

Fairfield Manual Labor School.

The faculty, together with the Executive Committee, would invite the attention of the public to this branch of the Fairfield Institution. It is highly gratifying to them to be able to state that the students have, the present year, entered with spirit into the design of this Institution, in reference to the manual labor system; and have manifested a cheerful compliance with the regulations of their officers, in this part of their duty.

Habit of Order and Self-Denial.—On the manual labor plan, it is absolutely necessary that every thing be conducted in a very systematic way. To adjust the exercises of the school room to the hours of work, especially in the morning time, when the different classes of pupils, must follow each other in regular procession, through the day, requires the greatest exactness and regularity. Habits of early rising too, are necessarily formed. The students are assembled for prayer, generally before the rising of the sun, and immediately after the devotions of the morning proceed to the exercises of the school. Thus those habits of slothfulness and self-indulgence, which are so injurious to many of our youth, and which may be indulged, without restraint, at those schools, where the pupils are not at all times, under the teacher's care, in our Institution, where they all labor at one place, under the immediate supervision of the Principal, may be entirely prevented. Here, too, they learn to divest themselves of that indolence and those false notions of honor, which naturally arise from a state of slavery; for here, they have to wait on themselves, provide their own food and water and keep their rooms clean and in order. These and such like mental offices, which perhaps, under other circumstances, they might have blushed to perform, they learn to regard as nothing degrading since they are common to all; and as proofs on the contrary of manly independence, since instead of being indebted to others, they obtain by their own efforts, their comforts and accommodations. Now, if no other good were to result from such Institutions, than the formation of such habits, and the correction of false notions prevalent, one of the greatest objects of education would be accomplished—a preparation for future usefulness in life. The great majority of those who are educated, may have acquired, but by the knowledge they may have acquired, but the habits they form, if they are good ones, will be as to them through life.

Health and vigor of Constitution.—It is to be lamented that many of the brightest ornaments of society, have completed their education with a constitution so impaired and feeble that their exalted intellectual powers can be of comparatively little benefit, either to themselves or others. The student who is intensely engaged, in the acquisition of knowledge, is not aware, at the time, that he is destroying his bodily vigor, whilst he is giving undue exercise to his mind, and that ultimately, both must fail together. He discovers when too late, that he has been violating one of the laws of nature in cultivating his mind, at the expense of his physical powers; and that now it is utterly impracticable to restore them both to their harmonious and healthful action. Exercise there must not be left to the choice of the student. There must be some necessity to arrest him in his eager pursuit of knowledge, and compel him to take exercise, at proper intervals, and in sufficient quantity, or he falls a victim to the loss of his learning or his love of ease.

Others however (and such constitute the majority of those who are sent to school) are led by their active propensities to exercise rather than to study. These should have their active propensities controlled and directed, in such a way that they would be injurious neither to themselves nor others. And what exercise to say the least is so innocent & at the same time moderate and healthful, as the mental exercise on a farm? Again, it has created a general prejudice against education, because many, who have enjoyed opportunities of improving in knowledge, while they have failed to be benefited, by their learning, have been rendered by their education, unfit for the common pursuits of life, and are thus thrown upon society as burdensome, if not noxious and objectionable, as the consequence of finding no useful employment suited to their taste. The manual labor system, it is hoped, will eventually meet for the common pursuit of life, as well as to the higher walks of society; by qualifying them to adhere with intelligence and manly virtues, the soil of the country, planter, as well as to fill the halls of legislation.

The Cultivation of the Moral Powers. The moral sense is justly considered the highest faculty in the constitution of the human mind; yet its cultivation is very little attended to, if not entirely overlooked in most schools of learning. Teachers seem to think they have to do with nothing but the cultivation of the intellect. This we consider a feet in our clouds of learning. We might make men fit rhy giants, and yet, if we left them destitute of moral principle to guide them, we should be contributing only to our country's ruin. The early cultivation of the moral powers, therefore we endeavor to make a leading object of our Institution. For this purpose various means are employed, the principal of which, and that which we think best calculated to promote this object, is the study of the Sacred Scriptures. Bible lessons are required of all the students once a week; and a pretty good Sunday School library opens to them its treasures of sacred knowledge in an inviting form. In addition to these means, the students attend upon the worship of God, every Lord's Day, and daily devotional exercises in the school room. The good effects of these various means have been seen the present year, to the orderly conduct of the students generally, together with the deep interest manifested by some, in their spiritual concerns.

