

an additional reason, why her prayer should be granted. But if the grave members of Congress, can resist a lady of such fascinations, they must be "more or less than men."

On Dit.—Col. R. M. Johnson, it is reported, will not be a candidate for reelection to the Vice Presidency. A Kentucky paper says, that he has been prevailed upon, to be a candidate for the office of Governor of Kentucky.

Illinois.—On the 27th ult. the Senate passed the Resolutions sent from the House of Representatives instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to vote against the Sub-Treasury. The vote stood 22 to 16.

The Committee appointed for the investigation of the Swartwout defalcation, have returned to Washington. They were not expected to report, until after several days had passed.

Appointment by his Excellency the Governor.—Solomon Cohen, Esq. of Savannah, Commissioner in Georgia, to take attestations and acknowledgements of Deeds in South Carolina.

COMMUNICATED.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of the District are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting, in the Court House on Sale-day next, to determine upon the propriety of electing Delegates to the Commercial Convention, which is appointed to meet in Charleston, in April next. And also to consult and decide upon the utility, of embarking in a public enterprise of some magnitude, and of vast importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the District.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Miscellaneous.

From the Globe.

GOLD CURRENCY.—A report has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, furnishing all the data from which the amount of gold, now in the United States, can be computed, and also its comparative amount with the circulation of the Bank of the United States, while that Bank was in existence. These data show that, since the passage of the gold bill in June, 1834, the imports and exports of gold coin and bullion have been as follows:

Statement exhibiting the value of bullion and specie imported and exported from the 1st of July, 1834, to the 30th of September, 1838.

GOLD IMPORTED.	
Bullion.	Specie.
1834, July 1 to Sept. 30,	\$147,181 \$2,76,006
1835, ending Sept. 30,	655,457 1,669,739
1836, ending Sept. 30,	1,913,137 5,318,725
1837, ending Sept. 30,	535,549 1,895,265
1838, ending Sept. 30,	230,694 11,431,840

GOLD EXPORTED.	
Bullion.	Specie.
1834, July 1 to Sept. 30,	\$64,349
1835, ending Sept. 30,	625,678
1836, ending Sept. 30,	225,777 275,940
1837, ending Sept. 30,	101,563 1,228,653
1838, ending Sept. 30,	736,564

\$3,453,019 \$23,101,355

Making total import of gold coin and bullion, a little upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars, and the total export of the same about three millions and a half, and leaving a clear gain of about twenty-three millions on that head; but this is not all the gain. Emigrants have brought in many millions which were never entered at the custom-house, and besides this, the product of our own mines, the old coins of the United States and old foreign coins hoarded before 1834 as keepsakes, have since come into circulation; and the same report from the mint gives data on which they may be calculated. Thus: The deposits of bullion from our mines, at the mint of the United States and its branches, up to the end of the year 1838, have been \$2,466,309, and this has been coined.

Next, the amount of gold coin of the old standard which has been carried to the mint and recoined, is \$1,259,300; and, besides this, above nine millions of foreign gold coin and bullion have been coined, of which it may well be assumed that a million or more was of the gold in the country before the passage of the gold bill in 1834. Adding these items to the imports since that time and they exceed thirty millions of dollars; and supposing the amount brought in by emigrants and which came over land from Canada to be equal to all that was exported, & we may fairly estimate thirty millions as the present amount in the country. Of this amount the sum of \$12,850,500 has been coined into eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, and the sum of about seventeen millions is still in foreign coin. As a means of compelling this large amount to be brought in to be coined, as well as to promote the coinage in future, it is proposed that, after a given time, the foreign gold should cease to be a legal tender. We presume the progress of the mint and its branches the present year, will decide this question.

We now come to the next point in the report, to wit, the circulation of the late Bank of the United States, and that is thus presented:

"Annual average amount of notes of the Bank of the United States, in circulation, in each year, from 1817 to 1837."

