into which many honest, but not well-informed Carolinian" of the 6th inst., (one of the latest movement, he has not forsaken it. persons have fallen. The same derangement most active presses of the State enlisted in which now exists in the commercial community, prevailed when the United States Bank ous impropriety is confessed, of unneceswas in all its power. All who will attentively read the history of our country, and especially of the United States Bank, must perc ive that such an institution has little or no power to regulate the currency, or to restore it to a healthy condition, when it is disordered. We have recently read some sensible remarks on this subject, in the Boston Morning Post, from which we extract the sub oined.

All the evils that now beset trade and every other industrious and honorable ocenpation, are charged upon the administration; and with much gravity, the deladed merchant puts, what he doubtles believes to be, the assounding interrogatory-"why is it that things are so; times like these did not exist when we had an United States Bank?" If he be a young man, the question may be tolerated, because he may not have had personal experience of times which are past; but if the enquirer is a man of a quarter of a century's experience, our charity must then excuse him on the ground of forgetfulness. For the information of both young and old, we will quote an extract from a letter of the Cashier of the United States Branch Bank at Baltimore. addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of February 15th, 1830-ten years ago, when the U S. Bank was the great regulator. He says:-

Looking back to the peace, a short period, fresh in the memory of every man, the wretched state of the currency for the two succeeding years cannot be overlooked; the disasters of 1819, which seriously affected the circumstances, property, and industry of every district in the United States, will be long recollected. A sudden and pressing scarcity of money prevailed in the spring of 1822; numerous and very extensive failures took place at New York, Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans, in 1825; there was a convulsion among the banks and other monied justitutions in the State of New York in 1826: the scarcity of money among traders in that State, and eastward, in the winter of 1827 and 1828, was distressing and alarming; failures of banks in Rhode Island, North Carolina, and amongst the manufactures of New England and this State, characterize the last year; and intelligence is just received of the refusal of some of the prin cipal banks of Georgia to releem their notes in specie-a lamentable and rapid succession of evil and untoward events. prejudicial to the progress of productive industry, and enusing a baleful extension of embarrassment, insolvency, higation, and dishonesty, alike subversive of social happiness and morals "

What will the merchants say now?-Will they doubt the truth of the state ment? If they do, they can appeal to his tory. The newspapers of the past will prove a faithful historian. Now it must be recollected, that during the whole peri od from 1819 to 1830; the U. S. Bank was "in its glory," in the full possession of its powers, and enjoying entire confi dence of the commercial community -Then, there was no "war of the govern ment upon the banks," and at the close of 1830, the dreadful Ardrew Jackson had been in the presidency only two years .-What, then, was the cause of all the "hale ful extension of embarrassment insolven ey, litigation, and dishonestly?" Shall we be termed an enemy of banks, if we attribute these evils to the banking systems of the United States?

Communications.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR. To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser,

SIR-For the first time, it is believed, within the memory of the present generation, the office of Chief Magistrate of S. Carolina has become the subject of a warm of the party-by declaring that the vast and animated canvass. In former and majority of the people desire his elevation, purer days, the station was regarded as invested with too much dignity and trust. to be sought by gross exaggerations of the claims of another gentleman greatly to be merits of one candidate, or ungenerous disparagement of the worth and services of another-by attempts to forestall public opinion, or to palm off the nomination of a few as the selection of a party. But such means and appliances are no longer eschewed. These and all the other artifices to which partizan strategy resorts have within the compass of "a little month" been brought into play in behalf of Col. Richardson. The friends of this centleman are chargeable with having departed from the long approved and time-honored usage of the State. Their course "startles and frights consideration." In their elaborate attempts to justify their proceeding in this matter, they have proved eminently unsuccessful. Least of all, have they as yet favored the good people of the State with any one sufficient reason, v hy Col. Richardson should be preferred to his opponent Col. Jas. H Hammond. The friends of the former, as if conscious of the insufficiency of each of his claims, and therefore, desirons of distracting the publie attention by their multiplicity, have assumed a variety of grounds, upon which divisions among the Sub Treasury men of they arge his pretentions to the high and responsible station he seeks. I purpose briefly and rapidly to consider them.