Literary Advantages. Here we will speak with that moderation which becomes us. We would hold out no inducements that might not be realized. This branch of the Institution has no endowment. The Principal and teachers he may employ, are dependent upon the profits of the school for compensation. As it is impossible for one man to do justice to every branch of learning it is very important, in order that the profits of the school should be sufficient to enable the Principal to employ two competent assistant teachers. These he must engage previous to the commencement of the ensuing year, otherwise it would be a mere chance, whether he shall be able to secure the best talents. This he cannot do, unless the number of applications shall warrant him in doing so. Wherefore application for the admission of students should be made at once to the Principal personally, or by letter post-paid directed to Wimbomborough. It is the object of the Superintendent to render this Institution worthy of the patronage of its friends, both by preparing students for college, and by af-

feeding the means of an useful and substantial education to such as may not choose a collegiate course. Whether he shall be able to accomplish this object, will depend upon public patronage. For this patronage he looks especially to that nomination of Christians, who have named this Institution, and who have called him away from many beloved friends and a church endeared to him by many ties, to take charge of this branch of the Institution.

The location of the Institution may be regarded as favorable to health as well as to moral habits. There is no local cause of sickness near it, nor any source of moral contamination in its vicinity. The utility to health of the students, the present year, and their correct moral deportment may be confidently ascribed to as proofs sufficient to satisfy the minds of those who entertain anxious fears, on either of these accounts.

In regard to the expense of education in our Institution, it is proper here to correct a mistake. Expectations have been entertained of the advantage of the manual labor system, in saving expenses which cannot be realized. When the expense of keeping up a farm, together with the feeding of horses, the wear of tools &c. the payment of the farmer's salary all of which must be provided for, out of the proceeds of the crop, it is not to be expected that boys laboring two hours per day only for five days in a week, would be able to earn a great deal. Those who look to cheapness, therefore, as the main object of the manual labor system, will be disappointed. If their sons can secure health, vigor of constitution, together with habits of order and industry, whilst they are obtaining useful knowledge, they should consider these ample compensations for the time employed in labor. Besides the time devoted to labor, will be no impediment to their progress in learning. As much time may be devoted to study, when two hours are given to labor, as is required, for that purpose, in other schools, and as much as can be profitably employed. Allowing 8 hours for a boy, 2 for labor, 2 for other duties, there still remain 12 hours of the 24 to be devoted to study and other purposes. But, although the saving of expenses is not to be looked on as the main object of the manual labor system, to show that something may be gained by it, we will state as nearly as possible, the estimate now made, what will be the earnings of 20 students the present year, for their work 2 hours per day, for the scholastic year. These will be from \$10 to \$25, according to the age and ability of each student.

Terms of Admission. Satisfactory testimonials of moral character will be required of each new student. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions, commencing 2nd Monday in January, and 2nd Monday in July. (2nd Monday of washing and bedding) for the scholastic year. \$100. Tuition do. from \$20 to \$40 payable in advance for each session. No pupil will be admitted for a less term than one year, but those applying at an advanced period of the year, if the school be not full, may be admitted for the balance of the year, paying for that time only. Washing can be procured at \$1 per month, washing and mending at \$1.25. The student can supply with mattresses, those who may come unprovided, on reasonable terms. Any, who may be willing to work one half of the day, for the purpose of defraying expenses will be permitted to do so, and will be paid according to the time.

South Carolina Copper, SHEAF BROT & TIN WARE Manufactory. I WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants and Patrons of this State, and all who may please to give me a call, that I have located at Hamburg, S. C., with a view to a permanent residence, a C. engaged in the manufacture of Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Ware, which I will furnish by Wholesale or Retail, of the best quality, at the lowest rates. Having experienced Northern Workmen, and being a practical workman myself, can attend to Engraving, Gilding, and Spinning, and all other jobs of every description in my business, which shall be well done, and on short notice. All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. A superior assortment of Japanese Ware—Also, Stamped Plates, all sizes, just received. Hamburg, March 28, 1839. A. B. CHURCH.

