EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER. W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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634 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 431 cts. 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.

J. J. SENTELL, amounce him as a candidate for the effice of Sheriff. march 28 9

(Fine friends of SCAP-BOROUGH BROADWATER, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Colombia and Candidate for the office of Tax Colombia and Candidate for the office of Candidate for the offic The friends of Col. W.

H. MOSS, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield Dis-

The friends of Wiley CULBREATH, amounce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District September 30 The friends of Shubel ATTA; VAY, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield Dis

The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN, announce him as a

candidate for Ordinary of sidgefield Dis-The friends of Wm. J.

for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District. The friends of Colonel J. HILL, announce him as a candidate for the of fice of Ordinary, of Edgefield District. August 26

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.
ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES. that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originater, Mr John Moffat. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flour-ishing merchant in the lower part of the city of New York; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians, he, after mouths 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 o

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 incontestibly 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 en 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 ca es 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 philosophi cal principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act
THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called,

because they posses 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 Pinnix 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 Satsaparilla. Il in mediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be ess of the most impaired condy for Chronic and Inefficacy of the

TO THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS he endivided of every individual city. Delike the hest of peru-m, edivid house of vegetable in-tab Petrones purely and solution finance, Assemble, and may order beineral, in any of extracts from once and powerful points the virtues of which, though long knows to several Indian tribes, and becauty is some eminers. pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretroiser to modest sciences and were never before administered in so happily efficacions a combination

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly setting around. them; and to remove the harden d faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other inedicines only partially cleanse these; and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoa, 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 quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGE-TABLE LIFF PILLS is to cleanse the kid neys 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 comng from a cieau 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 Vegeta-ble 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 acrid kind:—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspensia, will vanish, as a untural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all vio-lent purges leaves the bowels costive within Diarrhea and Cholera, by removing two days. Diarrica and chieff by the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the labricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Fewers of all kinds. by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration to some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others -The Life Medicines have been known to cure I heumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout 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 importantor gans, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Grard Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the simy matter in which these creatures adhere: Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mu cus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scarey. Utwhich these I if Fills give to the bleed, and all the humors: Scarbutic Emplions and Bud Com-plexions, 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 Colds 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 emhundreds in this city, that the originator of these valuable Pills was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of therty-five years. and that he tried in vain every remedy prescri bed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the Me dicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improba ble, but absolutely impossible, by any human

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

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 pletho ic habit, who are subject to fits, headache, gid diness, 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 in lividuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or hree times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their nealth, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Heads of Families should always keep a quan edy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasins, 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 annual 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 Infantine Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguish ed reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms mny not exist, it is allowed to be superior to

For sale by C. A. MEIGS. Agent.

DEVTISTRY! StateR, Surgeon Dentist, would hat he is prepared to attend such as Filing. a profession, such as Filing as and Extracting TEETH tasert, partial or full sous of incorruption will be wasted on by addressing from extres P. O., Edgefield District, S. C. Jan 5



Moetic Mecess.

From the Oxford University Herald THE YOUNG MIDSHIPMAN.

BY MRS E. THOMAS. · He was a child of many prayers." O, speed thee well, my gallant boy!

My prayers shall be with thee, When perils threat, or storms destroy, The calm of the dread sea.

Like Israel's pions king of old, Yea, seven times a day, My heart to God I will unfold, And for thee fondly pray.

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-untaught things; That he would sanctify and bless Tueir young imaginings.

My boy! at night's reflective hour Bethink thee of the prayer, (When all confest Religion's power) That thou were wont to share

Or, tears to flow in vain For him, the child who now departs, And may not come again. See! bow'd around thy mother's knee,

When no one dreamt of sever'd hearts,

The tender group thou'st left, Whose dearest prayer is still for thee, From home too rudely reft. Ay! ever in the household prayer,

(Though not for him alone,) he 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 that peayer he sped. That it may built the dart

Which hurtles round thy cherish'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.

