Palmetto Fort, will lose its savour, and the never dying names of a Washington, a Pinckney, a Marion, a Pickens, and a Butler, will sound in our ears but to remind us of our degraded state, and humble condition. Yes, sir, our liberties will be gone, and gone forever. The long and arduous struggle between Federalism, in all its various tacks and disguises, against Republicanism will be brought to a final close, by a complete and triumphant victory of the former over the latter. All future elections for President of the United States will be a complete mockery. The President will sustain the Bank, and the Bank will sustain the President. The fate of the late United States Bank will be a warning, long and loud, to all future Banks, never again to be found in opposition to the Executive authority of the General Government, but on the contrary, to exert in favor of said authority all their power, which like the arrows of Hercules, the Serpents of the Wilderness, or the Plagues of Egypt, will consume its enemies. A Bank of fifty millions allied to the President by an understanding of reciprocal favors, and acting on the community with the powerful auxilaries of avarice, hopes and fears, will infuse its poisonous influence into every ramification of society. Add to this Mammoth Institution the Government deposits and its control over all the Banks of the country—the countless number of office holders, office seekers, agents, sub-agents, stockholders, stock jobbers, hangers-on, expectants, debtors and dependents, and it will create such an array of power and patronage on the side of the Executive, as will enable all future Presidents to appoint their successors with as much certainty as the British Dynasty can claim the hereditary succession of the Imperial Diadem, and will form such a rampart of tyranny and oppression, as will be very hard, if not impossible, to overturn.

HAMPDEN.

MT. WILLING, Aug. 25, 1838.

Mr. Editor.

Dear Sir—In my communication of the 16th inst., I confined myself to a simple and direct answer to the question (as I understood it) propounded by citizens of Edgefield, through your columns. I have since learned, that it is expected and desired that the candidates should not only give an unequivocal avowal of their opinions as to the policy expediency and constitutionality of a National Bank, but that they should also express their opinions in relation to the different plans proposed in Congress, for the management of the fiscal concerns of the Government. On this subject it will only be necessary for me to say that my opinion as a Republican of the Old School, and my feelings as a Southern man, both lead me to give a decided preference to what is called the Sub Treasury scheme, as being more in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and less likely to be perverted to the giving of undue commercial advantages to favored sections of the country. I regret having to appear before the People again; yet it is a pleasure, that they should know my opinions on all leading National questions. Respectfully your's, &c.

J. B. SMITH.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1838.

Subscriptions to the *South Carolinian* the Prospectus of which will be found in our columns, will be received at this Office. We trust sincerely that the friends of the Constitutional Currency among us, will come forward and sustain it.

ELECTIONS.—The Elections in Alabama, though full returns have not yet been seen by us, have resulted no doubt, in favor of the Administration.

Branch has been defeated by Dudley, for Governor of N Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury says, that a Candidate against Mr. Legare will soon take the field with every prospect of success. Gen. Campbell is opposed by Dr Thomas Smith, and Gen. Thompson by Col. T. Walker.

A very decided proof that the Independent Treasury Policy is sustained by a large majority of the People of South Carolina, is furnished by the fact, that not one of the Delegation who voted for it, has opposition.

The Charleston Courier announces the appearance of the Strangers Fever, (*Yellow Fever*) in that City.

Since writing the above, we have seen the Proclamation of the Mayor of Charleston, announcing the existence of the Fever, and among other things, warning "all strangers who can, to leave the City, and all who cannot, to avoid ever thing by which their systems may be overheated or inflamed, and exposure to the deleterious influence of the night air and dew."

HONORS TO VAN BUREN AND VICTORIA.—"Van Buren Effervescent Saline Aperient," and "Exquisite Victoria Chewing Tobacco" are advertised for sale in the Charleston market. We are sorry to see the name of the virgin Queen associated with such a noxious weed—hope that she does not use it.