For some weeks it was clamorously and triumphantly announced, that Col. R. was the chosen and favored candidate of Mr. Calhoun. Without commenting upon the injurious indelicacy towards Mr. Calhoun. involved in such an argument-an argument which no considerate friend of that illustrious man could have orged-an argument which is an aspersion upon one people, and is fit only to be addressed to the timid and the servile-it is sufficient to remark, that the friends of Col. R. have been constrained, precipitately and utterly, to abandon this ground. It is now ascertained that Mr. Calhoun has had no agency in bringing forward Col. Richardagency in bringing forward Col. Richard-son—that he has expressed, and does en-chemies, the Federal Administration, for tertain no preference for that gentleman, the purpose, in part, of gaining the sup above Col. Hammond-that his course in port of the Nullifiers, has gradually so the convass has been, as it should have been, one of strict neutrality - and that he it pursues has fallen into theirs, and for feels, and has declared decided disapprobation of the gratuitous use which has been made of his great name, in bolster-

the support of Col. R.) in which the obvisarily introducing the name of Mr. C. into this canvass, "which (remarks the Editor.) can not but be a painful one to him. and in which we feel assured that he has not taken and will not take any part."-Such is the language held by the paper alluded to. In the name and for the sake of freedom in elections, let our ears then. no longer be vexed by the groundless and offensive declaration, that Col. R. is the favored and preferred candidate of Mr. Calhoun.

Of the "three gentlemen of great distinction," contributors to your paper of the 27th ult., your correspondent who "writes biaself" . The Nullification Party" has presented the most plausible, but at the same time, most inconclusive argument in support of the claims of Col. Richardson, has been brought forward, and the course pursued by his friends in their canvass .-According to your correspondent's view of "the facts, such as a plain man may conjecture them." (his facts, be it observ ed, are mere surmises.) some half dozen individuals assemble in Columbia, and op pressed with a sense of the imminent peri and overthrow, which menaced the Sub-Treasury party, they take counsel together and travail in spirit for its deliverance The offspring of this mountain labor-the fruit of this pious consultation, was the nomination of Col. John Peter Richards son as the successor of Governor Noble By the election of this gentleman all di visious and dissensions were to be conposed and healed, and the Sub-Treasury party "confirmed and strengthened," The propriety of this movement, as explained by your correspondent, is manifestly in proportion to the probability of the occurrenes of those evils which it was designed to avert. A reference to certain proceedings had in our Legislature, within the last two years, will best serve to exhibit the relative strength of parties in this State, upon the question of an Independent Fed eral Treasury.

On the 12th of December, 1837, the following Resolutions (among others) were considered in the House of Representaives:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the Recente of the Federal Government be st offected, as ultimately to sever the Government from all connection with the Banks

"Resolved. That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the Revenue of the Federal Government should se sa deposited, kept an Edisbursed, as not to be connected with, or used in banking operations."

On the first Resolution the vote stond hus, Yeas 112, Navs 2. On the 21 Resoation the Yeas were 97, the Navs 16 .-Lae year afterwards, to the very day, the dentical Resolutions were again consideral in the same branch of the Legislatu e. (mean while an election of Representa-tives had occurred) and the vote then was is follows: upon the 1st Resolution Year 158, Nays 7; upon the 24 Resolution Yeas 113, Navs 2 The overwhelming and crossing majority of 1837, it will be remarked, was still further increased by the intervening election in 1833 and the impotent minority were shorn of one half of their before scarcely visible votes. And vet it was to "confirm and strengthen" this party, radiant with conquest, and boasting a majority ten fold the number of its adversaries, that the gentlemen of the Columbia "Consultation" have put forth Col. Richardson as a candidate. It is for this that the public presses of the State and their confederates, have in mass attempted to crush all opposition, by an noneing Col. Richardson as "the Demoeratic, Sub-Treasury candidate," and thus claiming for his nomination the authority when he is utterly uaknown to nine-tenths of them-by ungenorously disparaging the preferr d-and by affirming (strangest of all) that good faith demands his support, by the StateRights and Nullification party. If the gentlemen of the "Consultation," the high guardians, and conservators of the Su .- Treasury cause, be still bord-ned and heavily laden with the weight of their patriotic apprehensions they will doubtless be relieved to learn, what has been long si ce known to every one else, that the Sub-Treasury party in this State, stands in no peril of overthrow, that it requires no aid from such measures and methods as have been early syl -and that it would still continue dominant and vicorious, even though Col. Rich rdson, the "Consultation" squad, and your "three gentlemen of great distinction" to boot. should, in one body, withdraw from its ranks. The frivolous pretext of sustaining that purcy, therefore, will no longer avail the friends of Col. R. It must be abandoned, and has in effect been already abandoned, since even the Charleston Mercury has at last, though precently been well assured that there will be no serious our State, let the Governor's election result as it may."