Ratherdie young, unstain'd by shame, Than for us to deplore The darkness on thy rising fame,

Whose light no prayers restore! HE SHALL SIT AS A REFISER 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, Lest 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; Thrice 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

May see his image perfect in the soul!

Nor with an evanescent glimpse alone, As in the mirror the refiner's face, But stamped with Heaven's broad signet, there shown

Immanuel's features, fall of trath and grace: And round the seal of love this motto be, "Not for a moment, but-eternity "

Wiscellaneous.

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 more German than Gælie. It was built in a wood, fortified with ramparts and ditches, and hence its name. Lund, or the Wood, and Lundaya, the fortified wood, or hill. It is indebted to no splendid origin or adventitious aid, except being the seat of overnment; but has risen to its present grandeur and opulence by its intrinsic merits, the advantages of its situation, and he industry and commercial spirit of its inhabitants. The Romans soon discoverof its convenient situation for a military tation, and established a magazine of tores and provisions there, A. D. 151.

The first notice of London as a place of ommercial 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 more strongly fortified by Alfred, 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 Friare; and the fine flint glass, litte inferror to that of Venice, was at the same time made at the Savov. Seven years afterwards a manufactory of knives was begun by Thos. Matthews, of Fleet Bridge.

The whole number of merchants in Loudon, at the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1568, were, in all, only 326. In the year 1579, Morgan Hubbelthorn,

ty has for some time directed its attention a dyer, was sent to Persia, at the expense to the suggestion of some reasons by which of the city of London, to learn the art of you might be induced to pack your cotton dying there, and of making carpets. In the year 1564, the use of coaches in square bales, when preparing it for market.

was introduced by a Dutchman named William Bhonen, who became the Queen's coachman, and before many years, divers great ladies made themselves coaches, and code in them up and down the countries. Shortly before that period, the know-

ledge and wenr of lawns and cambries were introduced by the Dutch merchants, who retail d those articles in ells, yards, &c., for there was not then one shopkeeper amongs: 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 He same time the making of earthen fernaces, earthen fire pols, and earthen ovens, transportable, was first taught in Condon, without Moorgate, by Richard Dyer, who brought the art from Spain.

Women's masks, muffs, fans, bodkins, and perivigs, were introduced in France about the time of the massacre in Paris, 1572, 1572. Pocket watches were first two dollars one on hundred bales. brought in a London from Novemburgh, in have been invented.

The banking business commenced in 1545. as sopears from a rare pampblet. entitled

golder

the Dake of

misery of the new fashioned unkers discovered :" and in ed that the merchants and idon, no longer during to from Hamburg. fore, in the integrity and prentices and clerks, who o the army, began first at ge their cash in the hands hom they commissioned id to pay for them. The ly perceiving the advanderived from this capiregular interest on all

also, the use of coffee London, by a Turkish whom the manuer of · coffee was first made

), the wear of India ed into London, and at. In this year also, apany was incorpoged powers; and the glass was brought to e encouragement of iam, who procured makers, grinders

from Venice to settle in England. The printing of calicoes was first pracised 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 Dotch 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 up holsterer, in the year 1685. The year 1694 became a most mento

rable 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 Augusia Constitutionalist.

We cannot better comply with the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce of Savanuah 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 plana mixed race of Gauls and Germans, but tations for square bales, to do so for the crop just planted.

"SAVANNAH, April 27th, 1842. To the Editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist. Sin:-The cotton received at Savan nah, 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 aid in effecting the object desired; especially since it may be truly considered a market, the Planters will find it necessary general and mutual interest. There is aunexed 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."

effectual, or that a deduction made on the round bale, would accomplish the object. The opinion has prevailed, that the better course would be to address your inter-

SAVANNAH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Gentlemen:-The mercantile communi-

Many plans have been proposed for a

At one time, it was considered, that a

premium on the square package might be

more rapid advance in putting up Cottons

in the shape recommended.

ests by a different mode; knowing, that you yourselves must be convinced by experiment, that the cotton you have packed in square bales, in most cases commanded a preference in sales, and very generally an advance in price, beyond the same quality in round bales, and that this argument must have great weight.

