

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 18, 1842.

NO. 16.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 63 cents per square, (12 lines, or less), for the first insertion, and 43 cents for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

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ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.

THE reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffatt's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. John Moffatt.

When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city of New York; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontrovertibly proves their intrinsic merit.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which case they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effect of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Santaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility, and of the most impaired condition.

As a remedy for Chronic and Intermittent Fevers, the efficacy of the Bitters has been repeatedly demonstrated by the use of the following cases:

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines as they purify the blood, remove Obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffatt's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the moral bills of mortality, that one-half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantile Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

For sale by C. A. MEIGS, Agent, March 23

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The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fibres which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these; and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quick medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and entirely unwholesome bile, which is the cause of this disease. **Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxious Langour and Melancholy**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. **Costiveness**, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leaves the bowels costive within two days. **Diarrhoea and Cholera**, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubrication of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration, in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure **Leucorrhoea** permanently in three weeks, and **Gonorrhoea** in half the time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. **Dropsies of all kinds**, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **Gravel** and **Worms**, by dislodging from the trappings of the bowels the slimy matter in which these creatures adhere: **Asthma and Consumption**, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. **Scarcy, Ulcers, and Incontinence Stercis**, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors: **Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions**, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, **Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions**. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of **Salt Rheum, Erysipelas**, and a striking improvement in the **Clearness of the Skin**. **Common Cold and Influenza**, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. **Piles**,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these valuable Pills was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the Medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

All that Mr. Moffatt requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

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Poetic Access.

From the Oxford University Herald THE YOUNG MIDSHIPMAN.

BY MRS. E. THOMAS. "He was a child of many prayers."

O, speed the well, my gallant boy! My prayers shall be with thee; My perils threat, or storms destroy, The calm of the dread sea.

Like Israel's pious king of old, O, tears to flow in vain For him, the child who now departs, And may not come again.

And it is said that mothers' prayers, Unto his throne of grace, His own appointed angel bears, And in his records trace.

The supplications they express, For the bare-untail things; That he would sanctify and bless Their young imaginings.

My boy! at night's reflective hour, Dethink thee of the prayer, (When all contest Religion's power) That thou wert wont to share.

When no one dreamt of sever'd hearts, For him, the child who now departs, And may not come again.

See! how'd around thy mother's knee, The tender group thou'st left, Whose dearest prayer is still for thee, From home too rudely left.

Ay! ever in the household prayer, (Though not for him alone) The blessing breathed most fervent there, Is for the absent one.

O, in the battle's riot might, When demon passions sway, And foes opposed, seem to lose sight That God o'erlooks the fray,—

To heaven shall thy prayer be sped, That it may mount the dart, Which hurles round thy cheris'd head To wound thy mother's heart.

But more than all, my son, that prayer In thy dire need shall serve (When pale-eyed cowardice doth scare) To brace thy quailing nerve.

Rather die young, unsham'd by shame, Than for us to despair; The darkness on thy rising frame, Whose light no prayers restore!

"HE SHALL SIT AS A REFINER OF SILVER." He that from dross would win the precious ore, Bends o'er the crucible an earnest eye, The subtle, searching process to explore.

Let the one brilliant moment should pass by, When in the molten silver's virgin mass He meets his pictured face as in a glass.

Thus in God's furnace are his people tried; Three happy they who to the end endure! But who the fiery ordeal may abide? Who from the crucible come forth so pure, That He, whose eyes of flame look through the whole, May see his image perfect in the soul!

Nor with an evanescent glimpse alone, As in the mirror the reflecter's face, But stamped with Heaven's broad signet, there he shows Immortal's features, full of truth and grace; And round the seal of love this motto be, "Not for a moment, but—forever!"

Miscellaneous.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

London is first mentioned as a Roman settlement, in the reign of Nero, A. D. 61, when it was the residence of a great many merchants and dealers. Long before their taking possession of it, however, it was a village of the Belgic Britons who were a mixed race of Gauls and Germans, but more German than Gaelic. It was built in a wood, fortified with ramparts and ditches, and hence its name, Lond, or the Wood, and Londinium, the fortified wood, or hill. It is indebted to no splendid origin or adventurous aid, except being the seat of government; but has risen to its present grandeur and opulence by its intrinsic merits, the advantages of its situation, and the industry and commercial spirit of its inhabitants. The Romans soon discovered its convenient situation for a military station, and established a magazine of stores and provisions there, A. D. 151.

The first notice of London as a place of commercial importance, occurs in the annals of Tacitus, who speaks of it as the noble emporium of his time, the great resort of merchants, and famous for its social intercourse; though not a colony.