But it is further urged, in behalf of Col. Richardson, that he rendered good service as a representative in Congress, in sus taining the great measure, to which I have already referred, of the divorce of Bank and State. The circumstances connected with Col. Richardson's course upon this question, will perhaps serve to exhibit in their true light, the nature of his claims, upon that account, to the support of the State Rights and Nullification party of South Carolina. Since its contest with the Federal Government, upon the Tariff question, in 1832, that party has wisely kept aloof from the ranks of both the grea Whig and Democratic parties of the Unshaped its policy, that at length the path same common cause. Colonel Richard son, a faithful and steady adherent of

tain than this mistake. It is but a delusion, only necessary to refer to the "South through all its measures; and in this, its | question. It arose out of a demand from | In this I perceive no extraordinary merit. Col. R. has done well; but is this service so high and exalted, as to challenge the rare and pre-eminent honor, which his friends in his name, are modestly bespeaking, of having the highest office known to the Constitution of the State, tendered him by the Nullification party? Is his worth so illustrious, as to demand or deserve an ovation? Why should be be preferred to Col. Hammond, who is as stannch as himself, upon the question of the Sub-Treasury, who is no new recruit, only vesterday enlisted, but who has been a faithful, true, and unfaltering follower of the fortunes of the old State Rights and Nullification party, through all their vicissitudes?

It is said that magnanimity requires that Col. Richardson should be chosen. It is generous, doubless, to spare a fallen foe. Under certain circumstances, it may be and in defence of the mode in which he magnanimous to cherish and advance him, if reconciled and repentant. But if these acts be magnanimous, it is still more magnammous (according to the view of yourself and your confederates.) in a contest between that foe, and a tried and unwavering friend of superior worth, to side with the former, and to assail, and strike down the latter. This, I imagine, is a specimen of that noble virtue, in the superlative degree. It is an extravagance of magnanimity, which towers far above my simple comprehension, though doubtless palpable enough to "great minds." It is assigning to baffled enmity, a merit, that neither reason or feeling, can ever santtion. If perceived aright, there breathes from it an odor of perfidy, that "all the perfames of Arabia cannot sweeten." The appeal which has been made to

mere sectional jealousy, is any thing else

han argument. It was doubtless not de-

signed for home consumption, but to be

used abroad. Whatever may be its usefulness there, it will hardly serve your purpose here. The people of Edgefield, at least, will scarce upon that account, take prejudice to Col. Hammond, whose family sprang from as true Whig stock, as ever shouldered musket in the war of the revolution, has been identified with the District, for three generations. If others have ceased to remember, they, I trust, have not forgotten his course and bearing, in the Nullification struggle. At that memorable crisis, Col. Hammond was a Free Trade and State Rights man: a Nullifier, good and true. Though too young, to have acted as a leader in that contest, he was any thing else than a slothful, or an inactive partisan. As the conbetor of one of the most able, and influential presses of the party, "The Southern Times," he rendered good and effective service to the cause, asserting his potitical principles, with energy and intre nistity, and not shrinking from even personal peril, in their maintenance. The rare merit of having been a Union man, seems new to be the only ground remaining, upon which Col. Richardson's friends can claim for him a preference above Col. Hammingt, 'Plear preuttar qualification constitutes, in my view, an insuperable objection to his elevation to the office of Governor. It is the very last position in which a man of such political principles should be placed. During the two next years, the Tariff question must again come up. Are we wisely providing for a successful issue, by going into the contest with a Union Governor at our head? As the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, under the Constitution, that officer is charged with the enforcement of the law, and if he repudiates the principle of Nullification, the State, in respect to its ability, for high and effective resistance, is powerless, during his administration. Are we prepared to disarm the State for two years? Why should she be disarmed for two minutes ! It is no noswer, to reply, that it is utterly improbable that we shall have occasion to resort to the extreme remedy of State interposition, within that period. The precedent is mis chievous. And where the safety-the liberties of a people are involved, even possibilities are not to be contemned. It is fit for those who, like yourself, and your correspondents, have pronounced the right of Nullification a political tenet, now "of no practical utility," to rebuke all refereace to the contest of 1832. But they who shared in that noble triumph, can never consent to its oblivion. Its remembrance comes to them, fraugh; with swelling emotions of pride, and exultation. It is the brightest page in the annals of the State. In the struggle between the great parties of Consolidation and State Rights. which have been arrayed against each other from the foundation of the Federal Government, a long succession of defeatand disa-ters, sustained by the latter, had quenched its hope, and broken its spirit. But an intrepid, and paissent defender of the good cause, spring up in the form of our own State. When the old Republican banner had gone down in the last battle, hers was the arm that uplifted the brave flag, -- hers was the sword that repelled the invader. The free principles of that crisis, and the men who sastained them, will ever be cherished by the Nulli fication party of South Carolina, whilst through her borders breaths the spirit of