GEN McDUFFIE'S LETTER.—A large space of our columns is devoted to the publication of this excellent Paper. The able author has some notions which perhaps may be regarded as peculiar to himself, but it will be seen that no man in the nation has come out more decidedly in favor of of the *Divorce of the Government from all Banks.* This is the true question, and gratified indeed are we to add to the catalogue of eminent men who are publicly committed to "the great measure of deliverance and liberty," the name of one whose genius and patriotism form a large part of the history of the country. We are glad indeed that Mr. McDuffie has given his opinions to the world. He owed it to himself the public, as few men enjoy so large and a portion of confidence in our own State. If it were necessary to fortify our position by *great names*, it is too plain for doubt, that it could easily be done. Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, Harper, Huger, and others will surely command as much respect as any in the opposition. And it is perhaps worthy of remark, that no four men could be found in the world, who would more certainly think for themselves on such a question. It is not true that the *first* men in the State are opposed to the Independent Treasury. This was the great argument of the opposition among us, but it is scattered to the winds. But we wish not this question to be decided by the mere weight of *names*. Those who denounce the support of the measure by a majority of the people of the People of the State, as *Cabinonism*, must explain how the distinguished men whose names we have given above, come to *their* conclusions. *Duped and fooled and led on like children by the great Senator.*—How probable! We cannot join in ascriptions of praise to *certain* men only, for having *having dared to think for themselves* and withhold from others a similar tribute. In this matter we feel as Carolinians, and we would rather hope for the honor and character of the State that the body of her intelligent citizens have not yet concluded to leave off *thinking* altogther, and suffer others to do it for them.

A CURIOUS THING.—The Biddle Party of Philadelphia have lately celebrated the resumption of Specie payments. How long are the People to be gulled and cheated!—Can it be that this Party can successfully impose upon the Public by representing themselves as the great actors in the work of resumption! Governor Ritner, the known and devoted friends of Mr. Biddle, the great friend of the Bank Party, the opponent of the Constitutional Currrency, he who winked at Mr. Biddle's violation of law in suffering him to disregard an express provision of the Charter of his Bank, and who was guilty of the unfairness of issuing his Proclamation for Resumption *only* when forced to it by the strong voice of public opinion—this man and his friend are now guilty of the duplicity of uttering the sentiment "Ritner and hard money," and claiming a large measure of glory and honor. However, we are glad to see that even at this late period the party will sing Hosannahs to the "Constitutional Currency," and we can forgive their past opposition, if they will keep the faith for the future.

Extract of a letter dated

ST. MARYS, Aug. 19

"A Union meeting had been notified, and would have taken place yesterday at Jeffersonon—but for a recent attack made by a body of Indians on a baggage train, on its way from Kettle creek, Ware co. Trader's Hill, (the depot of provisions.) The facts, as far as they have reached us appear to be these:

"The train had left Kettle creek, the encampment of the Dragoons, for Trader's Hill—4 wagons with a guard of 16—and had advanced within 13 miles of Centreville and probably not more from Trader's Hill; at Carters, a place immediately on the road, Indians to the number of 60 to 70 had taken possession of the cabin and other houses, and were engaged in digging potatoes and plundering other articles. When the advance wagon got in front or near the dwelling—the Indians rose from their ambush and commenced a general fire—the corporal of the guard was shot down and two other wagoners desperately wounded, who succeeded in making their escape, and are now lying danger usly ill within a few miles of Centreville. The wagon in the rear succeeded in wheeling about and returning to Kettle creek. Loss sustained—1 corporal killed, 2 privates supposed to be mortally wounded, 3 baggage wagons left on the road, and 5 mules killed.

"The wagon master, it is said behaved most gallantly, and saved from inevitable death one of the teamsters, who having his team crippled attempted his escape, and but for the bravery of Mr. Cranch the wagon master, who was on horse-back, and seeing the perilous situation of of the wagoner, whilst pursued by six Indians—charged and fired upon them—this brought them to a momentary halt—he then followed after, and by dint of daring bravery, succeeded, in the face of the enemy, to take him up behind and make his escape. He represents that there could not have been less than from 50 to 70 Indians.

"Major Dearbourn, with a detachment of horse, departed from "Trader's Hill" the next morning for the spot. He has since returned, and reported as I have above stated—and buried the corporal.

