

# The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1840.

"A Voter" is received, and will be attended to next week.

On the 1st inst. some heavy showers of rain fell in this district. The first shower was accompanied by hail stones, which descended.

"Thick as the leaves in Vallombrood." The stones were not as large as hen eggs, as editors generally would say, but they certainly were of a very good size. The weather has been very cool ever since.

On Monday evening the 1st inst. a lecture on Vegetable Physiology, was delivered in the Court House, by James Terry, Esq., before the Edgefield Philosophical Society. The lecture was an able one. We were pleased to see among the large audience who were present, several Planters of the District. Some new members were added on that evening, to the Society. We will publish the lecture in our next.

The Harrison Meeting in Hamburg.—We publish to-day, the proceedings of the late Harrison meeting, which assembled at Hamburg. We would have done so before had our limits permitted. Though we dissent entirely, from the views of the meeting, far be it from us to set the seal of condemnation upon the respectable persons who composed it, because they have given an independent, and doubtless, an honest expression of their opinions on the great political questions of the day. They have a right to declare their political preferences, different as they may be, from those of the mass of their fellow citizens.

For the benefit of our readers at a distance, we beg leave to state, that the Harrison meeting at Hamburg, respectable as it was, did not represent the opinions of the great majority of the People of Edgefield District, or of the Upper Country generally. These with few exceptions, are Democratic in their faith, and eschew Harrison and Whiggery in every shape.

We are indebted to the Hon. John C. Calhoun for a Public Document.

We are indebted to the Hon. F. W. Pickens, for a copy of the "Address of the Democratic Central Committee, to the People of Kentucky."

We have received from the Hon. S. H. Butler, a Public Document called a "Memorial of the Committee of Tobacco Planters."

FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—Three numbers of this valuable little paper has been received by us. We recommend it to the Farmers of our District who are disposed to obtain agricultural information, to assist them in conducting their farms to the best advantage. The Advocate is published twice a month at Jamestown, N. C. by Mr. John Sherwood at the low price of one dollar per annum. Subscriptions received at this office.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the 1st number of the Yorkville Compiler, published at Yorkville, S. C. by Mr. John E. Grist, at \$2 per annum, half yearly in advance. The Compiler is neutral in politics. It is a neat printed paper, and we hope it will receive a liberal patronage.

The Hon. Edward J. Black, member of Congress from Georgia, has addressed a Circular to the People of that State. The Whigs whom he abandoned, denounce him of course.

The following article, taken from the Charleston-Courier of the 20th May, is published by request of a Subscriber. We have also copied an article from the Camden Journal, signed "Kershaw" in answer to "A Union Man."

John P. Richardson and the Camden meeting.—There are many people who are not Mr. Richardson's enemies, even in a political sense, nor willing to detract from his good qualities, that never will be reconciled to the way in which he is brought out for Governor. There is a radical vice in palming off even a good thing by a false name. Now, Mr. Richardson is palmed off upon the Union party as their candidate, and to the Nullifiers as their ward or protégé. He is neither one nor the other. The Union party do not want him. If they had a choice, it would have been very strange in them to overlook Chas. D. Johnson, for one who is certainly neither an older nor a better soldier. We all know who nominated Mr. R.—a small clique—very respectable, good men—but still a small set—of Nullifiers. But who accepted him in the name of the Union party? It is easy to say who did not.—It would be easy to run over the names of the Union men at Columbia last winter, & when we had got through with those that had nothing to do with this self constituted nominating committee, every one would think that the whole party was named already. Except the Senator from Christ Church, and one, or perhaps two, of the younger portion of the house, no body has been heard of that acknowledged this work. But it is incontestible that some leaders of the Union party prefer Judge Johnson to any other person, for the next Governor. How do the Camden people, then, undertake to proclaim Mr. Richardson as the candidate of the Union party, who have a candidate of their own in the field, or the choice of the Nullifiers, who, as far as we can judge, would

prefer Mr. Hammond, if they had any liberty of choice.

In one word, Mr. R. has a right to aspire to office. His friends have a right to say every thing that they can to recommend him, except that which they seem bent on saying, viz: that he is the candidate of the Union party or has their preference. If the very small set that put him in nomination have friends enough to elect him, let them have the credit of it. But dictation is always disagreeable to freemen; and for any set of men to be duped into believing that they like what they really do not like, is too discredit able even for those that have a very moderate portion of self respect.