1817	\$4,182,512	1828	\$10,897,073
1818	8,672,671	1829	13,017,709
1819	4,973,495	1830	14,937,546
1820	4,410,332	1831	18,610,303
1821	5,570,457	1832	20,309,360
1822	5,405,626	1833	18,745,439
1823	4,463,953	1834	16,945,810
1824	5,654,645	1835	21,945,921
1825	5,541,553 To March		21,664,001
1826	9,712,328 4, 1836		
1827	9,671,369		

Average for five years, from 1817 to 1824 inclusive, \$5,416,687.

Average for eleven years and 2 months, from 1825 to March, 1836. \$14,949,560.

Average for the time the Bank was in operation under the charter granted by Congress, namely, nineteen years and eleven months, \$10,971,134."

From these tables the comparative results are:

1. That the amount of gold now in the United States is near three times the amount of the average circulation of the Bank during the 20 years of its existence.
2. That the amount of gold now in the United States is near one-third more than the circulation of the Bank of the United States ever was in any one year of its most expanded and bloated distension.

The reflections which arise on the view of these great results are truly cheering.—They prove that a gold currency, to the whole extent of the wants of the nation, can be acquired with all ease; that by the end of Mr. Van Buren's second term, supposing him to be re-elected, we can have seventy millions of gold, besides upwards of one hundred millions of silver.—So much for the humbug!

What we want at present is, the circulation of the gold which now lies locked up in the banks, and that will take place as soon as the Federal Government quits using bank notes and goes to using gold and silver. Then the country, as well as the Government, will see the old circulation which is now locked up.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Feb. 12. The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Bursley, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th of January. We have our files of London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 10th of January, both inclusive.

Violent Storm—three Packets Lost—Our late storm seems to have been far exceeded in severity and extent of disaster, by one which swept over the West of England on the 6th of January. No less than 13 columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled with details of its ravages. In that town the damage was so general that not one street entirely escaped. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down, crushing houses in their fall—roofs were carried away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and in some instances entire houses were reduced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were lost, but in a very extraordinary number of cases, persons who were buried by the fall of bricks and ruins, were subsequently extricated alive, and for the most part little injured.

The disasters among the shipping were terrible. No less than three of the New York packets were lost, the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania. The Oxford went on shore in Boute Bay on the night of the 6th, with all her masts standing.—The next morning, the passengers, 13 in number, with the captain and crew, landed in safety, with the luggage. The masts fell in the course of the night.

Near to the same spot, the steamer Redwing, a tender for the mail, went ashore. So violent was the hurricane, that although the Redwing had three anchors out, and her full power of steam on, one of the her cables snapped and the other two anchors dragged, the vessel going bodily on shore, till at last, the captain was obliged to slip his cables, to avoid running into the Oxford. The wind then drove the vessel on her beam ends, and being unable to get her head to windward, she went on shore sideways.

The St. Andrew struck on the Bucho Sands. The passengers were taken off by a steam vessel, the Victoria. High encomiums are paid, in the Liverpool papers, to the cool and steady conduct of Capt. Thompson. The ship was a total wreck. The ship Lockwoods, with a great number of passengers on board, went upon the North Bank, her fore and main masts falling in the shock. She was boarded by the same steam vessel, the Victoria, which took off thirty three passengers and about seventeen of the crew. Forty or fifty persons were believed to have perished on board the Lockwood.

The packet ship Pennsylvania went on the same North Bank, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where her hull was nearly covered by the sea.—The captain, crew and passengers were seen in the rigging on Tuesday, the 8th. On that evening the Victoria steamer put off to their assistance, and was within sight of them next morning but could render them no aid. The sufferers were seen in the rigging and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson, of New York, had been seen by Captain Nye, of the Independence, at Leasow, & he reported that himself and three other passengers and 5 seamen left the ship in one of the boats, which was swamped, and the other eight were drowned. Mr. Thompson ascribed his own safety to a life preserver which he had on.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 persons had been rescued from the Pennsylvania—44 from the Lockwoods—and 22 from the St. Andrew.

