

...or book planter cannot succeed. This idea, so fatal to the progress of improvement, is founded upon the gratuitous assumption that the scientific planter repudiates and contemns all common sense and practical observation.

All science is but a collection and orderly arrangement of certain principles, based on facts, previously known to exist, either by the senses aided by instruments, or by mathematical demonstrations; and therefore, the planter who avails himself of the researches of the Philosopher, the Chemist and the Geologist, enlarges his stock of that sort of knowledge which most he needs, namely, facts ascertained to be true by experiments made upon scientific principles, and so skillfully arrayed as to enable him to correct those errors of theory and practice inseparable from a defective or prejudiced education.

It cannot be attempted in a report like this, to show the various relations subsisting between Agriculture as a Science, and many of the legitimate objects of the Philosophical Society, and particularly the science of Chemistry and Geology; only a few leading and prominent facts will, therefore, be briefly noticed, illustrative of the intimate and harmonious connection between them.

As the earth is the great mother of all vegetable matter, so heat and moisture the agents employed as well in the process of germination, as that of elaborating and furnishing food to the plant, and giving it nourishment. The first concern of the planter, therefore, is to ascertain the nature of the soil he cultivates, and its capacity for absorbing heat and moisture. The component parts of soil most favorable to the growth of plants are calcareous matter, and animal and vegetable substances, united in certain proportions with sand and clay. If you desire to know whether your soil contains lime or calcareous matter, the Chemist will tell you; by observing an effervescence on the application of an acid to a portion of the soil; if you desire to know to what extent your soil contains animal or vegetable substances, it is only necessary to expose a certain portion of it to a burning heat, and after making proper allowance for the moisture it contained, its diminution in weight will sufficiently indicate the proportion in which one or both of these substances are present. Again, if he desired to know what soils best receive heat, the Chemist will tell you that white clay soils are heated slowly and with difficulty, and that black vegetable soils are heated most rapidly. That this fact is owing, in a great measure, to the constituent elements of the soil, is certain, and that it may in part be accounted for by its colour is probable. It is known to many of you, that our illustrious countryman, Dr. Franklin, made a series of experiments to ascertain if any, and what influence colour might have in absorbing heat, and the result was, that black was found to be the greatest, and white the least absorbent.

May not some of our respectable planters who own rich bottom lands, profit by a fact, so simple, and yet so fraught with consequences affecting their interests? For it follows as a corollary from the foregoing conclusions, that bottom lands, composed as they are, for the most part, of black vegetable and animal substances, possess in a greater degree than any other, the property of absorbing heat; and consequently, unless they are subject to inundation, or other cause of superabundant moisture, et ceteris paribus, they should be planted earlier than most of the high, clayey or calcareous lands.

In general, the same soil which attracts most heat, absorbs most moisture; a fact of infinite importance to the planter, whether it be considered with reference to the fertility of the virgin soil, or to the manuring and improving of soils that have been exhausted by cultivation. It is a fact known to all planters, that some soils bear drought much better than others do, and the Chemist will tell you, that this results from a greater capacity to absorb moisture, and that this capacity depends not only on the constituent parts of the soil, but also on its looseness and permeability to the atmosphere.

Intimately connected with a knowledge of the properties of different soils, is an acquaintance with the physical structure and organization of plants. To the common observer, unaided by the light of science, the phenomena of vegetation are wholly unknown. That a plant grows, is a fact apparent to the senses, but that it possesses organs of respiration, and assimilation analogous to the same organs in the animal economy, is only to be learned, we apprehend, by patient investigation and analysis.

We have said that the plant has organs of respiration, and it may be added, that much of the food or substance of the plant is taken in the form of air or gas; and that it is derived in a great degree from the atmosphere. This leads us to enquire into the constituent elements of the atmosphere; how they are decomposed, and how many of them are received by the plant as food. It has been ascertained by chemical analysis, that the atmosphere, or common air which we breathe, is composed of carbonic acid gas, nitrogen gas, or azote, oxygen gas, and water in the form of vapour. Through the agency of heat, moisture and the light of the sun, the leaves of vegetables are said to have the singular capacity of decomposing the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere and receiving as a most grateful and nutritious food the carbon, whilst the oxygen gas is thrown off to perform its appropriate functions, in giving and sustaining life both in the vegetable and animal kingdom. It has been demonstrated by chemical experiments, that seeds will not germinate at all without the genial influence of oxygen gas; it is also a fact known to many of us, that oxygen gas is an element so essential to animal life, that being deprived of it by an exhausted receiver, the animal instantaneously suffocates and dies. The respiration of animals is another process by which carbon is disengaged; the decomposition and putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances is also a most fruitful source from which the vegetable kingdom is constantly drawing its supplies.