A UNION MAN.

From the Camden Journal.  
Mr. Editor.—In the Charleston Courier of the 21st May is to be seen a communication over the signature of "A Union man," who, it seems, is very much nettled with the late meeting here, recommending Col. J. P. Richardson for Governor. He speaks of Col. R. as having been palmed off on the Union Party as their candidate, and upon the Nullifiers as their ward and protégé. If such is the case, it is not attributable to his friends of both parties lately convened at this place for the purpose of recommending him to the State as a suitable person for its suffrages, combining as he does, a high moral character, with what we believe to be the political doctrine of the State at this time. It is an old saying, that what is every body's business is no one's—and consequently, it could not be expected, that at this time, particularly when old party divisions are extinct, that the Union Party, like Lazarus, should be resurrected for the mere purpose of acknowledging Col. Richardson as their candidate. This has always been the act of the personal and political friends of the individual himself, but in this particular instance, Col. Richardson has been peculiarly favored in being brought out by gentlemen of the opposite party, who are now united with a majority of the old Union party under the name of the Administration and Sub-Treasury party, of which he is a firm and indefatigable supporter. So far, no objection has been raised by either of the old parties to this recommendation, except by a few Bank and would-be great men, alias lawyers, who are more than politically anxious in behalf of Chancellor D. Johnson. "A Union Man" says, if the Union Party had had a choice, it would have been very strange in them to overlook the above named gentleman for one who is neither an older nor a better soldier. I would be the last to attempt in any way to derogate from the high character of Chancellor Johnson, but on the contrary, am now, and I trust will always be ready to sustain, when necessary, his acknowledged moral worth and public services, both of which have been overlooked, not by his former political associates, but by his professional friends—a few aspiring lawyers, who are anxious and ready to deprive the State of his usefulness, for their own advancement. They are the overlookers and the lookers-out. It is not the Union Party or the Nullification Party that are to be saddled with that sin. All who know Judge Johnson best, and appreciate him most, are very far from wishing to dispense with his present usefulness, by throwing him, thro' the Governorship, from the Bench. They are not all the Judge's true friends who have dragged him before the people. It is a small clique—very respectable, good men—but still a small set—of lawyers, who have by no means ignorant of the vacancies likely to accrue from his election. I'll admit that "some leaders of the Union party prefer Judge Johnson," not because he was of their party, but on account of his present political opinions and the reasons above stated, some of whom have been on the look out for some time, and have acted no inconsiderable part at the late Log Cabin meeting in this city.

"A Union Man" asks "how do the Camden people undertake to proclaim Mr. R. as the candidate of the Union Party?" They have not proclaimed him such, but have simply recommended him, and that too, in a spirit of compromise, believing that it might be the means of uniting us more closely in an endeavor to uphold the present administration against all who can oppose a Northern man with Southern feelings.

KERSHAW.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Charleston Courier dated  
St. Louis, May 11.  
The Mississippi river below the junction of the Ohio is very high, and when we came up, was rising fast; the rise comes from the Ohio and its tributaries, and the river (Mississippi) is said to be higher than was ever known. I saw whole plantations entirely covered with water, many which soon would be, and I have no doubt if the rise continues a few days, that the whole, or nearly the whole country on the river, between the Ohio and New-Orleans, will be inundated. If the rise from the Missouri takes place earlier than common, which it is thought will be the case, there can be no doubt of it; and I think the city of New-Orleans must be inundated also. The town of Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, is entirely covered with water, not a rod of land to be seen, and if the rise should continue much longer, I should judge every house would be swept away. I shall stay here a few days, and then take a steamer for Louisville, and (God willing) shall be at home about the first week in June.

Mississippi River.—The New Orleans True American says, it believes all fears of an inundation may be dismissed.—The latest reports from above represent the upper streams as generally falling.—Here the Mississippi has scarcely risen a foot during the last month, and will soon commence receding, unless we are very much mistaken.

The Picayune says passengers from up the country say that strong probability still continues of a great overflow. Many plantations in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, and above those places, are already partially under water, and much damage has been done to the crops.

The Bulletin says by the steamer American from Guncheta, we learn that the river is within three feet of the high of '28, and was rapidly rising. Some of the plantations were overflowed, others

were considered in danger; and forces were employed in making levees.

