

which, instead of a gun, is provided with a receiver, resembling a large mortar, filled with sand. The ball in passing from the cannon enters the mouth of this mortar and causes it to recoil, thus indicating in the manner before described, the velocity or force with which the shot is projected. You will see at once that two important points are thus ascertained, to wit: the distance which a gun will recoil with a given charge and the force with which a ball of a given weight can be thrown with a certain quantity of powder. This, it is believed, is the only dynamometer of the kind in this country, and should you, or any of your readers, visit Washington, is well worthy of a visit.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1842.



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

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Republican Convention, to assemble in May, 1844, as recommended by the States of Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama and Mississippi.

The Members of the Mechanics' Total Abstinence Society of Edgefield, are requested to meet on Monday evening, the 22d inst., in the Court House, at early candle light. It is hoped every member will attend, as it is a meeting upon business relative to the welfare of the Society.

We are authorized to state that John Lott, Esq., has declined being a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of this District.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

- The undersigned will commence their Missionary labors.
- On Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in July, at Providence.
 - On Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in July, at Sileam.
 - On Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in July, at Fellowship.
 - On Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July, at Mountain Creek.
 - On Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in July, at Damascus.
 - On Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August, at Good Hope.
 - On Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in August, at Little Stevens' Creek.
 - On Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in August, at Cherout Hill.
 - On Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August, at Sister Springs.
- Each meeting will continue one week if circumstances favor it.

Z. WATKINS,
JOS. MORRIS.

May, 1842.

On the 10th inst., at Columbia, the following gentlemen, applicants for admission to the Bar were examined, and on the favorable report of the Committee of Examination, were admitted to practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Law in this State: Messrs. J. M. Anderson, B. E. Bellinger, Preston S. Brooks, A. B. Brown, C. J. Elford, C. F. Farmer, W. C. Ferrell, J. M. Gadsberry, John Goodwyn, C. Graham, Joseph Hay, W. T. McCraigh, J. R. McMillan, James McKenzie, Thomas P. Magrath, Moore, J. L. Orr, Daniel Pope, J. C. Rivers, W. B. Thompson, O. P. Williams—21.

Florida Election.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 6th inst. states that the returns received, give satisfactory assurance that Mr. Levy is re-elected Delegate to Congress by a respectable majority.

Virginia Elections.—The returns received, relative to the election for members to the Senate and House of Representatives, gives the Democrats a majority of 8 in the Senate, and 18 in the House of Representatives—26 upon joint ballot.

On the 8th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Steamboat Company of Georgia:
At Augusta.—B. Campbell, J. Bones, and P. Fleming.
At Savannah.—A. Potter, S. C. Dunning, R. M. Goodwin, B. Snider, J. Balfour, F. Sorrel, M. Dillon, T. Pruner, P. M. Kollock, and E. Padelford.
On the 9th, R. M. Goodwin was re-elected President.

New Directors.

Varicoid.—The Pendleton Messenger of the 12th inst., states that there had been about thirty cases of Varicoid in that neighborhood, a few of the cases had been very severe, but there had been no deaths. The disease was confined to a few families, and not considered as contagious as is generally apprehended. The village of Pendleton is said to be entirely free from it.

An Italian by the name of Adolphus Benedict Polemas, attempted to assassinate the Mayor of Philadelphia, by firing a pistol at him, the ball from which passed through his coat, vest, and heavy gun elastic suspenders, just where they crossed upon the back, and there rested against the spinal column, making but a slight flesh wound. The Italian is supposed to be deranged.

Odd Death by Lightning.—The Charleston Mercury of the 12th inst., states that a Turkey-

buzzard was struck dead in the sky by lightning on last Wednesday afternoon. The Washington Light Infantry were at the time parading on Citadel Square, and some confusion was caused in their ranks, by the poor buzzard plunging down among them simultaneously with the severe thunder-clap with which the rain began. It fell at the very feet of one of the men. No house in the vicinity was struck by lightning.