In this wonderful economy of nature, we perceive that whilst the animal affords the most nutritious pabulum to the plant, the latter is constantly furnishing the for-

mer with that invisible fluid, oxygen gas, so indispensable to vitality; thus demonstrating the mutual relation and dependence subsisting between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and illustrating the wisdom and goodness of that Almighty Being, the Great and Preserver of all things.

The water contained in the atmosphere in the form of vapour, as we have before stated, is absorbed by the earth; and, as an agent employed not only in elaborating and preparing food for the delicate and attenuated organs of the plant, but also as a vehicle for bringing the food in contact with them, it is as indispensable to vegetable life, as oxygen gas is to animal life. The remaining ingredient of atmospheric air, namely, nitro-gen gas or azote, although it enters most largely into the composition of the atmosphere, and in that particular state of chemical combination, is necessarily useful; yet, in a state of disintegration or separation from its co-elements, it is unfavorable to vegetable, and fatal to animal life; a fact which serves further to illustrate the profoundly mysterious and complex character of nature's works, and the vast importance of science in discovering the laws of the material universe.

But after all that has been said, we may properly be asked the significant question, *what benefit*? What practical lessons, or what beneficial results can be derived from the principles we have been illustrating? The answer is plain—and we think we have seen enough to satisfy any, but the willingly skeptical, of the following facts:—That on a knowledge of the nature of the component parts of the soil, and the proportion in which they stand to each other, rests the whole system of manuring and improving lands. That a knowledge of the capacity of soil for absorbing heat furnishes the best standard, and should at all ways indicate the time for planting; and that its capacity to absorb moisture from the atmosphere, suggests the propriety and necessity, especially in times of drought, of keeping the soil well pulverized to enable it to drink in those draughts of moisture from the atmosphere, which the clouds of Heaven fail to supply.

A knowledge of the structure and organization of plants is also of infinite importance to the agriculturist and the horticulturist; but having already occupied too much of the time of the Society, we must leave this vast field of usefulness, yet unexplored—and beg leave to conclude by submitting the following Resolutions—

Resolved, That it is not only practicable, but expedient and proper, that the Science of Agriculture shall be associated with the other objects of the Philosophical Society.

Resolved, That the first Article of the Constitution of the Philosophical Society shall be so altered as to read as follows: "This Society shall be called the Edgelyield Philosophical and Agricultural Society."

Resolved, That the third Article of the Constitution of the Philosophical Society, be so altered as to change the time of meeting from the second Monday to the first Monday evening of every month.

Resolved, That the present members of the Philosophical Society, shall be members of the Philosophical and Agricultural Society, without further contribution to the Treasury, and that any one may hereafter, become a member of the Edgelyield Philosophical and Agricultural Society, by paying to the Treasurer the sum of Five Dollars, and that the 4th Article of the Constitution be altered in conformity with this resolution.

J. TERRY, Chair. of Comm'te.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 9. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS PARTY OF CHARLESTON—Such a gathering of the people as took place on Thursday night, is not often witnessed in our City. The City Hall was crowded to overflowing, and every window and the wide steps were filled with eager listeners. The feeling that pervaded the great assembly was worthy of the occasion. The defence of the principles of which our party is based, by the successive speakers who addressed the throng, was received with an enthusiasm that leaves no hope among us for the operations of that new zone of Harrison (one of the seasons of South Carolina) who on Monday last, in the Whig young Men's Convention at Baltimore, referred to the Federal Constitution, pledged himself to devote to him his labors, his thoughts, his person and his purse. His labor, his thoughts and his person will have as little effect as his purse, and he had as well nurse them all for his private comfort.