TURNBULL. From the Southern Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON .- We have the pleasure of stating that the Navy Department have determined on making Charleston a Naval Station, and have appointed Capt. Edward R. Shubrick, the 1st and Lieut. Knight 2d officer on the station. A Surgeon and Purser will likewise be apponited.

We are also given to understand that Charleston will be made a Navy Yard for the remaining of s: 'I vessels or such sloops of war os can con .nto our waters, as this the department can do without an application to Congress. It will readily be seen that if this is accomplished, it will require very little exertion to procure for Charlesthe advantage of a Navy Yard for Construction.

North Eastern Boundary .- The Wash ugton papers, (says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette) contains an interesting corres pundence between the British Minister ing up the follering pretensions of Col. R. the former, as well as present administra- Mr. Fox, and the Secretary of State, Mr. To put this matter finally to rest, it is tion, has dutifully followed his party, Forsyth on the Northeastern Boundary

the Governor of Maine upon the President for protection against invasion.

Mr. Forsyth charges that the British have erected barracks and stockades on the disputed territory; and Mr. Fox replies that the barracks are those begun long since, and the stockades are merely defence against the artiflery which the Main troops have brought upon the forbidden land.

The tenor of the letters is certainly rather belligerants and we should suppose that a small breath would blow the spark into a

Receipts for Subscription.

The Publisher acknowledges the Receipt from the following persons, to the time put

down to their respective names:
Abram Adams, Feb. 8, 1841. Isaac Boles. Jan 9, 1841. John Chappell, Aug. 29, 1840. Luke Culbreath, February 8, 1841. Thomas De Loach, February 1, 1840. Joon Day, Esq. Ang. 29, 1840. Geo. B. Elam, Feb. 8 1841.
S. P. Getzen, Feb. 8, 1841. James Harrison. Feb 8, 1841. E. Lagroon, Jan. 9, 1841. John Walker Manday, March 25, 1841 Bennett Reynolds, April 18, 1840. Sibley & Capon. March 12, 1841. Jas. Shephard, March 25, 1841. Jas. E. Traylor, March 26, 1841. Jas. Vaughn, Feb. 8, 1841. A. Watson, Feb. 8, 1841. R. M. White. March 26, 1841.

R. JAMES II MURRAY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Hamburg and the vicinity. Office at H. R. Cook & Co.'s Drug

J. H. MURRAY. Hamburg, March 20, 1840

Georgia Nankeen. Case of the above Goods just received A Case of the above Goods just received and for sale by the piece, or smaller quan-C. A. DOWD. March 22, 1840

to mire.

ON re sonable terms, a very likely young negro fellow who has worked some years, at the carpenter's trade. He is also a good hand on a farm. Apply at this office, or to P. F. LABORDE. Edgefield C. H. March 26 1840

Y Virtue of sand y write of fieri facias, to Court House, on the first Wonday and Tuesday : April next, the following property, viz: Isaac Henry vs J. K. Kilburn, one negro

Sheriff's Sales.

A. J. Rambo vs same, the above described property. Gideon H. Hull, vs Hugh R. Bracenridge,

me sorrel a are. Neal Ho'land, Assignee, vs the same, the

thove described property.