To the Citizens of Edgefield District:

GENTLEMEN.—At a recent meeting of the Edgefield Philosophical and Agricultural Society, a committee was appointed to take measures for inviting and receiving Mr. Edmund Rufin, the Agricultural Surveyor of the State, into this District. The same Committee was charged with the duty of collecting, from the citizens, the information, which they should be pleased to communicate, on the subject of Agriculture and the raising of stock, for the purpose of aiding this gentleman in his labors. In reply to the invitation, Mr. R. says, "When circumstances permit me to visit Edgefield, I will bear in mind your flattering request, and shall comply with it, by notifying you of my intention, as early as it can be made certain."

The Committee now very respectfully solicit their fellow citizens to favor them with the information, with which their observations and experiments have enriched them. And that they might know on what points particularly, the information is wanted, their attention is asked to the list of enquiries below, published some time since by Mr. Rufin himself. This information may be sent in communication, addressed to the Committee, at the Courthouse, on Sale Day next, and on Sale Day in July, as it is not probable that Mr. Rufin will be here until after the last mentioned day.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON,
F. W. PICKENS,
JAMES TERRY,
N. L. GRIFFIN,
R. T. MIMS.

13th May, 1841. Committee.

GENERAL HEAD.—I. Geographical character of the particular Agricultural District or section of country under consideration.

1. Situation and extent, and natural divisions.
2. Climate, and especially any peculiarities thereof, and the causes.
3. Surface and face of the country.
4. Minerals, especially such as may be valuable for agricultural or economical uses.
5. Water, in reference to uses of navigation, propelling machinery, irrigation, &c.
6. General description and management of land.
7. Quantities of arable land, of meadows, of wood, of swamp or marsh, and of other waste lands.
8. Soils and subsoils, and the actual productive value of lands in reference thereto.
9. Sizes of farms or plantations.
10. The usual crops both of large and small culture, and rates of product.
11. Rotations or successions of crops.
12. Application of manures—kinds and quantities used.
13. Depth and manner of ploughing, (or of hoeing instead) and preparation for, and tillage and general management of each of the several kinds of crops.
14. Expenses of cultivation.
15. Foreign grain and hay purchased, and the general total cost.

II. General market prices of lands, past and present, and rate of rents—and products in usual crops compared to these prices.

1. Drainage and Embankments.
1. Of tide marshes and tide swamps.
2. Of swamp lands of level higher than the tide.
3. Of arable or other firm land of low level or flat surface.
4. Implements and machines for Agricultural operations.
5. Fencing and enclosing.
6. Grass husbandry and grazing.
1. Natural meadows on moist ground.
2. Artificial (or sown) grasses or permanent meadows.
3. Artificial grasses, peas or any other green crops for stock food or manure, alternated with tillage crops on arable land.
4. Mowing and hay.
5. Live Stock.
1. Teams or animals for labor.
2. Animals reared and fattened for food or sale and their management.
3. Animals purchased from abroad, and general cost thereof.

IX. Dairy management.

1. Products, used or sold.
2. Supplies of butter obtained from abroad.
3. Manures.
1. Sources and supplies of manures of all kinds.
2. Preparation and application of stable and yard manures, and composts, the quantity and effects.
3. Marsh or swamp mud as manure.

XI. Orchards, Vineyards, and Fruits.

XII. Wood land.

1. General description of the growth on different soils.
2. Uses made and value of timber and other products.
3. Quantity of land necessary to be kept in wood for farm purposes.
4. Disadvantages of excess of wood land to agriculture.

XIII. Waste lands.

1. Tide marshes.
2. Unreclaimed swamps.
3. Sterile sands or such as are so loose as to be liable to be moved by the winds.
4. Land of rocky or precipitous surface.

XIV. New or recently introduced and valuable processes or improved practice in Agriculture.

1. Marling and extent of applications before 1843, and subsequently.
2. Liming or any other calcareous applications before 1843, and subsequently.
3. Clover.