The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, Mayor, was called to the Chair, and while the Committee were preparing the Address and Resolutions, was called upon to address the meeting, which he did, and for an hour delighted them with an eloquent and vivid sketch of the principles, and character of the two great parties of the Union. We do not attempt any report of the speeches. Mr. Pinckney was followed by Mr. Meuninger on the part of the Committee, who read the Address and Resolutions which the reader will find in our paper. After he addressed the Meeting. There was in Mr. Meuninger's speech, a clearness of thought, conciseness of reasoning, vigor of language and high-toned feeling that thoroughly roused the whole throng. The Meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Rhelt, Emore and others, and went on increasing in enthusiasm to the last—

The Address and Resolutions were adopted without dissenting voice, and are now put forth to the world as the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Charleston. The resolutions expressing our confidence in Mr. Calhoun, and grateful appreciation of his eminent services to the State, was received with repeated bursts of applause, and when the Chairman in submitting the different Resolutions to the approval of the Meeting, came to that, he said, "gentlemen, I will not put the question on this Resolution, I will be answered by a unanimous burst from every part of the crowd that fairly shook the Hall and told him in a voice not to be mistaken, that he was right in supposing there could be no doubt or question on that head."

We are now therefore in the right position, united on principle and one in feeling. Our first movement has been to declare the principles we hold, and which we mean to defend to the utmost. We have not advanced a moment too soon to the great contest which is undoubtedly pending and on the result of which more is at stake than on any struggle since the days of Jefferson. We have no only a noble cause the noblest that can awake the energies of freemen, but a cause in peril, and which it may depend on our voices and our moral influence to rescue from defeat and disaster. It can neither be denied nor forgotten, that in opposing Harrison, we are opposing not only the foes of State Rights, but the foes of our social institutions. The proof of this last was fully canvassed and established on Thursday night,

and we shall bring it before the public in a condensed form on Monday. To day our columns are too crowded to give it room. We have made the charge, and feel fully able to sustain it, that the sentiment of Northern Abolition is one of the main pillars of the Harrison party at the North.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

AUGUSTA MARKET, MAY 7.

Cotton.—Our Cotton Market remains much in the same state as last noticed, if any thing the demand has not been so brisk as it was last week. The inquiry is principally confined to the better descriptions, which are getting scarce, while inferior and middling are plenty and dull of sale unless a reduction from present quotation is submitted to, which holders show no disposition to do. The receipts of cotton have been light, and of our present stock on hand the greater portion is held on planters account. The sales during the week reach about 1,000 bales. We continue former quotations, viz: lute for 5 a 5 1/2, middling 6 a 6 1/2, for 7 a 7 1/2, prime and choice in round bales 8 a 8 1/2, in square 8 1/2.

From the Hamburg Journal.

HAMBURG MARKET MAY 9.

This week's business closed without any visible alteration in the cotton market from our last report. The accounts received on Thursday evening last, by the Great Western, have not depressed our speculators, but rather animated them. A large quantity of Cotton has arrived this week, and sales made at the quotation of our last semi-weekly report. Prices still range from 5 to 8 1/2 cts. Some few bales, however, of an inferior quality, have been sold as low as 4 cents, but none to warrant it a regular place in our list.

A considerable quantity of Bacon has been brought in by wagons this week, and sold from 8 to 10 cents. Our market is well stocked with groceries, and are disposed of at fair prices.

Freights.—To Savannah, 50 cents per bale in Charleston, per railroad, 25 cts per 100 lbs. for square, and 35 cts per 100 lbs. for round bales.

COLUMBIA May 8.

The following named gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Directors of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, South Carolina: Messrs. John A. Crawford, John Bryce, Robert Latta, James Boatwright, Richard O'Neal, W. F. DeSousa, Andrew Wallace, A. Crawford, R. W. Bannwell, G. T. Snowden, William Law, Judge D. Johnson, and I. S. Cohen.

And at a subsequent meeting, on the same day, John A. Crawford, Esqr. was re-elected President.

A post office has been established at Camp Ridge, Williamsburg District, and Charles W. Cade, appointed Post Master.

William White and Jacob V. D. V. Wolfe, have been appointed Post Master, the former at Blue House, Colleton District and the latter at Orangeburg C. H.

