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, dated 7th of March, 1838, that the said negro Jack. five or six weeks previous to the date of said letter, had been apprehended, and was then confined in the jail at Frankfort, as a fugitive from justice, on account of said murder, and as such would be delivered to any agent clothed with a proper demand from this Department : And whereas, in consequence of the aforesaid information from His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, a demand, in due and legal form, was made, bearing date the 17th of April last, requiring the Governor of Kentucky to surrender the body of the said Jack to the agent therein named, to the end that he might be brought to this State and tried for the said crime: And whereas it appears that before he arrival of the agent from this State in Kentucky, with the demand aforesaid, &

man calling his name HANCOCK appeared at the jail in Frankfort, Kentucky, with a power of attorney from George McAlilly, the owner of said Jack, and demanded him from the jailor as a runaway slave of said McAlilly's, to whom the said jailor delivered him : And that the said Hancock, as ngent of said McAlilly, afterwads sold said negro Jack to a Mr. Mundy, residing in Owing county, Kentucky, who again sold him, and refused to inform the agent of this State to whom sold, or where he was carried: And it is further stated to this Department that the negro's name, on the last sale, was changed from Jack to Ben.

NOW KNOW YE, That to the intent that justice may be done, and the said Jack. his aidres, and abettors brought to condign punishment for the crime aforesaid, I do hereby offer a reward of EIGHT HUN-DRED DOLLARS, in addition to the reward offered in my former proclamation, dated 24th October, 1837, for the apprehension and delivery of the negro Jack into any. jail within this State: and half that amount for such information against any person or persons who have been guilty of harboring, riding, or assisting the said Jack, as will

effect conviction in a court of Justice. And it is further proclaimed and made nown, that the informant, on his appearing and giving evidence on the trial of such person or persons charged with the crime of harboring, aiding, or assisting the said Jack to escape from justice, shall remain free of and discharged from any prosecution or legal proceedings against himself, for or onrecount of any matter or thing he may have done in relation to the escape of said

In testimony whereof I have herenuto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, this 6th of June, A. D. 1838. P. M. BUTLER.

By order. B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State. June 14

NOTICE.

ORDERED that a new bridge be built a-Cross Turkey Creek, where the main road crosses said creek, leading from Edgefield Court House to Newberry Court House, and that the building of said bridge be let to the lowest hidder at Edgefie'd Court House on the first Monday in August next: the bridge to be completed by the first Monday in November next to be ept in good repair for seven years, from the time it is received. The undertaker will be at liberty to furnish his own plan, but will be re-quired to make the bridge one hundred and fully et long, besides the abutments and to enter into bond with two good securities to keep the bridge in good repair for seven years as above stated. By order of the board, this 14th May LEWIS HOLMES, Clerk. e 22 July 2

protected against injury, but advanced and promoted.

Miscellancous.

Charles Mauricode Talleyrand-Perigord Prince of Benevento in the Holv Roman Empire, generally known as Prince Talley-Paris, on the 17th of May, in the 84th year of his age. He had been rapidly declining for several days, and a large boil with which he was affected hastened his departure. At half past eight the French king and queen visited him, but it is stated they were shocked at finding he did not recognize them .-His majesty was with him again a few minutes before his death, which occurred at 4 in the atternoon. Many persons of distincthe veteran diplomatist. On the last day of his life he became reconciled to the church signed a retraction and received the last acrament.

Upon the demise of this extraodinary man Le Temps remarks "on his statue may be inscribed the words the expiring genius of aristocracy." His body, followed by a were the royal carriages, was deposited in the church of the Assumption on the 20th of May. His age, it will be noted was not extreme, but his life has always been spent in public. Born in 1754, and educated for consecrated Bishop of Auton. In 1791 he was excommunicated by the Pope for the consecration of French Bishops, indepenwhere he had been sent on a secret mission he was indebted to Dunton for an escape from massacre. He fled to this country, and remained here till 1796, when he was recalled by a degree of the convention. In 1797 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, which station he retained unvento, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire. In 1814 he was appointed President

wiy o ward and they never com-Phil. Gazette.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 25. Latest from Texas .- The steam packet Columbia, Capt, Moore, arrived last night. at 11 o'clock, from Galveston and Vela-co. We are indebted to a passenger for a Brazoria paper of June 20, being five days later, than previous dates from Texas. The paper is filled with abuse of President Houston.

There seem to be plenty of candidates as in one country M. B. Lamar, and Presidency, and General Houston we believe, for re-election.

Wm. H. Wharton, Esq. recently minister to this country, declines being a candidate for the Vice Presidency to which he had been nominated. Public meetings have been held at Vel

asco, and Brazoria, to take into consideration the propriety of marching immediately against Matamoras!

The Columbia left Velasco on the eve ning of the 22d.