SAVANNAH, May 30.  
The Late Rains.—We learn since our last that the late deluge of rain has wrought considerable injury to some of the planters in Effingham and Screven. One planter has his corn, which was high as a man, two thirds under water. All the mill-dams of which we have heard, have been carried away, and one individual apprehends the loss of his mill. The Ogeechee is higher than it has been known for years, the water being up to the floor of Jenkins' Bridge. All the bridges on the crossing roads have been swept away, preventing the passage of the mail. Several of the culverts of the railroad, within 56 miles of the city, have been swept away, and it will be some days before the damage on the rail road is repaired, so as to allow of the transmission of passengers and freight. What the damage beyond this distance has been is not definitely known, as all communication is cut off by the high water, but we have sufficient information to warrant us in saying that the crops of Burke and Jefferson which ten days since were of the first promise, are most materially injured.

CAMDEN, May 30.  
THE RIVER.—The water at the moment our paper is going to press, is higher than it has been known for a number of years, and we learn was still rising. All the river plantations not protected by embankments, are of course, under water, and great fears are entertained, that even those thus protected, may share the fate of the others, from the immense weight of water pressing against the embankments.—The loss to our river planters must be very heavy; their crops, which as it were, but yesterday, promised a rich return, is suddenly destroyed. Without a recurrence, however, of such a misfortune, they will yet be able to make an abundant crop of corn.—Journal.

YORKVILLE, June 1.  
Weather—Storms Floods, Mails, &c. For the last ten days we have had every specimen of weather, from oozing mists, to floating showers—the quantity of rain has been immense—all the branches, creeks and rivers about us, are higher than they have been for ten years, many bridges dams, and mills have been entirely swept off—all more or less damaged—injury to crops, very considerable—no mails from the Southwest since Sunday the 24th ult., none from the North since Monday—no mails, no news—recollect that, readers, will you? and be merciful in your complaints against our young water bound "Compiler," for want of fresh news.—Yorkville Compiler.

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 2.  
Great Freshet.—A few weeks ago we were called upon to notice the "rising waters" in the Oconee, owing to the heavy rains that had fallen a few days previous to the freshet. At that time, we stated that, with but one exception, the waters of our river had never been so high. But we have now to record that during the past week, we witnessed a scene never before presented to the eye of the oldest inhabitant of our city. The great "Yazoo freshet" was nothing in comparison to the one which took place a few days past.—The old high-water mark has been obliterated by a new high water mark, made some twelve feet above that which was formerly pointed out to us as the point at which the waters had hitherto receded to seek the channel of the river. The low grounds of the surrounding country have been literally flooded. Branches were converted into rapid creeks, and creeks into rivers of the first class. Great injury has been done to plantations and farms, that, a few days ago, promised an abundant harvest to the industrious tiller of the soil. Horses, hogs, mules, and every species of stock, have been carried away by the flood and destroyed. The amount of damage that has been done by this freshet we cannot at present even surmise; suffice it to say, that it has done more than all put together that have hitherto preceded it.

Accounts crowd in upon us from all quarters of the destruction of property. It is fearful to think of. We regret that we cannot give to our readers a more detailed account of this afflicting dispensation of HIM who orders all things for the best.—Journal.

MOBILE, May 25.  
From Jamaica.—We learn from the papers brought by Capt. Bearing of the brig Carroll, that the Island is in a great state of excitement in consequence of the movements of the Abolitionists. The Baptist preachers and Missionaries have made themselves particularly conspicuous; and, under the auspices of a few of their more prominent leaders, held an "agitation" meeting at Falmouth, on Monday, the 27th ult, which was distinguished by every variety of disorder.

The papers describe the Island almost in a state of anarchy. The negroes are idle and support themselves by stealing.—The prisons are full, and it is with great trouble that the Governor preserves peace.

Revolutions in South America.—The following is an extract of a letter received in Boston, dated Panama, Isthmus of Darien, April 15th, 1840.

"The Lexington passed the islands of Panama the other day, on her way to the United States.

The whole republican system of the South is in a revolt. The mail arrived here a few hours ago, informing us that Central America had divided itself into five different republics. Bolivia had declared war against Peru, and Santa Cruz at the head of the Bolivian Army, threatened to invade Peru immediately."