NOTICE. I HEREBY give notice, that the following Notes of Hand, together with other papers, were lost in the neighborhood of Miami Mills, in July last, viz: one on West Church and National City for \$1200, dated in December, 1838, due 1st January, 1839. One on Thomas Jennings and George Holst, precise amount not recollected, but thought to be about \$5, given and due in January or February, 1838, upon John Robby, Vardel Sawyer, and Mr. Tomp, for \$300, dated the 25th Decr. 1837. One due Bill on N. W. Carter, for \$25, given 25th January, 1837, also a Note on Sanyer, Carter, and others, payable to Geo. Watkins, for \$25, dated 24th December, 1837. All persons are hereby warned, from trading for any of the above notes, and the makers of the said Notes are forewarned not to pay them to any other person myself. ZEDEKIAH WATKINS. Oct 23, 1839. c 33

Direct Importation. DICKINSON, SEBING & STANTON, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, are now receiving per ships the most fashionable style of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, and will in a few days be prepared to execute all orders in their line, entrusted to them. In addition to the above they will keep all kinds of Trimmings. ALSO, Gloves, Spencers Scarfs, Cravats, Merino, Cotton and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers. The above articles have all been selected in England and France, by one of their own firm, and brought for cash. They offer them by package or piece, on accommodation terms. MEETING, OPPOSITE PEARL STREET. The Augusta and Savannah papers, the Columbia and Edgefield papers will publish the above six times each. O. T. f 35

Silk Worm Eggs. 100 OUNCES Silk Worm Eggs of the Mammoth White species, for sale by G. L. & E. PENN, & CO. July 17, 1839. f 24

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the late Christian Breithaupt, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested. JOHN BAUSKETT, Executor. Feb. 25. 3—f

NEW DRY GOODS, FROM NEW YORK AND HARTFORD, CONN. THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York and Hartford, Conn., and will continue to receive therefrom, and keep on hand at all times, a complete assortment of Fancy and Staple, NEW DRY GOODS, &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, viz: Broadcloths of various qualities, Cassimeres, Satines, do do, Kentucky and Cotton Jeans, do, Glanrock Jeans, and Linseys, do, Merinos, and Circassians, do, French, English and American Furniture Prints, Bombazines, various qualities, Flannels, do do and colors, Black, colored and plaid Silks, Sewing Silks, all colors and qualities, Put in Flax Thread, do do, Spool Cotton Thread, do do, Swiss, book, striped and plaid Muslins, Apron Checks, various qualities, Shawls, a good assortment, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, do, Handkerchiefs a good assortment, Stockings, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Brown dressed Shirts and Drawers, White, black, and colored Cambrics, Linen, Diapers, and brown Table Cloths, Fringe and Dimity Furniture, Plaid and striped Domestic, Hartford, Ansoning, & Trenton Tickings, Bleached and brown Shirts, do do, Ribbands, of every description, Brass and Whitebone Baskets, Cursets, corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satin Vestings, &c. Bandboxes, Baskets, Hoods, Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, &c. ALSO—CROCKERY WARES, And a great many articles too tedious to mention. We respectfully invite our customers, and the public generally, to give us a call. We can and will give them great bargains. We also return them our sincere thanks, for the liberal patronage bestowed on us, up to the present time—hoping for a further continuance of the same. M'CHELL & RANSOM. Hamburg, Sept. 26, 1839. f 35

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general assortment of seasonable Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, viz:—Black, blue, brown and fancy colored Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satines, Kentucky Jeans, Mixt gray and plaid Servants Cloths, 3-land 6-4 Circassians and Merinos, assorted colors and qualities, Plain and figured Bombazines, White, green, red, and yellow Flannels, 7-8 and 1-4 Apron and Furniture Checks, French, English, and American Prints, and Furniture do, Plaid German Gingham, (a new style,) Blue, Green, Red, Gro de Swiss, and Italian Silks, Figured Silks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Lawns, Merino, Thibet, Plaid Silk, Pliein, Chally, Robroy, and Persian Shawls & Hdks, Spitalfield, Pongee and Flag Silk Pock, do, Dim, Cambric do, Verona, Fancy and Madras Hdks, Burners, Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Oil Cloths, Car-ceting, Baskets, Bandboxes, Knives, Scissors, &c. Also, a quantity of 3-4, 4-1, 5-4 brown Shirtings, Sheetings, and Drillings, for sale by the bale or piece, very low. Cotton Osamburges, Duffell and Whitney Blankets, &c. &c. The Public are invited to call and examine his assortment. JOHN O. B. FORD. N. B.—After the 1st October next, the Subscriber will remove his Stock of Dry Goods to the New Brick Store, between the Store he now occupies and Mr. Hubbard's. J. O. B. F. Edgefield, Sept. 14, 1839. f 33