There are but two great parties in this country—the Federal or Hamiltonian party and the Republican or Jeffersonian party. Alexander Hamilton's plan of government, in the convention, was for a President and Senate for life; and that the Governors of the States should be appointed by the General Government. Hamilton, after the Constitution was adopted, supported the experiment, as he called it; but he was too honest, as Mr. Governeur Morris said, ever, to conceal from his private friends, that he was at heart for a limited monarchy. The principles of Hamilton are laid open by the author of the Review of Tuck's Life of Jefferson, in the Edinburg Review. He was for a National Bank, although he well knew the convention had rejected a resolution to enable Congress to charter incorporations. Mr. Jefferson was opposed to all these plans.

The time has come when the family of Jeffersonian Republicans, by whatever name at present called must unite in one body, and rally to the defence of the Constitution—or see the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton prevail, and the temple of American liberty fall in ruin.—*N. C. Standard.*

OBITUARY.

[*Communicated.*]

Died, on Thursday the 9th August, Mr. John Eidson, after a painful illness of about four weeks, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Eidson was a worthy citizen, & his death is sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Being for twelve or fifteen years an orderly member of the Methodist Church, hundreds can bear testimony to the truth, that he illustrated in his walk, the virtues and excellencies of the Christian religion. He died in the full triumph of faith in his Redeemer, leaving to his wife and nine children, and his numerous friends, the great consolation that he has exchanged a world of sorrow and pain, for an eternity of happiness and glory. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Died, at Pottersville, on the 11th instant Mrs. ELIZA RHODES, consort of Mr. Colin Rhodes, of but a few days illness.

Mrs. Rhodes was an orderly member of the Methodist Church. She has left a kind husband with two little children, as well as numerous relations and friends to mourn an irreparable loss.—*Communicated.*

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. KEY, a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR of this District, at the next election.

July 23, 1838 tf 25

☞The friends of D. E. DAVENPORT, Esq. are authorized to say that he is a Candidate for *TAX COLLECTOR* of Edgefield District, at the next Election.

June 17, 1838 h 20

Sale of 982 Acres of Land.

UNDER an Order of the Court of Equity, I will sell on the first Monday in October next, or a convenient day thereafter, all the Land belonging to Elijah C. Simkins, a minor, lying on Little Turkey Creek, joining lands of Judge Butler, Avery Bland, Esq. and others, and containing by Coat's survey, 982 acres. There is none of the land cleared. The terms are one and two years credit, good security, and a mortgage of the premises.

F. W. PICKENS,

Aug 28, 2w38 e30 *Guardian.*

NOTICE.

A Few excellent NEGROES from the Estate of Mrs. E. Simkins, deceased, will be sold on the first Monday in October next and perhaps some few articles of Household Furniture.

F. W. PICKENS, *Executor.*

Aug 28, 1838 e30

In the Court of Ordinary.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Jesse Williams, Applicant vs. Noth. Williams, et al., Defendants. }

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Isham Saunders and Jane his wife, defendants in the above stated case, reside without the limits of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Henry Williams, deceased, on or before the fifth day of November next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. Given under my hand at my Office, this 27th day of August, 1838.

O. TOWLES, O. E. D.

Aug 27 h 30

INFORMATION.

THE Subscriber with others will make application to the Legislatures of S. Carolina and Georgia at their next regular Session, to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a Bridge or a Boat to be impelled by the power of steam or horse, crossing the Savannah River, at or near Hamburg and Augusta, for their own use, in order to encourage the intercourse and avoid paying the extravagant rate of toll at the present bridge, in which enterprize the citizens and incorporated companies of Georgia as well as South Carolina may participate.

HENRY SHULTZ.

Hamburg, S. C. Aug. 20, 1838. ae 30

Augusta Female Seminary.

MRS. H. L. NOBLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Augusta and its vicinity, that the Winter Session of her 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 ardently desires.

The course of studies will consist of three departments.