SLIDE OF EARTH IN CANADA.—On the morning of the 4th ult. a large tract of land of several hundred acres, near Three Rivers, Lower Canada, slid off into the river. There were upon it two houses, several barns, 40 horses and cows, and other domestic animals, and 500 fine sugar maple trees. The land went off gradually, and the inhabitants (including the men employed in making sugar, who took the alarm as soon as they saw the trees moving) made their escape.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER.  
August 8, May 30, 1840.  
Brethren.—Your paper of Wednesday, received this last night, (the last date which has come to hand) contains an account, from Aiken, of the death of a ruffian, there, who reported himself "a son of Judge Sherman," of Connecticut. "Roger-Minot Sherman, of the Supreme Court of that State, is the only Judge 'Sherman' I am acquainted with. He is a near connexion of mine, Mrs. Sherman being a sister of my father. You will oblige me, by stating in your next paper, that the account given by this unfortunate young man; is not correct. Judge Sherman's only children were two sons, the last of whom died about two years ago.—The other has been dead many years.—Respectfully, yours WM. GOULD.

From the South Carolinian.  
CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We have been requested to state, that the following named gentlemen are ascertained to be candidates for Congress, in the 7th Congressional District, composed of the Districts of Fairfield, Laurens, and Newberry, and now represented by the Hon. J. K. Griffin, who, it is said, declines a reelection:—  
Maj. S. G. BARKLEY, of Fairfield,  
P. CALDWELL, Esq., of Newberry,  
Col. J. H. IRBY, of Laurens.

We have heard it suggested, that Judge O'Neal, also, will probably be a candidate.

The Flemings Kentuckian of the 15th ult., says—"Upon a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina, two heretofore, highly respectable citizens of Bath county, were given up a few days since, and are now on their way to that State with a strong guard, and in irons."

The Savannah Georgian of the 2d inst. says: "The plantations on the Ogeechee, as far as we can learn, are under water.—Some planters estimate the loss of their crop at two thirds. We trust that their estimate will prove extravagant. The water was on Saturday within two feet of the bridge, and the Southern stage had to be brought over on a flat."

From the Columbian Register.  
THE WHITE SLAVES.  
"Gen. Harrison, when a member of the Ohio Legislature, voted that white men imprisoned for the non-payment of small sums of money for fines or costs, should be sold at the post as slaves, at beat of drum, to serve a master till the money was earned."

This statement the Palladium has the impudence to call an "old slander." But it is nevertheless true, in every particular, to the very letter. An "old slander," is it? We have a copy of the law now before us, certified by the Secretary of the State of Ohio, and the name of William Henry Harrison is recorded among those who voted for it. But let the act speak for itself, and then the reader can then see how exactly the above article describes it. The most material part of the section referred to is as follows:—

"Be it further enacted, that when any person shall be imprisoned either on execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a servant to any person within the State, who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of servitude expires."

The Federalists say, however, that these "white slaves were thieves robbers, &c." This again, is an impudent falsehood.—Thieves, robbers, forgers, and that class, were treated much more kindly by the laws of Ohio, than the poor people whom General Harrison voted to sell as slaves. The thieves and robbers were sent to the State prison, where they were well housed, comfortably clothed and fed—taught a useful trade, and above all, were put under a good keeper of excellent moral character known to be humane, though strict, appointed by the State, not because, he made the best bid, but because the public had every confidence in his integrity, capacity, exemplary morals. But this Harrison law had nothing to do with such persons. It applied to trifling matters, generally not involving any moral guilt, and not punishable by imprisonment, but for which small money fines are imposed; such as assault—driving over a toll bridge in a faster gate than a walk—buying a lottery ticket—not turning out to work on the highways when warned—refusing to accept some petty town office—retailing without a license—peddling tin ware without a permit—playing at wine pits, and the like. All persons transgressing in these particulars, if too poor to pay the fine, or costs, on conviction, might be sold like cattle in the shambles. An old revolutionary soldier, when insulted by a Tory till he could stand it no longer, if he permitted the spirit of '76 to so far get the better of him as to return the insult by some trifling assault, might be knocked off by any person who made the best bid: That this was the operation of the law, is apparent from the debates that took place at the time. Gen. Lucas, who was then a member of the Senate, and was afterwards the Democratic Governor of Ohio, opposed it, and the following is an extract of the speech made by him at that occasion:—