Yeldeli & Carter vs Eli and Wily Milton one small Mill and two and a quarter acres of land. on Clear branch adjoining John Marsh and Wi lev Milton. Torms Cash

S. CHRISTYE, s E March 23 1840

Tax Collector's Notice.

WILL attend at the following places to col-lec: Tax s, for the year 1839 viz: In Saunday April the 4th at Powels.

" Monday. Hatcher's Pond. Tuesday. Ridge. Williams' Mr. Williams, Perry's, B. Richardsons, " Wednesday, 8, " Thoroday, 0, " Friday, 10, " Saturday 11, Churchild's, D. Richardson's, " Monday, 13, Tuesday. " Wednesday 15, Al ens. Smyley's Thursday, 16,

" Friday, Dunton's. " Saturday, 18. Sheppard's, " Monday, " Tuesday, 21, Liberty Hill, " Wednesday22 Tucker's. Collier's. C. Pouds, " Timrsday, 23, Friday. " Saturday, 25, B. Island,

" Monday, 27, " Hamburg, and on Monday, May the 4th, at Edge field C.H. After which time my books will be closed for the present year.

By an order from the Comptroller General, no money will be received for Taxes but Administration, on all and singular the specie, or the notes of specie paving Banks fthis State. By an Act of the Legislature. those returning Real Estate will be required, in addition to the quality, to give n on oath the netual value of their land, B. F. GOUFDY, T. C. E. D.

Hamburg, March 25, 1840

NOTICE. HE Subscribers have just received, and offer for sale, 1 Bbl. Red Clover Seed,

" White " Timothy White " Also, a few Cases of Naukin.

SIBLEY & CRAPON. Hamburg, March 12, 1849. 7 41

Tan-Yard & Shee Shop opened, N the Edgefield Road near Mt Vimage, where good Cow Hides will be bought. or tanged on shares-one half for the other; and tine Shoes, Boots, and Negro Shoes will be made on as good terms, and or materials infe-

rior to none in the State. Waggon Harness made, and Carriage Harness repaired. Any articles made will be ex-changed for good Cow Hides. From applica tion to business, and the best of Leather, the subscriber hopes the public in general will patronize his new effort to accommodate District, and will call and see his work and

District, and was can include for themselves

MICHAEL GEARTY,
Near Mt. Vintage, S. C.
d 8

For Sale.

IIIE House and Lot in this Village, now occupied by the Subscriber.

F. H. WARDLAW Edgefield C. H., Feb. 13, 1-40, 2tf

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

A. Y. Burton, vs Anson Mobley, Torcelosure of Mortgage. Anson Mobley, \ \ Mortgage.

Y Virtue of a Mortgage from Anson
Mobley to Allen Y. Burton, will be sold at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in April next the following property, viz: One tract of land con aining one hundred and eighteen acres, more or less, adjoining Benjamin Tillman, James Griffin & others; also

one Negro Man Simon. Terms Cash.
W. H. MOSS, Agent
March 16, 1840 c 7

State of South Carolina EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. Samuel Harling to Nancy Green and Wm. S. Johnson Fx'r. Mortgage Y Virtue of a Mortgage from Samue Harling, to Nancy Green and WilliamS

Johnson Executor, will be sold at Edgefield C. House, on the first Monday in April next, the following property, viz: Two negroes Simon and Prince. Terms Cash.

S. CHRISTIE, S. E. D. March 16, 1840

ITRALALIA ILIBE

\$120 Reward

AS Stolen from my house, in Edgefield District, S. C. on the 16th inst., a fine heavy, Silver Lever Warch, with a gold key attached by a black, water colored ribbon, which was used as a guard-chain. The Watch has a high chrystal, with a small flat circle on the top, and two or three small notches I think

where it joins the case.

The Watch was taken by a notorious thief, in the presence of my Mother, late in the evening of the day above mentioned. He passe under various a sumed names. Sometimes he calls himself Stephen Bright, alias Tom Jones. alias Woodsbury. He is dark complected, resembling a Spaniard, has a heavy, black beard, high, broad check bones, chin rather tapering. He is about 5 feet, 5 to 8 inches high, and is square shouldered. He is rather of a bony look. This thief travels on public roads as a foot traveller, and on neighborhood roads, generally carries in his band a bridle, which, he says is for the purpose of catching estray horses. Whenever be enters a house he is always in a great horry, and says that he cannot wai