From the Montreal Herald of June 25. Accounts were received yesterday that an attack had been made upon Dundee by a band of pirates from Fort Covingtonthat they were repuised with the loss of their commander Robinson and a person named Cameron, who acted as a Captain Another individual, who was styled Mai, McPherson was mortally wounded. The rebels to the amount of between 3 and 400, have fixed a camp on Great Island, a short distance above Navy Island, and are in possession of four pieces of artillery. The 85th regiment, stationed at Kingston left that town on Friday last, at 10 minutes Rope, or any other a ticle in our one, shan have

The Gulf stream .- A writer in the last number of the Knickerbucker, endeavors to account for the existence of the current known as the Gulf Stream, which extend along the coast of America. from the Gulf of Mexico to St. George's Bank, by supposing that some portion of the substratum of the hay of Mexico covers a vast volcano, which causes the high temperature of the water. the natural effect of which is to beget perof the Provisional Government of France. petual motion .. "This immense mass of been directed for some time to this object- the State in the exercise of a wise and ju- under Louis the Eighteenth, but resigned but one way in which this can be accom

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Edgenield and Aubevinie.

On the Second Cabba h in August and Sadurday before, at Leilowship. Monday following at Sister Springs. Tuesday at Siloan, Abbeville Wednesday at Frovidence, Abbevile, Thurs-day at Buia, Abbevile, Friday, Mount Moriah, Abb vile Saturday at Mountain Creck, Edge field. Sunday at Gingal Monday at Rehoboth. Tuesday at Plum Brauch. Wednesday at Cata-nam's Mids. Thursday at Ked Hill. Friday at Red Oak Grove. Saturday and Sunday at An tioen. Monday at republican. Tuesday at Hardys'. Wednesday a Mount Lebanon-Hardys'. Thursday at Mount Lion. Saturday and Sunfor the high offices of the state, and political day Rocky Creek. Sunday evening at cand e-warfare is as warm in the young republic light a Pottersville. Thesday at Dry Creek.— Wedgesday at Sardis. Thursday at Salena. Sat-Peter W. Grayson are candidates for the ar ay and Sunday Pine Fleasant. Monday at

Good Hope. The brethren are requested to give the apcointments all the publicity in their power.

C The friends of D. E. DAVEN-PORT, Esq. are anthorized to say that he is a Candidate for TAA COLLECTOR of Edgefield District, at the next Election. June 17, 1838 .h 20

FRESH SUPPLY

OF BAGUING, KULES BACON. JUST RECEIVED AND FO SALE. 200 Pieces best HEMP BAGGING, 200 do wide TOW do. 100 Cons of small flamp dope, 100 do. do Tow do 500 ibs. i nghsh 1 wine, 19.000 prime Bacon Sides, Suga , Collee and Molasses, Sa.t, Iron and steel Teas. Loaf and Lomp Sugar, Brandys, Wines, and Cordials, All of the above Articles, or any that we may ed, we will *currant* to be of the best quality, and will sell to order or otherwise, at the pssable prices; and we assure our friends and the

public generally, that orders for Bagging an our best a tention We still continue to tra-sact business on Com-

we state output the setting or storing mission, and will attend to the setting or storing of Cotion, or any other business currents to our care. H. 1. JETERS & Co. Hamburg, July 12, 1835 tf 23

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of William William William Williams, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

WILLIAM BRUNSON, Admr May 23, 1838 tf 16 Mechanicks Look at This!

THE building of a meeting house to be let to the lowest bidder, a: Gilgal, on Tnesday he 17th July inst. Mechanicks will do well to ittend. The size, plan, and finish, will be made nown on that da

JORDAN HOLLOWAY Char.

Bank of Hamburg, ?

June 25th 1838. Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$250) on each Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, the same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after

the 2nd of July. H. HUTCHISON, Cashier, c 21

Look at This!

A LL Persons indebted to DR. HARWOOD BURT will please call and settle with S. F. GOODE, who is duly authorized to settle up his Books a d give receipts. . H BURT. June 26, 1838 11 21

- tate of South Caralina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

TOHN H. COSBY tolls before, mc one stray bay Horse, a small ship on his nose, left hind foot white, fifteen hands high, six or seven years old. Appraised at \$65 by John Wise and Thomas Morris.

June 2nd, 1838 JOHN DAY, J. Q *c 21 .

MEDICAL.

THE subscriber, from the importunities of his friends, has concluded so far to resume the practice of his profession, as to attend to all calls in Chronic Discuses. Auong these, he would mention particularly Scrotula or King's Evil, Cancer, Diseased

Mammae, Chronic Sore Legs, &c. Address E. L. CARTLEDGE, Park's P. O., Edgefield Dis., S. C. May 10 11 14

NOTICE.

A. LL Persons indebted to the late Charles Thomas, deceased, are requested to make payment: and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested. JAS. F. ADAMS, Nov 27, 1837 tf Administrator.