XV. Notices and suggestions of any new resources for fertilization or for agricultural improvement and profit.

XVI. Obstacles to agricultural improvements and profits.

1. Obstacles opposed by natural and unavoidable circumstances.
2. Obstacles caused by erroneous governmental policy, or by want of proper legislation.
3. Obstacles caused by individual action.

XVII. Diseases of residents caused by climate and condition of the country.

1. Local sources of malarial, their extent and operation, and comparative malignity—as rapid streams sometimes overflowing their borders—tide water marshes, fresh or salt—swamp, whether in their natural state or under culture—mill-ponds—and the passage of transient and irregular floods of fresh water over salt-marshes.
2. Increase or decrease of extent and virulence of malarial diseases in past time, and the supposed causes of either.
3. Means of diminution of such diseases within the reach of the separate action of individual proprietors—such as require combined action, and such as require legislative direction.

XVIII. Miscellaneous observations and statements on any thing conducive to the improvement of agriculture not embraced under any of the foregoing heads.

Appals Courts.—The South Carolinian of the 11th inst. says:

"The argument in the great Bank Case, was closed on Tuesday by Henry Bailey, Esq., Attorney General—having been made by Judge Mitchell King and J. M. Walker, Esq., on the part of the Banks, and Col. C. G. Manning, Col. B. F. Hunt, and the Attorney General, on the part of the State. The decision will not be known, or probably made, for several days, and what it will be is very uncertain. It is generally believed that the Bench is equally divided, with one exception, and his opinion wholly unknown. For the sake of popular confidence in the Judiciary, as well as the necessary supremacy of the popular will, we hope and trust it will be in favor of the State; for that confidence would be not a little weakened by a decision which would subject the people and their government to the dominion of the Banks, and authorize the latter to violate their obligations of payment, at will, regardless of the interests of the people, or the laws made by them."

To the different Temperance Societies in the State of South Carolina.—The experience of the past year has satisfied every one, conversant with Temperance affairs, how much has been, and may be done by concert of action. The semi-annual meeting of the State Society, in Convention, at Greenville, last August, brought the advocates of Temperance from the seaboard to the mountains, face to face, made them acquainted with each other, gave to all settled rules of action, furnished them with the means of removing prejudice, and correcting error—and made them acquainted with their own numbers and strength. These results have had an effect upon the community, which can only be fully appreciated by those who had closely observed the previous course of the people towards Temperance Societies. To that time the opposition had been fierce, prejudiced, and unbecoming. Since it has lost those characteristics, and is now more nominal than real. The Temperance Reform has since spread steadily and powerfully, pervading all classes of community, and in a great degree, changing for the better the social habits of the State; less however has been accomplished towards breaking the charmed circle, which surrounds wealth, fashion and knowledge, than in any other class.

Another year is before us—the approaching summer will afford us another season of leisure, in which we may confer together for our own, and the common good.

It is therefore proposed to hold a semi-annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, at Spartanburg Court House, on Wednesday, the second day of August next, at 10 A. M. It is recommended, that delegates from each Society in the State be sent as follows, viz: of and under 100 members, 3 delegates; over 100 and not exceeding 500 members, 7 delegates; over 500, and not exceeding 1000 members, 10 delegates, and above that number 1 additional delegate for every hundred members. It is desirable that each district Society, (although an entirely representative body,) should be represented in this Convention of the Society. Each of such Societies will be entitled to three delegates.

It is hoped that the delegates will be furnished by each Society, with an accurate statement of the number of members, distinguishing between the males and females.

Friends of Temperance, fellow-laborers, in this good cause, we hope that this call will be answered, as it was at Greenville, by an array of delegates from all sections of the State, which will speak, in a language not to be forgotten, that we are in earnest, and that our purposes are steadfast and immovable.