The accounts from the interior are quite as frightful as those from the sea coast.—At Manchester the violence of the storm was terrific. In the surrounding country the destruction of trees was immense. In one park alone, 150 were prostrated, and 170 more very much injured by the loss of large limbs and branches. At Blackburn not less than eleven factories had their chimneys levelled, doing great damage in their fall.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MEXICO.—The French ship *Bordelais*, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 27th Jan., arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant, bringing the intelligence that Santa Anna had been appointed President of the Republic of Mexico. Gen. Bustamente was organizing an army of 4000 Mexicans to march against Gen. Urea, who is stationed with the Federal army at Tampico. A proclamation had been issued ordering all the French residents in Mexico to quit the country before the 5th of the present month. All vessels, no matter of what nation, were prohibited from discharging their cargoes in Vera Cruz. The city itself was almost totally deserted, there being only a few foreigners, together with about 100 Mexican soldiers remaining there. All the ports of Mexico, without exception, are blockaded, there were about 16 to 20 English and French vessels of war off Vera Cruz, also the American sloop of war *Levant*.

MARRIED.

In Washington City, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Noble; Col. J. Edward Calhoun, of Abbeville, S. C. to Miss Maria E. Simkins, of Edgefield, S. C.

Commercial.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Feb. 21.

AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG MARKET.

COTTON.—The recent intelligence from Liverpool to the 10th January, has had very little or no effect in our market, and we have no alterations to notice, further than that the finer descriptions are more sought after, and the lower qualities more neglected than they were this day week. The demand throughout the week has been fair, and the sales to a liberal extent, considering the prices paid, and the great scarcity of money at the present time.

We quote 14 a 16 1/2 cents. Prime and choice lots continue very scarce, and there are none of the latter description offering—a strictly choice lot in square bales, we believe would readily bring 16 1/2 cents.—Our stock of cotton is decreasing fast, and our receipts are very light for this season of the year. Of the stock on hand, about one third is held on the planters account; the balance is in the hands of speculators and shippers.

GROCERIES.—There is nothing doing worth reporting in our grocery market, and the only sales that have come to our knowledge were a large lot of New Orleans Molasses on the wharf, at 38 cts.; and a lot of 80 bags fair Cuba Coffee at 13 cts., 90 days.

EXCHANGE.—Continues scarce, and a difference is still made of half per cent. between city and country bills. Sight checks are selling out doors for 1 1/4 for city, and 1 1/2 per cent. prem for country notes. On Charleston 1 1/4; Savannah 5-8 a 1 per cent. Bank of Rome bills, do not pass in this city, even brokers refuse to take them at a discount.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 22.

Fine Cotton sold readily from 15 to 17 1/2 cents. On Thursday 21st, a lot of prime brought 18 cents. But since the reception of Liverpool dates down to the 17th of January, a decline has taken place.

The friends of Mahlon M. Padgett announce him a Candidate for TAX COLLECTOR for Edgefield District, for the ensuing term. Feb 4, 1839

The friends of A. J. Wilson announce him a Candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. Jan 8, 1839

Adjutant General's Office, Columbia, 22d February, 1839.

UNIFORM of the General and Staff Officers of Cavalry of South Carolina, prescribed by the Adjutant & Inspector General, in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed the 19th of December, 1838.

Brigadier General of Cavalry.

COAT.—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row set in pairs, the distance between the rows five inches at the top and three at bottom; stand up collar to meet and hook in front; cuffs two and a half inches deep, to go round the sleeve parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam. Skirt to be what is called three-quarters, with buff cloth or keezymerie turbans; the bottom of the skirt not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt; pointed cross flaps to the skirts with four buttons equally distributed; two hip buttons, to range with the lower buttons on the breast. The collar, cuffs, turbans, facings, and lining of buff cloth or keezymerie.

BREECHES or TROUSERS.—Dark blue cloth or keezymerie.

CRAVAT, or STOCK.—Black silk.

BOOTS.—Long, to reach as high as the knee, and worn over the trousers.