HYMNICAL.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.

At Salem Church, in Fairfield District, on the 10th of April, by the Rev. R. C. Ketchum, Dr. James A. M'Pheters, of Adams County, Mississippi, to Miss Anne Coulter, eldest daughter of Chancellor Harri.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Barr, D. D., Major Wm. Alfred Wardlaw to Miss Iwanowa, eldest daughter of Edward Tilton, Esq.; both of Abbeville District.

OBITUARY.

"Death has been busy at his appointed work."

DIED.

On the 3rd inst. at the residence of Mrs. Susan Garrett, in this District, Miss Francis Ann Barrington, in the fifteenth year of her age.

Died, at Clinton, Hunterdon county, (Pa) on the 16th ultimo, Mrs. Eliza Manners, wife of Dr. John Manners, and daughter of the late Thomas Cooper, L. L. D., of South Carolina, aged 49 years.

At his residence near Athens, on the 2nd inst., Henry Jackson, L. D., for many years a Trustee of Franklin College, and once a distinguished Professor in that Institution.

Notice.

The Edgelyield Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next Meeting in the Baptist Meeting House, in Hamburg at 10 o'clock A. M. on the Friday before the 5th Sabbath in this month. In the evening of the same day, the Conference, at the request of the Church, will commence a series of religious services; to continue several days. Ministers and other brethren are affectionately invited to attend.

W. B. JOHNSON, Chairman of Conference.

ATTENTION RUSSARS.

By Order of Col. Wade S. Cottrill, a meeting will be held at Hamburg on Saturday the 23rd inst. for the election of Second Lieutenant and Cornet of the Edgelyield Hussars. Managers will be detailed on the day of election.

There will also be a parade of the Troops on the same day. By Order of Captain, M. L. BONHAM.

Notice.

The subscriber proposes opening a Female School in this District, near the Pineywoods House, at his own residence, which for health is perhaps surpassed by no situation in this part of the country. This institution will commence for the present year, on the first of June, under the direction of Mrs. Miles, whose qualifications to teach the various branches published below, is amply indicated by the rapid progress of the young Ladies who have heretofore been placed under her charge, and by the universal satisfaction which her mode of instruction has rendered to their parents. Boarding for as many scholars as may see proper to apply, can be had at the house of the subscriber, at the rates published below.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER QUARTER. For Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$4 00 For the above with Geography, English Grammar, and Parsing, 7 00 For History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Botany with the above, 9 00 For Drawing and Painting on Paper, 7 00 For Velvet and Satin Painting, 4 00 For Ornamental Needle Work, 6 00 For use of Piano, &c. 15 00

Board can be obtained at the house of instruction, including washing, at from eight to nine dollars per month. Payment quarterly in advance. A. MILES, Edgelyield, May 13, 1840 15 3t

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold at Edgelyield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in June next, the following property, viz: J. M. Stokes, vs Turner Goldsmith, one tract of land containing sixty six acres, more or less adjoining the Town of Hamburg, John Cland and others.

Also, one other tract containing thirty four acres, adjoining lands of H. W. Sullivan and Thomas Kenningham, also one negro woman Polly and one girl Mary, also, one horse and Buggy. Thomas Goldsmith, vs the same, the above described property. Terms Cash. S. CHRISTIE, s. c. p. May 11, 1840 15 3t

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Mary Robertson and John Robertson, Administrators, vs Perry Ho loway and others, Defendants.

By an order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgelyield Court House, on the first Monday in June next, the real estate of Peter Robertson, deceased, situated in said District on the waters of Rocky Creek, bounding on lands of James Morris, sen., Perry Holloway, Wm. Toxkins and others, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, on a credit of twelve months. The purchaser will be required to give bond and good personal security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary. Cost to be paid in Cash. S. CHRISTIE, S. E. D. May 11, 1840 15 3t

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Leroy Taylor, vs. Attachment Ivy Taylor, Assumpsit.

THE Plaintiff in this case, having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known in this State, upon a copy of the same can be served. On motion, ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration within a year and a day from the publication hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 9, 1840. 15 50 age 15

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Joel J. Lipford, Plaintiff, vs. Attachment Garnish, vs. Assumpsit. William M. Bailey.