A few days spent in that noble section of the State, so remarkable for its natural resources, and for the spirited efforts made to improve them, cannot be otherwise than pleasantly spent. But when you remember further, that those few days may bring into action, the means which will close the year with a grander triumph of Temperance than any which has heretofore occurred, it is expected and believed, that every Society will appoint delegates, and that every delegate will be sure to attend.

To the Temperance Societies in North Carolina and Georgia, we would say, gladly, proudly, will your delegates be welcomed to seats with us! The Temperance cause is a common one—it has no boundary! Therefore to each and to all of its friends every where, we say, come!

It is requested, that the President of each Society will, as soon as practicable, convene the same, and read to the members this Circular; and if it meets their approbation, then that delegates may be forthwith appointed.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
Pres't of the State Temperance Society.

The Weather, &c.—We still have warm and dry weather; and our gardens are suffering much for rain.

The river is getting too low for boating; and unless there should a sufficiency of rain fall shortly, the navigation will be completely checked, except for pole boats. A steamboat arrived at the wharf on Monday afternoon, but immediately returned for Savannah.—Hamburg Journal.

Executive Clemency.—We understand that Smith, who was convicted of house burning at the last terms of Abbeville Court, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th inst., has had his punishment commuted by the Governor. He is to receive 39 lashes and leave the State.—Greenville Mountaineer.

We are requested to state, that Mr. G. F. Holmes has withdrawn from the Southern Quarterly Review, as associate editor. The distance of Mr. Holmes' residence from Charleston, renders it inconvenient for him, we understand, to exercise that supervision over the work, which is indispensable, owing to the frequent absence from the city, of the senior editor. Mr. Holmes will continue to be a contributor to the Review, as heretofore.—Char. Cour.

In the returns of the election of Major General, published on the 19th ult. the vote of the 15th Regiment was stated 36 for General Jamieson, none for General Schriener. A letter from Col. Quattlebaum informs us, that the statement was incorrect. The vote stood for Gen. Jamieson 35, for Gen. Schriener 5—this makes the total majority for Gen. S. 42.—Courier.

From the South-Carolinian.

Fire.—A large and distressing fire broke out in this city about fifteen or twenty minutes before three o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the two-story wooden building owned by Mr. James McCaffrey, and occupied by him as a grocery store, situated on the west side of Main street, about 150 yards south of Maybin's Hotel. Mr. McCaffrey and the boarders in the house, who were sleeping in the second story, were awoke by the smoke, and, unable to descend the stairs, escaped through the window, by letting themselves down by a sheet. Mr. McCaffrey immediately discovered the fire breaking out at the north corner of the store next the street, and is uncertain whether it originated in the store or the cellar, but is confident it must have been communicated to one or the other by an incendiary, as he and the inmates of the building had retired to rest about 10 or 11 o'clock, and were careful, as usual, in extinguishing all light or fire of any kind. They saved nothing beyond barely enough clothing so scantily cover them. Mr. McCaffrey estimates his loss, in the building and its contents, at \$3,500 to \$4,000—constituting his all, except the bare lot, and no part of it insured.

From thence it communicated Northwardly, to the adjoining two-story brick dwelling of Mrs. Parr, and the next adjoining partly wood and partly brick store and dwelling of Mr. J. P. Norton, on the corner of Main and Lady streets, opposite Maybin's Hotel—and Southwardly, to the adjoining small wooden buildings owned by Mr. James McAndrew, and occupied, one by himself, and the other by Mr. Wm. J. Mills. The next small wooden building, owned by Mr. James Fleming, and occupied by Mr. Gregory Kelly, was blown up, and the flames thereby arrested, or the next large two-story wooden store and dwelling, owned and occupied by Messrs. Isaac Lyons & Sons, extending to the next corner, must have been destroyed. We regret the painful duty of announcing that Professor Twiss, of South Carolina College, and John Wheeler, where severely injured, and Mr. Joseph Shephard slightly, by the blowing up of Mr. Fleming's building. The highest match had gone out, and they re-entered the building and re-lighted it; and quickly afterward, just as Mr. Wheeler passed the door, and before the others reached it, the explosion took place. Mr. Shephard was blown through the door, part of the roof fell on his heels, and he was thrown backward upon it; Mr. Wheeler was covered with it and other fragments; and Professor Twiss, who was behind Mr. Shephard, was covered with the fragments of the building generally. He is very severely cut, bruised, and burnt, but we are gratified to learn not dangerously. Mr. Wheeler also is severely, but not dangerously bruised and injured by the roof, &c., which fell on him, and the dirt, &c., blown into his eyes, which are so swelled and inflamed that he cannot yet see, but it is hoped and believed that his sight will not finally be injured. Mr. Shephard, fortunately, is but slightly burnt and bruised. Considering how the building was blown to pieces, it seems next to a miracle, that all were not instantly killed.