GLOVES.—Buff gauntlets, to reach half way from the wrist to the elbow.

BUTTONS.—Gilt, convex, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with palmetto emblem.

EPAULETTES.—Gold, with solid crescent; a silver embroidered star one and a half inch diameter on the strap; dead and bright gold bullion half an inch diameter, and three inches and a half long.

SWORD AND SCABBARD.—Sabre, gilt or brass scabbard.

SWORD BELT.—Black leather or morocco, embroidered with gold; gilt chain or embroidered leather carriages; gilt plate with palmetto device in silver.

SWORD KNOT.—Gold cord, with bullion tassels.

SPURS.—Yellow metal or gilt.

SASH.—Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and tie on the right hip. Worn under the sword belt.

SCARF.—Purple satin or ribbon three inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder under the strap of the epaulette, the ends to meet on the left side, under and concealed by the sash; an embroidered silver star, one inch and three quarters in diameter, upon the centre of the scarf opposite the left breast.

CAP.—Black leather, helmet shape, the crest to represent solid brass; gilt scales; gold lace bands one inch and a half wide; a gilt palmetto in front three inches and a half long, surmounted by a plume of three yellow ostrich feathers, rising from a gilt socket.

HOUSING.—Dark blue cloth to cover the saddle, a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold embroidered star four inches in diameter in each flank corner.

HOLSTERS.—Covered with dark blue cloth; a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold embroidered star three inches in diameter upon each cap.

BRIDLE, MARTINGALE, COLLAR, HALTER AND CRUPPER.—Black leather.

MOUNTINGS.—Stirrups, bridle-bits, martingales, rings, and buckles—yellow metal or gilt.

GIRTHS AND SURCINGLE.—Of blue web.

Uniform of the Brigade Major, Assistant Deputy Inspector or Brigade Inspector, and Brigade Judge Advocate of Cavalry.

COAT.—Dark blue cloth, single breasted, one row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; stand up collar to meet in front and hook; the collar to be part buff, the buff to extend four inches on each side from the front, the rest of the collar blue; cuffs two and a half inches deep, blue, with three small buttons at the under seam; the skirt to be what is called three-quarters in length, with buff turbans, the bottom of the skirts not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt; pointed cross flaps of blue with four buttons equally distributed; two hip buttons to range with the lower button on the breast. Facings and linings buff cloth or keezymerie.

EPAULETTES.—Gold bullion with solid silver crescent and silver strap, the bullion half an inch diameter and three inches and a half long.

BUTTONS, BREECHES, or TROUSERS, CRAVAT, or STOCK, Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

SWORD AND SCABBARD, Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

SWORD KNOT.—Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassels.

SASH.—Red silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends.

SWORD BELT.—Black leather, without embroidery, gilt chain carriages.

CAP.—Same as prescribed for the Brigadier General, except the gold lace band which will be three quarters of an inch wide; and instead of the plume a drooping horse-hair pom-pom; for the Brigade Major and Brigade Inspector red, and for the Brigade Judge Advocate, black. The Brigade Major will wear an aiguillette of twisted gold cord with gilt tassels; the aiguillette to be worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder.

Horse Furniture.

SADDLE-CLOTH and HOLSTER COVERS.—Dark blue cloth without lace or star; saddle-cloth to be worn under the saddle.

BRIDLE, MARTINGALE, COLLAR, CRUPPER, MOUNTINGS, GIRTHS AND SURCINGLE. Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

Uniform of the Brigade Quarter Master, and Aide-de-Camp of the Brigadier General of Cavalry.

COAT.—Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.; except the collar which will be all buff.

EPAULETTES.—Gold with solid crescent, bullion one fourth of an inch in diameter and two and a half inches long. One on each shoulder.

BUTTONS, BREECHES, or TROUSERS, CRAVAT, or STOCK, Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, Same as prescribed for Brigadier General.

SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD BELT, SWORD KNOT, SASH, Same as prescribed for Brigade Major &c. Pompon for the Brigade Quarter Master, blue, and for the Aide-de-Camp, yellow drooping horse hair.