Brocke and Rob Roy HAWES and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by C. A. DOWD, Edgefield, Sept. 14, 1839. f 33

Boots and Shoes. THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of BOOTS and SHOES, manufactured expressly for this market, and warranted. He respectfully invites his customers, and all whose desires of obtaining a good article, to call and examine his stock. C. A. DOWD. Oct 14, 1839. f 37

Bagging and Bale Rope. HAMP and Tow Bagging, Rape Rope, Bagging Twine. ALSO, An assortment of Cat Nails. For sale by C. A. DOWD, Edgefield, C. H., Sept. 24, 1839. f 34-f

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robt. W. Miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the Estate are requested to present them duly attested, within the time prescribed by law. ROBT. McCULLOUGH, Ex'r. Oct 18, 1839. f 24

Italian Spring Wheat. WE are the lead of the Subscriber. The Italian Spring Wheat is much more productive on poor land than other kinds. It may be sown from the 1st of January, until the middle of March, and for two years I have not had any of it injured by frost. You may select the best spots in the field which you sow in Oats, for the Wheat, and both will be fit for harvest at the same time. WM. S. JOHNSON, 5 miles of the Village. Oct 22, 1839. c 32

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late Fleming Estlin, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to present them duly attested, on or before the 30th of September next. W. H. MOSS, Adm'r. 3d Sept., 1839. 31-f

NOTICE. ALL persons having demands against the estate of James O'Leary, deceased, are requested to present them duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN S. JETER, Adm'r. Nov. 19, 1839. f 42

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN EQUITY. Experte. Petition to sell the George Connor, and G. E. estate of wards, Trinitad, L. Tors, &c. &c. Lands, Negroes, Cotton, &c. for Sale. N. Obedience to an order of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will sell on Wednesday, the 4th of December next, the following valuable property, belonging to the estate of Doctor Francis Connor, deceased; to wit, One tract of land, situate in the District of Abbeville, on Saluda River, containing five hundred, d fifteen acres, and bounded by lands of Captain Robert Cunningham, T. Y. Neely, and Elizabeth Edwards. To this tract belongs one hundred and twenty-five acres, and through it pass the stage routes on Laurens C. H. to Abbeville C. H., and from Aiken to Greenville. One other tract of land, situate in the District of Abbeville, on Little Mulberry Creek, waters of Saluda River, containing one hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres, and bounded by lands of Doctor P. W. Connor, Thomas W. Williams, and others. One tract of land, situate in Abbeville District, in the vicinity of Cohasset, containing seventy nine acres, and bounded by lands of Daniel T. Beacham, Stephen Herndon, and others. This tract is adjoining a very fine mineral spring. One other tract, situate in the District of Abbeville, about a half a mile from Cohasset, containing twelve acres, and bounded by lands of Thomas W. Williams, and others. Also, Forty-five likely Negroes, amongst which are two Blacksmiths, one Carpenter, and many very likely field hands. Also, Forty bales of Cotton. One thousand bushels of Corn. A quantity of Fodder. Ten Minns. Cattle, Hogs. A Yoke of Oxen, and Cart. One Road Wagon. Blacksmith's and Plantation Tools, &c. &c. Terms.—The lands above described will be sold on a credit of one year, and three years; the purchaser giving bond and approved security, and a mortgage of the premises. The personal property will be sold on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Cost to be paid in Cash. The sale will be made on the premises first above described, near Neely's Ferry. BENJ. J. MARTIN, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office. Sept. 30th, 1839. 35-i

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN EQUITY. William Wilson vs. Wm. Edlins and Wife, R. M. Todd and Wife, James McCracken and Others. Bills for account, interpleader, &c. Appearing to my satisfaction that Benjamin P. Edlins, and Elizabeth, his wife, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: On motion ordered, that they do appear, and plead, answer or demur, to Bill of Complaint in this Case, within Three Months from the date of this publication, or the said Bill of Complaint will be taken pro confesso as to them. BENJ. J. MARTIN, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office. 40 c. Oct 9 30th, 1839. \$175. w. & w.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Allen S. Dozier, vs. William Yarborough. Attachment. Foreign. The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the state, upon whom a copy could be served with a rule to plead. It is ordered that the defendant do plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him. GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office. \$75.0 c. n. one 41. Nov 6th 1839.