for a y preparation of meals; but if any thing cold, or not cooked is at hand, he seizes it, and decamps. He seldom, or never enters a house at times when the male members are present. It is probable that he will pass as

on foot, or a gentleman on horse-back, wherever he goes. He is known to have stolen several horses, Watches and Pocket Books, and broken open several houses, in the presence of the females and children. He is also known to have called at several houses for entertainment, and to have departed suddenly be fore any thing could be prepared. Whenever he empires the distance to a particular place. he generally, or always takes the opposite course, in order to evade pursuit, if i be made. \$120 reward will be paid for his detection and delivery in jail at Edgefield C. H. \$15 will be given for the recovery of the watel SAMUFL MARSH.

Edgefield District, March 25, 1-40 uf 8

To Dealers in Drugs. Medicines. &c.

THE Subscribers having recently purchased the Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, GLASS-WARE,&c of the Estate of James Leverich, deceased, take time method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have 'on hand and are constantly receiving fresh supplies of a articles usually keat in their line of business. which they will dispose of on reasonable terms All orders addressed to them will meet with prom tattention, and executed with neatness and dispa ch

P. S. Purchasers are particularly requested to call and Examine our Stock and Prices be-

fore purchasing else where.
SAMUEL D CLARK, &Co. Hamburg March 25, 1840

The Greenville Monataineer and Pendleton Messenger will publish the above one month each, and forward their accounts to this office

HOTICE! HOTICE! WOULD inform my friends and the public, that I have added the

HARD WARE Trade to my Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufac-

tory, and will be pleased to supply those wish ing articles of Hard Ware Also, just received Two Thousand pounds Also, For Sale a good Span of Northern

HORSES; sold for no fault, having no use for them: they are five years old, only. All the above for sole low for cash, to suit the times. N. B Jobbing, Roofing, and Guttering

promptly attended to, as usual. Now, please call and sec, Your humble servant, A. B. C. A. B. CHURCH. Hamburg S. C., March 19, 1840. d 8

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY OLIVER TOWLES Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District. Whereas C. M. Warren with the Will annexed bath applied to me for Letters of goods and chattles, rights and credits of

Charles Warren, late of the District aforesaid, deceased. These are, therefore, to cite and ad-

appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House on the sixth day Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. of April next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this Twenty-third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and forty and in the sixty-fourth year of Ameri-

on Independence.
O. TOWLES, O. E. D. March 23, 1840

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of Robt. Watts, 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 pre-ROBT. McCULLOUGH, Ex'r.

July 18, 1839

Notice.

LL persons indebted to the Estate of James Smyly, deceased, either by Note or Account, are requested to make immediate payment, or I will transfer them to the hands Officer for collection; also, those having de-mands against said Estate are requested to rei-g them in, duly attested, within the time pre-

scribed by law.

JOHN S. SMYLY, Ex'r.

i 51 Jan 20, 1840

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the late William Strom, sen. deceased, are requested-to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against the estate, will rende their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber. within the time prescribed by law. WM. STROM, Jun. Adm'r.

Dec 9, 1839

Public Notice.

JAMES A. WILLIAMS is my Agent to settle up my business during my absence from the State. All persons indebted to me will do well to call and pay up.

My House and Lot is for sale, also all my M. FRAZIER. Household Furniture. March 4, 1840

Multi Bole Cotton Seed. IIE above Seed can be had at the Store of G. L. & E. PENN & Co. on good terms. Warranted genuine. March 4, 1840

ATTENTION HUSSARS.



HE EDGEFIELD HUSSARS will particular Edgefield Court House on Set r. d : at Edgefield Court House, on Salarday the oth inst., fully equipped and prepared for inspection.

The Members will assemble promptly, at 11 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

By Order of
Capt. M. L. BONHAM,

WM ELAM, O. S. March 9, 1840

Sheriff's Sales.

Y virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in April next, the following property, viz: David Richardson, vs Wiley Milton; Amory libley, vs Wiley Milton; Ja b & Smith, vs Wiley Mi ton, Rosella Blaylock, vs Wiley Milton; Joseph Hightower, and Eli Milton; W. Harley, Administrator, vs. Wiley Mil-ton; other Plaintiffs, severally, vs. Wiley Milton one tract of land containing five thousand acres, more or less lying on big Horse Creekon which is a valuable set of Saw Mills, adjoin,

ing John Wise, Chas, Lamor, and others Yeldel & Carter, vs Wiley and Eli Milton, two negro girls. Elsey and Jane, als 4 mules, one road wagon and one gray horse, sold as the property of i ii Millon.