Horse Furniture.

Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.

Uniform of the Brigade Paymaster of Cavalry.

COAT.—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons at equal intervals, ten in each row, the rows four inches apart at the top, and two and a half at the bottom; stand up collar of blue cloth to meet in front and hook; skirt to be made after the fashion of the citizens' coat and lined with blue cloth; with a button at each hip, one at the end of each fold, and one intermediate in each fold; cuffs of blue cloth, two and a half inches deep, with three small buttons at the under seam; a gold embroidered button-hole on each end of the collar, four inches long, terminating with a fleur-de-lis.

No epaulettes or sash to be worn by the Paymaster; but instead of epaulettes, a gilt shoulder chain will be worn on each shoulder.

BUTTONS, BREECHES, or TROUSERS, CRAVAT, or STOCK, Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.

BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.

SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD BELT, SWORD KNOT, SASH, Same as prescribed for Brigade Major &c. Drooping white horse hair pompon.

Horse Furniture.

Same as prescribed for Brigade Major, &c.

JAMES JONES, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

[C] h 4

The Charleston Mercury and Courier; the Columbia Telescope and Carolinian; the Winayou Intelligencer; the Cheraw Gazette; the Camden Journal; Pendleton Messenger; and Greenville Mountaineer will publish this order, as well as all others issued from the Adjutant General's Office, and marked [C] once a week for eight weeks, and render their accounts to the Adjutant General, for his examination and certificate, before presentation to the Governor for payment.

NOTICE.

W. M. F. DURISOE is authorized to settle the accounts of "The Edgefield Advertiser," due Laborde & Jones; all persons indebted are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. M. LABORDE, J. JONES. Feb. 27, 1839.

Lost

OR mislaid, a Note of hand given by Thos. Delonch to the Subscriber, for \$65.—There was a credit on the note for \$20. The Note I think was given in 1837. All persons are forewarned trading for the same. JAMES SWEARINGEN. Feb. 25, 1839.

Notice.

A DISSOLUTION of the Firm of *Drake, Rhodes & Co.* took place on the first day of September, 1836, by mutual consent: persons indebted to them can settle with C. Rhodes or N. Ranney at Pottersville. COLLIN RHODES, One of the Firm of D. R. & Co. Pottersville, Feb 25, 1839.

Notice.

THE Firm of *Raney, Rhodes & Co.* was dissolved on the thirtieth day of June, 1835, by mutual consent: Persons indebted to them can settle with C. Rhodes or N. Ranney, at the old stand. COLLIN RHODES, One of the Firm of R. R. & Co. Pottersville, Feb 25, 1839.

Notice.

THE Firm of *Rhodes, Ranney & Gibbs* was dissolved on the first day of January, 1839, by its own limitation: Persons indebted to them, can settle with C. Rhodes or N. Ranney at Pottersville. COLLIN RHODES, One of the Firm of R. R. & G. Pottersville, Feb 25, 1839.

State of South Carolina ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.

William Chiles, vs Vincent Griffin and others. Bill to have re-founded part of Legacy.

THE Complainant having filed his bill in my office, and it appearing to my satisfaction that William Waller Senr. William Waller Junr. Doctor Mordecai, and Caroline his wife, and George Holt and Mary Ann his wife, defendants named in the said bill are, and do reside without the limits of this State; Therefore it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said bill, within three months from this date, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them. BENJ. Y. MARTIN, Commissioner's Office, Feb 22, 1839.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to be directed, will be sold at Edgefield C. H. on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next, the following property, viz: William New vs James Kirkland, one tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, adjoining Derick Holso-back and others. Landrum & Prothro, vs James Temples, James Temples' interest in three hundred acres more or less, adjoining Jesse Gommilion and others. Benjamin Evans, vs Spencer Elsmore, one tract of land containing seventy five acres, more or less, adjoining James Temples, and others. C. A. Dowd, vs William Doby, one tract of land containing — acres, more or less, adjoining Robert McCullough, Washington, Wise, and others.