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 a copy of the same can be served, with a rule to plead. On motion, 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.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 9, 1840. 15 50 age 15

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Alexander Scott, vs. Attachment William F. Lumpkin.

THE Plaintiff having filed his declaration in my office, in this case, and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known to be within the State, upon a copy can be served, with a rule to plead. On motion, 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.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 9, 1840. 15 50 age 15

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wilson & Hodge vs Case on Attachment.

Whereas the Bailiffs have this day filed their declaration in the Clerk's Office of Abbeville District, against the Defendant who is absent from, and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the State, upon a copy of the said declaration with a rule to plead unto, might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said Declaration, within a year and a day from this date, or judgement, final and absolute will be awarded against him.

JOHN F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 11, 1840. 15 75 age

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William Kouwer vs Case on Attachment.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in the Clerk's Office of Abbeville District, against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of the State, and has neither wife, nor attorney, known within the same, upon whom a copy of said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant, within a year and a day from the filing of this Declaration, or final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded against him.

JOHN F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, May 11, 1840, 15 75 age

PROCLAMATION.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, May 6, 1840.

By His Excellency B. K. HENAGAN, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has been received at this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed in Newberry District, between the tenth and twentieth day of January last, on the body of an infant child by JANE STARKE, the mother of said child, and ROSANNAH STAKE, and that said offenders have fled from justice.

Now, know ye, that to the end justice may be done, and that the said Jane Starke and Rosannah Starke, may be brought to legal trial and condign punishment, I do hereby direct a warrant of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for their apprehension and delivery into any jail in this State, or Two Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension and delivery of either of them.

Jane Starke is described as about twenty-one years of age heavily made, fair skin, and rather light hair.

Rosannah Starke, is upwards of fifty years of age, slender frame, dark brown hair, and somewhat gray, and long front teeth.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State at Columbia, the 6th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the sixty-fourth year of American Independence. B. K. HENAGAN, By the Governor, M. LABORDE, Secretary of State, May 8, 1840 15

GENERAL ORDER.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, April 28th 1840.

Throughout the civilized world, it is an established usage, for States to mourn for the death of their benefactors.

On assuming the high Executive functions of South Carolina, to which the Lieut. Governor has been constitutionally called, by the death of his lamented predecessor, the late Patrick Noble, there would be a dereliction of his solemn duties, were he to pass, unnoticed, this sorrowful event.

Of the late Gov. Noble, it may be truly said, "he was first in the hearts of his countrymen"—his name hallowed by a chastity of motive, that disdained reproach and made powerless invective. Entering the councils of the State at an early period of his life—for a series of years a Representative, and Senator from Abbeville—he has been successively called to preside over each branch of the Legislature, as Speaker of the House, and as President of the Senate; and, as a voluntary recruit, was lastly honored with the first office of the State.

Of his eminent virtues as a man—his mild and forbearing rule, as Chief Magistrate—looking with deep respect, to the execution of the laws; and at the same time, mingling Executive clemency, with the rigid severity of the law—it is unnecessary to speak; or of the general fidelity and self-devotedness with which he discharged all the duties of the elevated and sacred trust confided to him: they are fully and gratefully appreciated by the intelligent people here so long and efficiently served.

In obedience to the force of general sympathy, and as a tribute due to the Commander-in-Chief, the Magistrate, and man, the Major Generals throughout the State, will cause the order to be extended to their separate commands, requiring all the Officers to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, for thirty days; and that on the 16th May, the Commandants at the Citadel, in Charleston, and the Arsenal in Columbia, will cause a gun to be fired at sun rise, beginning at sun rise, and ending at sun set: And the Executive recommendations, that on the 17th May, the Citizens of the State assemble in their respective Churches, to unite in condolence for the loss which South Carolina has sustained.

By order of the Governor, BEAUFORT T. WATTS, Acting Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters.