Thomas Morris vs Eli and Wiley Milton, the above described property A. J. Rambo, vs Eli Milton, the above de-

scribed property.
Goodwin & Harrington, vs Spencer Flsmore, one tract of land containing 14 acres, more or less, adjoining John Bush and others The Same, vs the Same, one other tract con-

joining John B. Bush and others. James Griffin, vs Geo. Thurmond, one tract of land containing - acres, more or less, adjoining Archibald Morgan and others.

taining one hundred acres more or less, ad-

Thomas Ferguson, vs Lizabeth Whitten, one tract of land containing 125 acres, more or less, adjoining Joab Lucius, P. Scarles and

L. Glanton, vs S. C. Scott: Attiens and Lan den Tucker, vs S. C. Scott, two tracts of land, one called the Rocky Pond tract, containing seven handred and ninety-five acres, more or less, adjoining Mrs. Kilercase and others. The other tract lying on Savannah river, containing three hundred and nine acres, more or less, adjoining Mrs. Mary Burt, and others. Other Plaintiffs, severly, vs the Same, the

above desc-ibed property.

Geo. Dominick, vs Azariah Stone and Robt. Newton, one tract of land where the defendant

Stone lives, containing _______ Stone, the above described property.
Walker, Covington & Fair, vs B. F. McDonald, one house and lot in the town of Hamburg.

known in the plan of said town as lot No. 14, hounding on Centre Street, having fifty-four feet front, and 210 feet deep.

Robert Martin & Co vs Robert Anderson, six negroes, viz: Mariah, Dave, Amanda, Wil-

liam, Sarah and her child. Terms-Cash. March 16, 1840 S. CHRISTIE, s. E. D.

Concord Academy.

HE Subscribers announce to the Public, that the above Academy will be opened on the second Mor day in April next, under the immediate superintendance of Mr. John Knoz. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing, with regard to Mr. Knox's qualifications, as he has been long known as an experienced and successful Teacher. Hundreds, we doubt not, are now enjoying the benefits derived from his The Academy is situated in a healthy section

monish all and singular, the kindred and of country, near Leeville, Leaville, a nearly section of country, near Leeville, Leaville, and S. C. Boarding can be had in families, convenient to the Academy, on reasonable terms. The Rates of Tuition will be as follows, viz:—

English Grammar and Geography, 500 Latin and Greek Languages, 750 The Theory and Practice of Surveying, 1000

ABRAHAM JONES,
MICHAEL BARR,
AMOS BANKS.
NORRISS, H. H. SPANN, March 2, 1840

Commissioner's Office.

UNTIL Further notice, my Office will be open on Monday and Friday for the transaction of business with Suiters and others residing out of the Village. Defaulting Guardians will do well to make their returns before the first of May next.

JAMES TERRY, C. E. E. D. Edgefield, Feb 25, 1840

STRAVED OR STOLEN.

ROM The Subscriber Eight miles from

Hamburg South Carolina, on the Martin Town Road, a large Bay mare Mule. Eleven years old, chafed with the gear. Any informa-tion respecting said Mule will be thankfully received, by H. M. QUARLES.
Liberty Hill S. C. Feb 4, 1840 c 3 The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel will give

the above three insertions and forward their account to this office for payment. NOTICE.

HEREBY notify the public, that I have bought out M. Frazier's SHOE STORE. ed HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, and will carry on the business at the same place, and will endeavour faithfully and promptly to execute all the orders with which I may be favored.

B. A. WALLACE.

March 11, 1840.

NOTIC .

OCTORS H. and W. M. BURT having formed a partnership in the practice of Physic, respectfully tender their services to their triends and the public generally. Their office is situated near C. J. Glover's

Hotel, where one or both may at all times be found, ready to attend to any professional busi-

Edgefield C. H., March 5, 1840

Public Notice.

HE Public are hereby notified that I will not pay a note of hand given by ma to Richmond Still, for one-hundred dollars, as the property for which said note was given has proven to be unsound. I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

WM. V. DUNN. March 9, 1840