	Price
First Course.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Branches of History, Grammar and Geography.	$8
Second Course.—History, modern and ancient, Geography, Grammar, Parsing, Orthoepy and Dictation.	$10
Third Course.—Comprising every branch of an English Education, as taught in the principal Academies of the U. States	$1[illegible]
French, Spanish, & Latin Languages, each	$10
Drawing	[illegible]
Painting in water colors	$10
Music on Piano Forte, including Vocal Music	$20
Music on the Guitar, including Vocal Music	$10
Use of the Piano gratis.	

It is desirable that pupils should be entered at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of forming classes, but as this is attended with some inconvenience to distant pupils, it is the *established* rule with the Seminary that the quarter commence *for only when the pupil is entered.*

No pupil will be received for a less term than one quarter, nor will any deduction be made for absence. *Throughout the year*, there will be but one month's vacation, for which, no deduction will be made.

Mrs. Noble can accommodate a limited number of young ladies in her family with Boarding and Lodging, where being under her immediate charge, strict attention will be paid to their morals and deportment. Boarding and Lodging, per quarter $50.

Augusta, Ga. Aug. 18, 1838 e30

The Milledgeville Standard of Union, Savannah Georgian, and Edgefield Advertiser, will publish the above weekly, until 1st October, and forward their accounts.

Law Notice.

THE Undersigned, having formed a connexion in business, respectfully offer their professional services, in Law and Equity, for the Districts of Barnwell and Edgefield.

J. W. WIMBISH is located at Edgefield Court House. E. BELLINGER Jr. at Barnwell C. H and letters directed to either of these places, or to Aiken (which will be visited at regular intervals) will receive prompt attention

E. BELLINGER, *Jr. Barnwell C. H.*

J. W. WIMBISH, *Edgefield C. H.*

July 26, 1838 e 27

MEDICINE.

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 Diseases.* Among these, he would mention particularly Scrofula 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 tf 14

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the Town of Columbia, (S.C.) a new Semi-weekly and Weekly Newspaper,

TO BE ENTITLED THE

SOUTH CAROLINIAN,

BY A. H. PEMBERTON.

ENCOURAGED and stimulated by the kind and flattering solicitations of political friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the *Augusta Chronicle,*) proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinions by which it will be governed. Firmly convinced that the future liberty, happiness, independence and prosperity of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momentous question now pending, between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the CAROLINIAN will be to discussing question freely & thoroughly; throw all its lights fairly and fully before the people; and show therefrom, that a National Bank is utterly unconstitutional and inexpedient, and violently inimical to free trade and industry, the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States—that their direct import and export trade, once so flourishing, and conducive to their general wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwhelming power and influence of its capital, aided by the immense credit and resources of the Government, and a kindred system of partial and unconstitutional legislation—that an employment of the State Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be even more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern Banks, and defy all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, or Southern merchants—and that the only efficient and permanent remedy for those evils, and the commercial embarrassments and distresses of the country, is *an entire* DIVORCE *of the* GOVERNMENT *from all* BANKS, *State or Federal* & a return to the true constitutional currency & system now termed "the Sub-Treasury System," as evidently designed by the framers of the Constitution and first in operation after its adoption, till the combined power of the Federal party, and Bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sacred instrument, and the great rights and interests of the people it was framed to protect—that this system is *not* an "experiment," but an old and safe method successfully practiced for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the Banks, (then an "experiment") enabled them to draw within their control, and wield to their own individual profits, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from *increasing* the power and patronage of the President, it cannot, under any rational or probable organization of the details, but *decrease* them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering the details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the controul and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying whatever might be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yea even, of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country; thus happily and properly keeping the great money-power of the Government in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it to the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, it will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of interference with it; while, from that deeply-rooted hostility to a National Bank, which is co-extensive with the Republican party of the Confederacy, and commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue in all probability to its end, there can be no hope of any organization of the currency, by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives; to say nothing of its being *always* necessarily dependant on the fortunes and speculations of private individuals—that the Sub-Treasury system does *not* aim at the establishment of an exclusive metallic currency," but one of only about *ten* millions of gold and silver, to about *four hundred* millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and disbursements of the Government will require only about the former sum, while the Bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the Bank to over issue, constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; assume their management so influence every winch, to behalf for low Tariff duties a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle the Tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State Rights party from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "*Whig*" party, which is now labouring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old *Federal* party, under a new name, that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankites, Panic-makers, National Internal Improvement men, Consolidationists, Colonizationists, and abolitionists—every thing most obnoxious to the feelings, interests, and safety of the Southern people.