Columbia, April 20, 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1, NEW SERIES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor in assuming the command of the militia of South Carolina, under the Constitution, and in virtue of the Aids-de-Camp appointed by his predecessor, that he desires them to continue in office during the remainder of the gubernatorial term; and that no new appointments will be made, except to fill the vacancies of those who may indicate a wish to retire from the service by resigning their commissions.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JAMES JONES, Adj't and Insp' General, April 22, 1840 [C] h 13

D. C. JAMES H. MURRAY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Hamburg and the vicinity.

Office at H. R. Cook & Co.'s Drug Store, Hamburg, March 20, 1840 8 3m

ESTRAY.

BURDETT CORLEY, living on the Hamburg Road one and a half miles from Huiet's forty in Edgelyield District, tells before me, an estray sorrel stud colt, thirteen and a half hands high, with a small streak of white in its forehead, four years old, no other marks receivable. Appraised at fifteen dollars.

GILES MARTIN, April 6th, 1840 12 c

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to hire Negro Carpenters can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber. J. P. CARROLL, Edgelyield C. H., April 13, 1840. 11 t

MANSION HOUSE.



Edgelyield Court House.

THE subscriber would inform his friends, and the public generally, that his rooms are fitted up in a neat and comfortable style, for the reception of visitors during the Summer. He assures those travelling from the low country, to this place, or the Mountains, that every thing shall be done to render them and their families comfortable, that lays in the Proprietor's power. He hopes, by unremitting attention to business, that none who are fond of good order and quiet, will pass by the sign of the Mansion House, (formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Brunson,) or leave it dissatisfied.

W. V. DUNN. N. B. The subscriber has furnished himself with a two and four horse Omnibus, and three very superior saddle Horses, so that no person need be detained, wishing to go to any point. Meals at all times will be provided at the shortest notice for stage passengers, and others stopping at the Mansion House. W. V. D. Edgelyield C. H., April 27, 1840. 13 t

The Charleston Courier and Savannah Georgian, will publish the above four times weekly, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Phoenix Stone Ware Factory.

TO MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

The Subscribers having been engaged in the manufacturing of Stone Ware at Potteryville, in Edgelyield, S. C. for many years and from long experience, and former owners of that establishment, have located themselves at the Phoenix Factory, Shaws Creek, twelve miles from Edgelyield C. House on the main Road leading from Newberry, Union, and the upper Districts to Aiken, for the purpose of manufacturing Stone Ware in all its various branches. They have procured the best of workmen and are constantly making up, and have a large stock on hand. Their assortment is the most complete ever before offered for sale in this market, to which they would call the attention of Druggists, Merchants and Planters, and all those who wish to purchase any thing in their line. Among the many articles of which their stock is composed, are the following viz:

Jars of all sizes from 1/2 gallon to 20 gallons. Churns of all sizes do. 20 do. Cans of all sizes do. 25 do. Bowls or pans of all sizes, from 1/2 do. to 5 do. Butter Pots of all sizes from 1/2 do. to 3 do. with covers. Pitchers of all sizes from 1/2 do. to 3 do. And leads neatly made for jars and churns if desired.

Stew Pots of various sizes, &c. &c. All of the above is inferior to none made in the United States. Orders addressed to us at Edgelyield Court House, S. C. will be promptly attended to, and delivered to the Merchant's door, any distance under one hundred and fifty miles. Charleston merchants can have their ware delivered at the depot, in Aiken, at 12 1/2 cents per gallon. The Price at the Factory is 12 1/2 cents per gallon.

MATHIS & RHODES, April 1, 1840 if 9

The Charleston Cour. will publish 3 times weekly, and forward account to this Office.

New Furniture and Joiners Shop.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the citizens of this, and the adjoining Districts, that he has permanently located his FURNITURE AND JOINER'S SHOP on the Martintown Road, near Gilgal Church, about twelve miles above Edgelyield C. House, and 17 below Cambridge. Being a Mechanic himself, and having experienced, good workmen in his employ, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders. He has on hand, and expects to keep a good assortment of PANEL DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MANTEL PIECES. Also

CABINET FURNITURE. Such as Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Book Cases, Folding Tables, &c. &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. If desired, he will go any distance under twenty-five miles, to Glaze. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Address the undersigned, Dumtontown, Edgelyield District, S. C. or Wm. F. Duriso, Edgelyield Court House.

WILLIAM BAYLEY, Near Gilgal, S. C. April 30, 1840. 3m 13

\$20 Reward.</