About the year 886, London, which appears to have been almost totally destroyed and depopulated by the Danes, was restored, and soon after filled with inhabitants who had driven into exile, or kept in captivity by the Danes.

In the year 1556, a manufactory of the finest sort of glasses, was established in Friars; and the fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, was at the same time made at the Savoy. Seven years afterwards a manufactory of knives was begun by Thos. Matthews, of Fleet Bridge.

The whole number of merchants in London, at the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1508, were, in all, only 326.

In the year 1579, Morgan Hubbellthorn, a dyer, was sent to Persia, at the expense of the city of London, to learn the art of dying there, and of making carpets.

In the year 1584, the use of coaches was introduced by a Dutchman named William Broun, who became the Queen's coachman, and before many years, divers great ladies made themselves coaches, and rode in them up and down the countries.

Shortly before that period, the knowledge and wear of lawns and cambrics were introduced by the Dutch merchants, who retail'd those articles in ells, yards, &c., for there was not then one shopkeeper among forty who durst buy a whole piece.

About the fifth or sixth year of the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of pins was introduced; and in her eighth year the manufacture of needles was first taught.

About the same time the making of earthen furnaces, earthen fire pots, and earthen ovens, transportable, was first taught in London, without Moorgate, by Richard Dyer, who brought the art from Spain.

Women's masks, muffs, fans, bodkins, and periwigs, were introduced in France about the time of the massacre in Paris, 1572, 1577. Pocket watches were first brought into London from Nuremberg, in Germany, where they were thought to have been invented.

The printing of prices current was first adopted by John Day, of London, in 1634.

The banking business commenced in 1545, as appears from a rare pamphlet, entitled "The misery of the new-fashioned goldsmiths bankers discovered;" and in which it is said that the merchants and goldsmiths, no longer daring to fore, in the integrity and prudence of clerks, who to the army, began first to give their cash in the hands of whom they commissioned to pay for them. The daily perceiving the advantage derived from this capital, they took a regular interest on all

also, the use of coffee was first made in London, by a Turkish merchant, who brought it from whom the manner of drinking coffee was first made

the wear of Indian cloth, introduced into London, and in this year also, company was incorporated for the encouragement of the glass and the encouragement of the Duke of

The printing of calicoes was first practised in London in 1687, and nearly at the same time the weaver's loom was introduced into the metropolis from Holland, and it was called the Dutch loom engine.

The great increase of the population, and domestic traffic of the Metropolis, led to that useful establishment, the penny post, which was set up by Murray, an upholsterer, in the year 1655.

The year 1694 became a most memorable one in the commercial annals of the Metropolis by the institution of the Bank of England, which was incorporated by charter on the 29th of July, the effects of which on the trade, prosperity, revenues, &c., exerted a very beneficial and salutary influence.

From the Augustus Constitutionalist.

We cannot better comply with the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce of Savannah than by publishing the following papers. We hope the Planters of Georgia will give to the subject that attention which its importance requires. We have more than once shown the advantage and benefit of packing in square instead of round bales. There is now plenty time for those who are able to erect presses on their plantations for square bales, to do so for the crop just planted.

"SAVANNAH, April 27th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Augustus Constitutionalist.

Sir:—The cotton received at Savannah, being principally in round bales, while that received at all other ports, is nearly all square, the demand, in consequence of orders and ships requiring square bales being sent to other markets, is much less here than it would be if this market received even an equal proportion of square bales. It has therefore been deemed advisable to address the Planters, whose interests as well as those of this city suffer from this fact. The Chamber of Commerce therefore request the favour of you to assist in circulating the annexed address by giving it a place in your valuable paper, and thus aid in effecting the object desired; especially since it may be truly considered a general and mutual interest. There is annexed a memorandum of a press, which is efficient and may be erected in the gin room and worked by one or two hands.—This press will enable the Planter to pack in all weathers, with a much smaller force than the screw and lever require and with equal rapidity. The depressed prices of cotton and condition of Georgia require that we should hold out, at least, equal inducements to the demand, and this is one which middle and northern Georgia does not hold out. Respectfully yours,

BENJ. ED. STIES."

SAVANNAH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. To the Planters of Upland Cotton of the State of Georgia:

Gentlemen:—The mercantile community has for some time directed its attention to the suggestion of some reasons by which you might be induced to pack your cotton in square bales, when preparing it for market.

Many plans have been proposed for a more rapid advance in putting up Cottons in the shape recommended.

At one time, it was considered, that a premium on the square package might be elected, or that a deduction made on the round bale, would accomplish the object.</