The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, vs John Evans, one tract of land containing ten acres of land, more or less, adjoining John H. Fair, John Cloud and others.

R. H. Reynolds, vs J. H. Lamar and Mack Lamar, one tract of land where Mack Lamar lives, containing three hundred acres, more or less, adjoining Samuel Hammond and others. Ossian Gregory, vs Christian Breightaupt, one tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining Benjamin Tillman, Francis O'Connor and others.

Samuel Quarles, vs John A. Reardon, Stephen Terry, Senr., and Stephen C. Terry, one tract of land belonging to Stephen C. Terry, containing — acres, more or less, adjoining Nicholas Lowe, Hollis Dutton and others. John Gommilion, vs Elisha Barker, one tract of land containing two hundred and four acres, more or less, adjoining R. Ward and others.

John Edson, vs Elisha Barker and Wilbert Cumbo, one tract of land, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining Sampson Cotes and others. Bacon, Catlin & Co., vs Richard J. Barton, Bacon & Covar, vs the same, one tract of land containing — acres, more or less, adjoining Mrs. Blalock and others.

A. Y. and R. J. Barton, vs Wm. Morris one parcel of land near the village of Edgefield containing — acres, more or less adjoining E. B. Presly John Covar and others. Terms of Sale, Cash. W. H. MOSS, s. e. d. February 11, 1839.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Jacob Shibley, Applicant, vs Elizabeth Shibley et al Defendants.

BY an Order of the Ordinary of Edgefield District, I shall proceed to sell, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Edgefield C. H. the Lands belonging to the Estate of James Shibley, deceased, situate in said District, on the waters of Cuffletown creek bounding on lands of E. B. Belcher, Obiah Robertson, Albert Traylor, and others, containing Eight Hundred acres, more or less, on a credit of 12 months. Purchaser to give bond and good personal security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary. Cost to be paid in cash. W. H. MOSS, s. e. d. Feb 11, 1839.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

James Parkman & wife, Applicants, vs Jas. Timmerman, wife et al. Def'ts.

BY an Order of the Ordinary of Edgefield District, I shall proceed to sell on the 1st Monday in March next, at Edgefield C. H. the Lands belonging to the Estate of John Dorn, deceased, situate in said District, on the waters of Sleepy creek, bounding on lands of John Harding, Peter Timmerman, John Outh, and others, containing one hundred and thirty-four acres, more or less, on a credit of twelve months. Purchaser to give bond and good personal security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary. Cost to be paid in cash. W. H. MOSS, s. e. d. Feb 11, 1839.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places, to collect Taxes for the year 1838: On Monday, the 4th March, at Pine House, Tuesday, 5th " Ridge, Wednesday 6th " Norris, Thursday, 7th " Mt. Willing, Friday, 8th " Perry's, Saturday, 9th " B. Richardson's, Monday, 11th " Moore's, Tuesday, 12th " D. Richardson's, Wednesday 13th " Allen's, Thursday, 14th " Snylie's, Friday, 15th " Shepperd's, Saturday, 16th " Duntion's, Monday, 18th " Liberty Hill, Tuesday, 19th " Park's, Wednesday 20th " Middleton's, Thursday, 21st " Collier's, Friday, 22d " Cherokee P'ds, Saturday, 23d " Beach Island, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of the first week of Court, at Edgefield Court House, Friday, 29th " Hamburg. B. F. GOUEDY, t. c. e. d. Feb 11, 1839.

A Valuable Negro Fellow,

NOT exceeding twenty-three years of age, who is a fine house servant, and carriage driver, and at the same time accustomed to field work, will be sold at public outcry, on the 1st Monday in March next. Terms of sale—a credit until the 1st day of January next—the purchaser to give note with approved security. Feb 10, 1839.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Wiley H. Berry*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the said Estate, are requested to present them duly attested. SAMUEL ST. VENS, Adm'r. Feb 12, 183