Considering this measure of an Independent Treasury, or Divorce of Bank and State, as decidedly a *test question*, the CAROLINIAN will cordially act, in its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellowship to all who accord with it—conscientiously believing "this great measure of deliverance and liberty," in all its immensely wide and vitally important political and social relations, to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest and ultimately most triumphant, peaceful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness that the world has ever known—Carolina, with her accustomed chivalrous devotion to liberty, has thrown herself into the front rank of the contest; and here, principally, must it first be waged. The eyes of all her sister States will be fixed upon her with the deepest interest. Much very much—almost everything—must depend upon the indomitable courage and virtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of her gallant people; for no efforts or means are spared, or will be, to distract and divide them and allure them from their true and tried faith. But recently a resident of this State, though uniformly a zealous and enthusiastic conductor, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undersigned brings with him the highest regard for and confidence in her chivalric people, but none of the personal feelings or hostilities which have unhappily marked the present differences between old political friends; and his dearest object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe these asperities, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotion to the great principles involved—trusting that our respected friends of the past, will again become associates at some early period of the future, and earnestly striving to guard against those disgusting and degenerating *personal* contests and parties, from the deep disgrace and curse of which, this State has heretofore been so peculiarly happy, and honorably exempt.

Fully convinced, and co-operating with the Carolina people, heretofore in the noble, dignified, and self respecting aversion they have manifested towards engaging in any partizan contest for the Presidency, the editor will spare neither pains nor labour to inculcate the propriety of pursuing a similar course in regard to State politics, however, we feel constrained to declare that we cannot, remaining true to our principles, oppose the pretensions of one of the present candidates, however he may be, used to avoid an advocacy of the other. He can of but look upon Mr. CLAY both in his principles and practice, now, and ever since his abandonment of the Republican party in 1808, as the most deadly, dangerous, and successful enemy of the South, and the true interest of the whole confederacy, that either have ever known. As the head of the old Federal party—an open and avowed bankite, Tariffite, Colonizationist, and advocate of the Proclamation and Force bill—and now so plainly associated with the odious principles and principles of the Abolitionists—his elevation, as a slave-holder, and from a slave State, to the Executive chair of the Confederacy, would be one of the most deadly and destructive blows to the South, and the stability of the Union, that could possibly be inflicted upon them. To any quarter. Between him and his present opponent or almost any other, the CAROLINIAN could not hesitate to choose for a moment, and of the latter, and his party, shall faithfully and honestly adhere to the great Republican and State Rights principles and measures to which they are openly and strongly pledged, in the late extraordinary and admirable "Address" of their Congressional Representatives, it will be very far from our desiring that he should have any opponent even at the present one were to withdraw. Let him remain, however, that all this is qualified by an important "*if*" and the only true and only safe course of the Southern states and people—no matter who may be a candidate—is to act with all men according to their principles, keep the control of their own interests in their own hands—stand aloof from all personal contests, or entangling alliances—and be ready to unite in any measure, or support any man, that may be found most in accordance with our principles and measures, in their own hands—stand aloof from all personal contests, or entangling alliances—and be ready to unite in any measure, or support any man, that may be found most in accordance with our principles and measures.

In other respects, it will zealously and uncompromisingly advocate the doctrines of the Republican and State Rights creed, as set forth in the Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions—Government economy, public order, virtue, and morality—the Union of the States, as established by the Constitution, for the strength, happiness and security of the States, and the strengthening and securing of the institutions, liberties, rights, interests, and independence of the several states—and our most valuable institutions, as decidedly a *blessing*, both to the master and the slave, and from no, in connexion with our political views, a combination the wisest and best, for the preservation of public liberty, order, virtue, and morality, that the world has ever manifested.