"What will be the operation of this section, said Mr. Lucas. We will suppose a case—suppose one of the patriots of the Revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a Tory, who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government—by our laws he may be prosecuted and fined. He is poor and unable to pay his fine. What would follow under the provisions of this section? He is publicly advertised for sale—he is dragged by the crier along the streets—the man who provoked the assault bids the amount of the fine and cost for the shortest term of service say FORTY YEARS—THE OLD PATRIOT IS SOLD TO HIS PERSECUTORS, and

driven in triumph into BONDAGE. Any unfortunate citizen, who, in an unguarded moment, might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be SOLD under this section, and DRIVEN INTO SLAVERY BY A FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser. This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

Worse even than this—the law makes no difference whether the person sold be a man, or a woman. "Any person" might be sold, and any person might become the purchaser. Suppose the daughter of a poor man should drive a wagon over a toll bridge at a faster gait than a walk.—She is prosecuted and fined; and if too poor to pay the fine and expenses, she might be sold as a "Servant" to a negro, if he choose to become the purchaser, or to the keeper of a house of infamy! The young, the inexperienced, and the virtuous, might in this way become the slave of the most abandoned and infamous. It will be seen that persons committed "upon execution" for costs merely, might, if too poor to pay, be disposed of as slaves under this barbarous and revolting act.

**HYMENEA!**  
"The silken tie that binds two loving hearts."  
MARRIED.  
On Wednesday evening the 28th ult. by the Rev. W. P. Hill, Mr. G. W. Mitchell, of Hamburg S. C. to Miss America Hawes, daughter of Mr. Isaac Hawes, of Edgefield District.

**Sheriff's Sales.**  
BY Virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield C. House, on the first Monday in July next, the following property, viz:  
Isaac Henry, vs J. K. Kilburn, his interest in eight hundred and four acres of land, lying on Savannah river, adjoining lands of Wm. Garrett, John Cloud, A. Sibley and others.  
A. J. Runbo, vs the same, the above described property.  
M. D. Maher, vs John Sturgeon, one tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Charles Lamar and others.  
Wm. Guyton, vs the same, the above described property.  
Benj. Frazier, vs H. J. Kemp, one tract of land, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Saml. Stevens, David Harding, Jm. Trapp, and Joshua Harris.  
J. W. Stokes, vs Turner Goldsmith, one tract of land containing sixty-six acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. Cloud, James Hubbard and others. Also, one other tract of land containing thirty-four acres, more or less, adjoining lands of H. W. Sullivan and others, two negroes Patty and Mary; also one Horse and Buggy.  
Thomas Goldsmith, vs the same, the above described property.  
Cook, Law & Co. vs John B. Burgess, one negro woman, Pinky.  
Maher & Ryan, vs the same, the above described property.  
George Parrott, vs Carol A. Cloud, one tract of land where the Defendant lives, adjoining lands of John C. and Jm. Evans and others.  
Penn & Brannon, vs J. H. Smith: Will be sold at Liberty Hill on Tuesday the 30th June, the following property, viz: one lot of Barren, one saddle and household furniture.  
Terms, Ca. s. S. CHRISTIE, s. r. d. June 9, 1840 d 19

**State of South Carolina.**  
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
BY OLIVER TOWLES Esquire, Orduary of Edgefield District.  
Whereas Little Betty Freeman & Henry Freeman, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of James Freeman, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House on the 22d day of June instant, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fourth year of American Independence.

O. TOWLES, O. E. D.  
June 8, 1840 (\$2 12 1/2) b 19

**CHEAP GOODS.**  
THE subscribers being desirous of selling their remaining Stock of Goods by the Fall season, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they will dispose of them at very low prices. All those wishing good bargains will do well to call and examine their stocks.

NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.  
Edgefield C. H., June 10. d 19

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having located himself near Edgefield Court House, S. C. will attend to the building and repairing of Mills, running gear of Gins, and building of Bridges. He may be found at Mrs. Youngblood's, three miles northwest of Edgefield Village.