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. James Harrison vs. Henry Evans. Attachment. Debt on Judgment. The Plaintiff in this case, having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known in this State, upon whom a copy of the same can be served; on motion of Plaintiff's Attorney, Ordered, That the said Defendant do appear and make his defence, within a year and a day from the publication of his order, or judgment will be rendered against him pro confesso. GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Nov. 5, 1839. w & w \$75.00 age 40

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. William Yarborough vs. Archibald Hamilton. Attachment. Assumpsit. The Plaintiff in this case having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having neither Wife or Attorney within this State, upon whom a copy of said Declaration can be served; ordered that the Defendant plead thereto within a year and a day from this publication, or the said action will be taken pro confesso against him. GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, 24th Oct. 1839. 39 age

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Thomas L. Jump vs. Park & Fowler. Attachment Assumpsit. The Plaintiff in the above cases having this day filed their declaration in my Office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the declaration, with a special order of the Court en dorsed thereon, can be served; therefore Ordered, that the said Adolphus J. Sale do appear and make his defence, within a year and a day from the filing of the declarations as above said, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with given and awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Feb 14, 1838. w & w \$10 age 3

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Adolphus J. Sale vs. Drury Callaway. Attachment Assumpsit. The Plaintiff in the above cases having this day filed their declaration in my Office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the declaration, with a special order of the Court en dorsed thereon, can be served; therefore Ordered, that the said Adolphus J. Sale do appear and make his defence, within a year and a day from the filing of the declarations as above said, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with given and awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Feb 14, 1838. w & w \$10 age 3

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Adolphus J. Sale vs. Speed & Hester, surviving partners. Attachment Debt. The Plaintiff in the above cases having this day filed their declaration in my Office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the declaration, with a special order of the Court en dorsed thereon, can be served; therefore Ordered, that the said Adolphus J. Sale do appear and make his defence, within a year and a day from the filing of the declarations as above said, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with given and awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Feb 14, 1838. w & w \$10 age 3

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Isaac Branch vs. Archibald Hamilton. Attachment. Assumpsit. The Plaintiff in this case having this day filed his declaration in the Clerk's office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration may be served; Therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day from the filing of the said declaration, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. May 17, 1839. n & r age 16

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Thomas L. Jump vs. Park & Fowler. Attachment Assumpsit. The Plaintiff in the above cases having this day filed their declaration, and the Defendants having neither wives nor attorneys, known to be in this State, ordered, that if the said Defendants do not appear and make their defence, within a year and a day from this date, final and absolute judgment shall be forth with given and awarded for the said Plaintiffs in attachment. JAMES WARDLAW, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, Nov 22, 1838. w & w adq 45

Mouselaine de Lanes. A Superior Article for Ladies' Dresses. Also, Victoria Shows, just received and for sale by JNO. O. B. FORD. Hamburg, Sept. 27, 1839. f 35

NOTICE. M. JOHN KEY will act as my law'n Attorney, during my absence from the State. ABEL SKANNAL. Oct 20, 1839. f 30

To Merchants, Physicians, Plan ters, and the Public in general. THE Subscribers are now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, large supplies of DRUGS, &c. &c. making their assortment the most complete ever before offered for sale in this market. To which they would call the attention of the Physicians, Merchants, Planers, and all those who wish to purchase anything in their line. Among the many articles of which their Stock is composed, are the following, viz: OILS.—Sperm or Lamp Oil, of different qualities, Lined or Paint do., Train or Tanners do., Nest's foot do., Castor do., Sweet do. PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.—White Lead, of different brands and qualities, ground in oil, and in kegs of 200lb, 100lb, 50lb, and 25 lb each. Dry White Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Red, (a beautiful article and a substitute for Vermilion, at a much less price.) Yellow Ochre, Stone Ochre, Red Lead, Litharge, Lampblack, Verdigris, dry and ground in oil, also Blue, Green, Yellow, Black, and Paints of all colors, ready mixed for use, Spirits Turpentine, Copal Varnish, 1st and 2nd qualities, Japan Varnish, Black or Leather do. BRUSHES.—Paint Brushes, of all sizes, Cloth do. (something new and superior.) Hair do. do. Tooth Furniture, Flesh, Nail, White Wash, Blacking Horse, (something new.) Tanners, Comber or Darning, Crumb, Hearth, Shaving, (a very fine article.) Comb, Sweeping, Scrubbing, and Painters Darning Brushes, together with a variety of other Brushes used by Painters and others, not herein mentioned. DYE STUFFS.—Among which are Spanish Flout Indigo, Carolina do., Madder, Coppars, Logwood, Brazil-wood, Nicewood, Camwood, Annatto, &c. &c. MEDICINES.—Among the many of which are the following, viz: Sulphate Quinine, Sulphate Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Piperine, Strychnine, Iodine, Fluorine, Hydrodate Potash, Krossate, &c. &c. PATENT MEDICINES.—Among which are the following, viz: Doan's Painkiller, Indian do., Swam's do., Smith's A. T. Mercurial Syrup, or Swam's compound, the Hygeia Syrup, Spinal's cure for sick Head Ache, Grew's Tonic Mixture, (a cure for Fever and Ague.) Also Peter's Pills, Beckwith's do., Spanish do., Cook's do., Lee's do. Evans's do., &c. together with a general assortment of the most popular nostrums of the day. A full assortment of Perfumery and Soaps, of the finest qualities. An assortment of Glass Ware for Physicians' and Confectioners' use; such as Specie Jars, and Tincture Bottles of different sizes, Graduated Measures and Funnels. Window Glass of various sizes, from 6 by 8, to 20 by 30, all of which they will sell on favorable terms. H. R. COOK & Co. Hamburg, Oct. 3, 1839. f 36