It will determinately oppose all intrigue, deception or indirection in politics, and advocate and encourage fair honesty, as always the best policy—will boldly uphold the *right* even though in opposition to our friends and oppose the *wrong*, though in political or personal friends—will be governed by "*principles*, not *men*"—principles being always the *object* and mostly *motive*—and zealously advocate and support all who support its principles, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who—will cordially encourage the friendly *advice* of *all*, but submit to the *dictation* of *none*, and hold its columns always open, free and cordially, to those who differ from it—and trying on a just appreciation of its motives and intentions, will fearlessly and unhesitatingly declare its sentiments, however unpopular, on all proper subjects of discussion, and fairly lay before its readers the arguments urged against them—lending a preference or regard for its own opinions, beyond the honest conviction that they are correct, and being always ready to submit them to the fullest scrutiny and abandon and oppose them as soon as any of its others will be proved to be erroneous. In all, it will be, it *shall* be, a *Free Press*, thoroughly and unequivocally, but yet temperately and moderately and (in all that an earnest and sincere desire and effort may be allowed to triumph over human weakness) as far as possible free from *personal*, on the one hand, as a blind or servile time serving subserviency on the other.

If this be too mixing much, it is not without doubt rate and consequence to determine perform it, come what may, nor is it more than we feel or performed, a [illegible] could hope our readers will admit and as he has [illegible] reason to be satisfied with the [illegible] course, he therefore, we will see [illegible] he likely to deviate from it hereafter. Full conscious of his humble capacity and taking an opposite [illegible] of talents, literary acquirements, he will spare no efforts, he trifler, as he believes, to make amends, as far as possible, in his own plain way, by untiring industry, and [illegible] and perseverance, and unfaltering faith in and good cause, for the want of abilities more enlarged and powerful and talents of a higher order. He and values [illegible] will be a vote to the paper, and to long will be wanting, his utmost capacity, mental, physical, or pecuniary, may extend, to make it all that he may modestly hope (and it should be of that nature) may be expected from it by its friends.

TERMS.—The CAROLINIAN will be published Semi-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on such [illegible] may be found most suitable to the Mass—with entire new type, and on a paper of large [illegible] size (very nearly as large as the Charleston Mercury or Courier) and of the best quality—at THREE DOLLARS per annum, WEEKLY, in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the expiration of the year—and TWO DOLLARS per annum, SEMI-WEEKLY in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The publication will commence as early as the new materials can be procured from the North. Persons disposed to subscribe, who do not meet with subscription papers in their neighborhood, will oblige forwarding their names by mail to Columbia; and those kindly disposed to aid in procuring subscribers, will please write him to that effect, and he will send the Subscription papers.

A. H. PEMBERTON

COLUMBIA, S. C. August, 1838.

Editors throughout the Southern States will confer a favor, that will be duly appreciated and cheerfully reciprocated, by copying this Prospectus, and forwarding to this place a No containing it.

Notice.

MY JACK will stand the ensuing Fall Season as follows, viz: at Dr Adams' on the 20th inst. at Red Hill on the 21st at Arlington on the 22d, at George Mobley's on the 23d and 24th at Abel Mobley's on the 25th, at Joseph Varner's on the 27th and attend at the respective places regularly on every 9th day during the Season.—Will be let to mares at $15 the Season, and $20 to Insure. No liability for accidents, but every care taken to prevent them. Any one putting by Insurance and transferring the mare, before she can be ascertained whether she is in foal forfeits the Insurance money. 12½ cts. to the groom in every instance.

J. B. ROUNDTREE

August 6 1 27

Look at This!

ALL Persons indebted to Dr. Harwood Bear will please call and settle with S. F. Goodwin, who is duly authorized to settle up his Books & give receipts.

H. BEAR.

June 23, 1838 tf 21

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Edgefield C. House, on the 1st Monday in October next, at Public outcry, under an Order of the Court of Equity, all the undivided Real Estate of the late Colonel ELEAZER SIMKINS, Senr. consisting of the

VILLAGE DWELLING HOUSE &c. with a lot of about twelve acres attached to it—several VILLAGE STORE-HOUSE LOTS, and some vacant Lots fronting the Public Square—one Lot adjoining the Academy and Baptist Church Lots—a small Lot on the West side of the Cambridge Road near Pottersville, adjoining lands of Mr. Corley, and opposite Mr. Gibbs's Carriage Factory. And also an excellent Mill seat on Shaws' Creek. The Dwelling House is considered a delightful residence for a private family.