J. G. HOLLISTER  
June 8, 1840 c 19

**State of South Carolina.**  
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
Reuben Carpenter and others, Applicants, vs Nancy Mosley and others Defendants.  
BY an Order from the Ordinary, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in July next, the real estate of Fanny Butler, deceased, situated in said District, on Stevens Creek, bounding on lands of John Rockell, George Robertson, Charles Nix, and the said Reuben Carpenter, and containing one hundred 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. r. d. June 8, 1840 (\$3) d 19

**State of South Carolina.**  
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
Ellis H. Goff and wife, Applicants, vs Eli Holsoback and others, Defendants.  
BY an Order from the Ordinary I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in July next, the real estate of Ahle Holsoback, deceased situated in said District, on Shawa Creek, and bounding on lands of Moses Swearingen, John Lantlum, Amos Landrum, and others, and containing six hundred and seventy 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. r. d. Jan 8, 1840 (\$3) d 19

**State of South Carolina.**  
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
Wm. New, to Francis Posey and Derick Holsoback, Mortgagees.  
BY Virtue of a Mortgage from Wm. New, to Francis Posey and Derick Holsoback, will be sold at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in July next, the following property, viz:  
One tract of land containing ten acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jarret Wise, and others, and one cart and one ox. Terms Cash.  
S. CHRISTIE, s. r. d. June 8, 1840 (\$2) d 19

**Stolen.**  
FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th May last, a note of hand, given to Simpson Polati, sometime in January last, by James Dorn for forty dollars, (\$40) payable on the 25th Dec. next. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for the said Note.  
SIMPSON POLATI.  
June 1, 1840 c 19

**NOTICE.**  
MY Agency for the Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C. has expired. Persons having demands will present them for adjustment.  
B. A. WALLACE.  
Edgefield C. H. June 2nd 1840 18 b

**FOR SALE**  
A T my plantation, two or three mules, upon easy terms, both as to price and the time of payment.  
WHIT. BROOKS.  
June 3, 1840 b 18

**Notice, to Money Holders.**  
THE Subscriber living twelve miles below Edgefield Court House, and two miles left of the road leading from Edgefield to Aiken, will sell at Edgefield Court House, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) for cash, on the first Monday in July next, the following property to wit:—  
Three first rate Negroes, one a woman of fifteen years of age, a good cook and washer; one a boy twelve years old, and the other one a man of twenty seven years of age, a good waggoner; three young well broke mules; one new Road Wagon and five pair of Gear, all new; one pair of gentle Carriage horses; one barouch, and entire interest in Stone Ware on hand  
Also, Six Thousand Dollars in good Notes, to sell at a reasonable discount for Cash.  
COLLIN RHODES.  
N. B. Any person desirous of buying and letting the mules and Negroes stay to carry on the business, I will remain and attend to the same for them, if desired.  
C. R.  
May 25, 1840 c 17

**NOTICE.**  
WILL be let, to the lowest bidder, at Levy M. Churchels' on Halfway Swamp, on the 13th day of June next, the Measuring and Posting, with Rock, all the Market Roads leading through the second Battalion, Tenth Regiment. The rock to be three feet and a half long, six inches broad four inches thick, faced nine inches and engraved with the number of miles from Hamburg, in figures. The rock to be sunk one foot in the earth. By order of the board.  
ROBT. BRYAN, senr.  
Clerk Board Com.  
May 11th, 1840. c 16

**Tan-Yard & Shoe Shop opened.**  
ON the Edgefield Road near Mt. Vintage, where good Cow Hides will be bought, or tanned on shares—One Half for the other; and fine Shoes, Boots, and Negro Shoes will be made on as good terms, and of materials inferior to none in the State.  
Waggon Harness made, and Carriage Harness repaired. Any articles made will be exchanged for good Cow Hides. From application to business, and the best of Leather, the subscriber hopes the public in general will patronize his new effort to accommodate this District, and will call and see his work and judge for themselves.  
MICHAEL GEARTY.  
Near Mt. Vintage, S. C.  
March 23, 1840 d 8

**DR. JAMES H. MURRAY** tenders his professional services to the citizens of Hamburg and the vicinity.  
Office at H. R. Cobb & Co.'s Drug Store.  
Hamburg, March 20, 1840 8 3m

**Notice.**  
PERSONS having demands against the late A. Y. Burton, will present them duly attested to Daniel Holland or Avory Dandy, and those indebted to said deceased will make immediate payment to either of those gentlemen.  
N. L. GRIFFIN, Esq.  
May 19th, 1840. b 16