It has been usually estimated, that Cotton, picked in well formed square bales, with much interest. It is a singular cirwould command one eighth to one quarter of a cent more than the ordinary round been hit upon almost simultaneously in bales. This difference would amount to this country and in France. In the latter forty-six cents in one case, and to ninety- it has been proposed, as we learn from two cents in the other, on a bale of three Gallignani's Messenger, by M. Argo, with hundred and seventy-five pounds, or nine-

The introduction of the weight of a bale pound, is intended also to designate a con-The printing of prices current was first adopted by John Day, of London, in 1634 can readily be pressed into the dimensions now recommended to you.

In South Carolina, the custom of pack ing in square bales is almost universal, and are gained, when large supplies are receiv- over the spot which it is wished to pre-

It is supposed that the saving of labor in the operation of packing Cotton in square bales, in addition to subsidiary advanta-ges, would, in a short time, repay the expense of the screw and its appendages. and the appearance of the bales would naturally please the eye of the owner and the buyer.

The temptation to and the facilities of false packing, will in some degree be removed by making square bales, as experience demonstrates.

In the prevalent desire to compress a square bales, the packages have become most unwickly and interrupt the stowage of vessels. Yet even in this state of the case, the square bales receive the preferrace over the equal disproportionate round

But one of the most serious objections to this enlarged weight, arises in the freight or transportation. The dangers of the river ratio must be the difficulties of saving the navigation are increased, and in the save I polishers of glass bales in case of accident, and the stronger probability of loss to shipper or insurer, Square bales of Cotton are less liable to

njury by breaking or tearing than round therefore are generally delivered in bett r condition, and this package is not more subject to damage by water. Buyers and shippers always prefer the

square package. The Continutal markets for Cetton demand squa- bales, and Savannah has participated less in that trade, from the small supply of that description of package,

Square bales can usually be shipped at freight of one eight to one quarter of a rent less than round to any fereign port, for the reason, that the expense of stowing them is much less; the ship or vessel carries more, and her lading is accomplished with greater despatch.

In stowing a vessel, the process of serewing the bales makes less impression on a public. square than on a round bale. Therefore, it reaches the market in better condition, saves expense in mending and repairing, and loss of weight, which occurs in consequence of the round bales being broken in- ries of coming events, is sure to be regardo pieces, and the result must be the loss of ed by nine-tenths of mankind as a simple-Cotton from the bale.

A ship of two thousand bales would be loaded with square bales in ten or fifteen ted by such premonitions, is an indisputadays, whereas as the bales ordinarily come to our market, one third to one half more such events have in some cases been contime must be consumed.

the Planters of Georgia are, these state event of the blowing up of the Medora. ments will earry conviction of the advantages and the policy of the measures pro- we class among the most remarkable posed to them. By them the profit is to which have fallen within our notice .pereceived, and the reputation of their Three weeks before it occurred, the said staple product will be extended, without catastrophe was distinctly represented in any material increase of expense.

It may be asked, who will more probably share the direct and indirect benefits dora was intended.) He saw her making of the measures suggested than yourselves? trial of her machinery-saw her blow up Let it be kept distinctly before the public mind, that the Cotton of the United States sion in the water round her, struggling it a place in your valuable paper, and thus is threatened with severe competition from life-saw the boat sink, and various quarters. In its preparation for Capt. Sutton (her commander) clad in a to exhibit all their natural advantages, and these must be sustained by all the artificial means in their power. Quality
first, condition second, in order.

ess. it will be remembered, left here to:
Baltimore on Thursday night, (after the
explosion) and passed in the bay the next-

Your interests and the interests of the State are commercially and individually addressed, by the re commendations proposed to your considerations, and it is fairly to be presumed, that these will not be neglected by those who are accustone to such strict attention to them.

stating the dimensions of a bald (square) that such was indeed the melancholy fact, such as is universally professed. Length such as is universally

of bale, 5 feet 4 inches ; depth, 2 feet 10 To the Planters of Upland Cotton of the inches; width, 18 inches, secured by four ropes, and weighing 375 pounds. ropes, and weighing 375 pounds.