The terms are one and two year's credit with mortgages, and two approved securities.

F. W. PICKENS.

Adm'r with the will annexed.

July 28, 1838 g 28

Executor's Sale.

WILL sell on the first Monday in October next, at public auction all that portion of Land belonging to the estate of Mrs. E. H Simkins, which lies on the west side of the Cambridge Road, containing about seventy acres, and adjoining lands of Col. E. Simkins, Col. Towles, and Mrs. Burns. This land is all of an excellent quality, and only ten and a half acres of it cleared.—credit of *one* year given, and bonds with two good securities will be required for the purchase money.

F. W. PICKENS.

July 23 7 23 *Executor.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Mrs. Eliza H. Simkins, deceased, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and all who owe the said estate are requested to make payment.

F. W. PICKENS, *Ex'r.*

July 28, 1838 g 28

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, will be sold at Edgefield C. H. on the first Monday and Tuesday in Sept. next, the following property viz:

Wade Glover, Assignee, vs. Mack Lamar: Other Plaintiffs severally, vs. the Same, three unrecorded accounts adjoining Same, Hammond and others, also one negro woman Cloah.

S. Kuchart & Co. vs. Thomas A. Cobb; Thomas Kernaghan vs the Same, one negro boy Ben.

John Hamilton, vs. John M. Sheppard: Other Plaintiffs severally, vs. the Same, one negro woman Lydia.

Terms of sale, cash.

W. H. MOSS, S. E. D.

Aug. 11, 1838 e 25

Steel Ribs For Cotton Gins.

New Invention.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of the PATENT RIBS for Cotton Gins, which have been spoken so highly of wherever they have been tried throughout the Cotton Growing States.—These Ribs are so constructed that one set will last twenty years or more, and be constantly in use, by having an extra set of Cast Steel faces. The faces are made to fit on the front of the Ribs, where the Saws pass through, and in so simple a manner that any person can put them on. The subscriber will always keep a supply of Gins on hand of the above description.

WILLIAM JONES,

A few doors above the Upper Market.

Augusta Ga. July 13 1838. h 26

825 REWARD

RANAWAY from the plantation of the subscriber, in Columbia county, on the night of the 19th instant, two negro men, named Henry and Allick, they are brothers, and bear a striking resemblance. Henry is 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complected, he is not quick spoken, and is inclined to lisp. Allick is about 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark complected and quick spoken. They were both well dressed when they left, and it is supposed they are making for Washington city, as they were brought from that place. The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery in any jail so that I get them, or $10 for either.

JESSE E S WALTON.

Augusta Ga August 11 1838 b 29

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Plantation on Saunds River, (known as Maxwell's Neck,) containing sixteen hundred and eighty acres of land, one half River bottom. A considerable portion of the bottom is entirely free from freshets, and is the very best Cotton land in the middle country—the balance is fine Corn land, as safe as any on the River. The upland is high and healthy, and a large portion of it excellent Grain land. The land will be shown to persons wishing to see it, by Mr. Searcy, living on the plantation. And any information may be had by application to the Subscriber living at Edgefield Court House. A bargain will be given in the land, for prompt payment.

R. G. MAYS.

July 23, 1838 tf 25

The Charleston Mercury and Columbia Telescope will give the above four weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

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 BAUSKETT.

July 23, 1838 tf 25

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against Wm. R Conner and Wade H. Conner, deceased, are hereby requested to hand them to the Subscriber duly attested, and those indebted to either of the above named intestates, are requested to make immediate payment.

D. H. JONES, *Adm'r.*

July 20, 1838 ae 26

Improved Surgeons' Truss.

FOR the radical cure of HERNIA invented by Henry Cruse, M. D. Philadelphia—*Guaranteed to cure.* All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to. Address either

Dr. H BURT.

Dr. M. LABORDE,

Dr. E. J. ADAMS,

Edgefield C. H. S. C. e 24