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Wade Speed, surviving partner of Watkins & Speed, for the use of John Watkins, vs. Adolphus J. Sale. Attachment in Debt. John Watkins, Adm'r. of H. M. vs. Same. Attachment in Assumpsit. The Plaintiffs in the above stated cases, having filed their declaration in my Office, on the twenty-second day of November, 1838, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the said declarations can be served; therefore Ordered, that the said defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day from the filing of the said declarations, or final and absolute judgments will be awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office. Feb 14, 1838. w & w \$10 age 3

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Mark S. Anthony vs. Adolphus J. Sale, Drury Callaway, vs. Adolphus J. Sale, Speed & Hester, surviving partners, vs. Adolphus J. Sale. Attachment Debt. Attachment Assumpsit. Attachment Debt. The Plaintiffs in the above cases having this day filed their declaration in my Office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the declaration, with a special order of the Court en dorsed thereon, can be served; therefore Ordered, that the said Adolphus J. Sale do appear and make his defence, within a year and a day from the filing of the declarations as above said, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with given and awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Feb 14, 1838. w & w \$10 age 3

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Archibald Hamilton vs. THE Plaintiff in this case having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having neither Wife or Attorney within this State, upon whom a copy of said Declaration can be served; ordered that the Defendant plead thereto within a year and a day from this publication, or the said action will be taken pro confesso against him. GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, 24th Oct. 1839. 39 age

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Archibald Hamilton vs. THE Plaintiff in this case having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration may be served; Therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day from the filing of the said declaration, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with awarded against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. May 17, 1839. n & r age 16

State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Thomas L. Jump vs. Park & Fowler. Attachment Assumpsit. The Plaintiff in the above cases having this day filed their declaration, and the Defendants having neither wives nor attorneys, known to be in this State, ordered, that if the said Defendants do not appear and make their defence, within a year and a day from this date, final and absolute judgment shall be forth with given and awarded for the said Plaintiffs in attachment. JAMES WARDLAW, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, Nov 22, 1838. w & w adq 45

Mouselaine de Lanes. A Superior Article for Ladies' Winter Dresses. A variety of patterns just received, by C. A. DOWD. Edgefield, Sept. 14. f 30

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills. AND PHENIX BITTERS. THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimony of their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deep and gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good: In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, constiveness, piles, general debility, serofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and cough, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of fibrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of calmness in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fever every hour has become milder, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, who'sale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection. For additional particulars of the above medicines can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town through out the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills. Just received and for sale by C. A. DOWD, Agent. Edgefield, C. H. July 1, 1839. f 22

The Cause of Bilious Complaints AND A MODE OF CURE. A Well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach, is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and of ten promotes a very severe attack of disease, which sometimes ends in death. Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also serofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional organic or fibrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpor of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs. The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of healthy operation either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result, and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organ obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the pre-ventive symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease. MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure. The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develop or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found. THE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of Bilious diseases, of every purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is full, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretion, are completely discharged. For a wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders, must be directed. For further particulars of the above Medicines see Specifications the Medicines, a copy of which are had on application at the store of C. A. DOWD, at Edgefield Court House, August 1. f 26