By order of the Chamber. JOSEPH CUMMING, President. Savannah, April 30, 1842,

For the purpose of packing square bales, we would recommend an invention of Mr. Robert Harding, of South Berwick, Maine, which, for compactness, simplicity, and immense power, cannot be surpa-sed .-The iron-work for one of these Presses will cost something about \$100. 1: can be put up in the gin-room, worked by one or two men, will occupy nine feet in height. seven feet in width, and about four feet in depth. Further particulars can be obtain-

ed by addressing (post paid)
G. S. HARDING, Savannah.

From the N. Y. Sun.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The forthcoming number of the American Repertory contains the details of a plan for protecting cities and shipping from the effects of lightning, which will be read constance that the plan appears to have a view of discharging clouds of their electrie fluid, and thus preventing hail-storms, which are generally produced by two cur-Germany, where they were thought to of Cotton, three hundred and seventy-five rents of clouds charged with positive and negative electricity, crossing each other .-M. Argo recommends that a small balloon, properly secured, armed with metallic points and communicating with the ground by a rope, covered with metallic wire like a harp-string, should be kept permanently observation shows how many advantages floating in the air at a considerable height. serve from the effects of lightning or hail; and he expects that by such an apparatus as this, a cloud might have its contents entirely drawn off. He proposes this as an improvement upon Franklin's experiment of the kite, with which he obtained electric sparks from a cloud.

In this country a similar plan was matured several months ago, and communicated to some scientific gentlemen by Mr. J. A. Powers of this city. This was long before Mr. Acago's plan was given to the public, which shows that the ideas were duler from his by being carried out more in detail, and proposing more extended and practical benefits.

Mr. Powers proposes elevating, at the approach of the thunder cloud, a balloon of oil silk, armed at the top with a hollow metallic cone with several finely pointed ramifications, and surrounded by two thin metallic bands crossing each other at right angles and connecting the cone with should reach to the earth and be connected with a metal frame work, by which the balloon may be depressed or elevated at pleasure. The frame should have a me tallic communication 15 or 20 feet below the surface of the ground, so that the circ trie fleid may be more readily dissipated. This is a general view of the plan; we have not room for further particulars .-There is little doubt that if carried into practical operation clouds could be easily discharged of their electricity, and reudered entirely harmless in that respect.

The Repertory states that Mr Powers has matured a plan expressly for protecting this city, by which, for an annual expense of three cents on each building, he proposes to protect the whole city and the shipping in the harbor, and that the plan, together with models, &c. illustrative of its practicability, will shortly be made

DREAM !- THE MEDORA.

The man who professes to be a believer in dreams and other extraordinary auguton, if not a stark idiot; yet that the most calamitous events have often been indicable fact; and it is equally certain that trolled by a strict attention to the warning In Liverpool the demand for Cotton thus mysteriously given. It is unnecessary "for export," is almost exclusively sup-plied by square bales, and this demand must of consequence be from the Continent. To an intelligent body of men, such as one connected with the recent melancholy which remains to be recorded, and which a dream to the mate of the Jewess, fone of the line of steamers for which the Mc--saw the hapless victims of the explowhite dress. He told this dream after-

wards, and was laughed at ! morning, the steamer Georgia, on her way down to Norfolk; and when perceiving Ing half must, he exclaimed in a tone of grief ... There! my dream is out: a Medora is blown up !" assed each other too far asunder to hail, and it was not known to those on Sound

This communication is concluded by the Jewess, until her arrival at Baltimore.

Norfolk Merald.