Fortunately, the wind was very light during the fire, and the firemen and citizens early on the spot, considering the hour at which the fire broke out; but there was some difficulty at the start in getting water, owing to the nearest fire plugs being somewhat out of order—a defect which should always be most carefully guarded against by the city authorities. For a time the United States Hotel, opposite, seemed in much danger, and Maybin's Hotel and Mr. Shell's Store also, in a less degree. But in saving them, great credit is due to the firemen, for their determined, energetic, and persevering exertions, as well as to many of the citizens, including the Intendant, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Munie, Mr. Maybin, Mr. Rout, and others.

The entire loss is estimated at ten to twelve thousand dollars—the buildings being mostly very old, (about the oldest in the city,) and of comparatively little value; insurance \$3,800—\$3,000 on Mrs. Parr's building, in the Athena Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and \$800 on Mr. James McAndrew's building, in the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Norton's loss is probably about \$3,000. Mr. McCaffrey's about \$3,500 to \$4,000. Mrs. Parr's, (over her insurance,) and the others, about \$200 to \$400 each. Mr. H. H. Southall also occupied some portion of the buildings, and is of course one of the sufferers. The general loss, though not large, falls heavily on those whose means were small, and all or nearly all destroyed.

We have made several corrections in the above statement since it was issued as an Extra on Tuesday.

Mr. R. E. Russell requests us to return his grateful thanks to the young man, Mr. Benj. Price, carpenter, who so perseveringly and efficiently aided him in protecting his building from the fire.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed Domestic Missionaries, for the 4th Section of the Churches of the Edgefield Baptist Association, give notice, that we will by Divine permission attend the Churches, at the following times:

- Pleasant Grove, on the Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in July.
- Hamburg, on the Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in July.
- Big Stephens' Creek, on the Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in July.
- Mount Zion, on the Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July.
- Horn's Creek, on the Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in July.
- Edgefield, on the Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August.
- Red Oak Grove, on the Saturday before the 2nd Lord's Day in August.
- Bethany at Republican, on the Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in August.
- Antioch, on the Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August.

JOHN TRAPP,
H. A. WILLIAMS,
Domestic Missionaries.

In consequence of the number of Churches, and the limited time for visiting them, it is impracticable for us to attend each. We have, therefore, from their nearness to each other, appointed one meeting for Mr. Lebanon and Mt. Zion, to be held at the latter. The reasons for this appointment will be given more fully at the meeting.

J. T.
H. A. W.

Commercial.

HAMBURG, May 9.
Cotton.—The arrivals for the past week are to a large amount by wagons and river. During this time sales have been made extensively from stores, without, however, a material change in prices from those of the preceding six days. Planters are disposed to sell their crops, some of which have been in storage for weeks; and buyers have met sales with promptitude and activity. On Monday evening, accounts per steamer Hibernia were received, bringing Liverpool dates to 19th March, to which we refer our readers.—These accounts have not changed the feature of our market, as far as we have been able to learn. Prices to-day, range from 4 to 6 1/2 cts., according to quality; and choice lots will readily command 7 cts.; principal sales 5 1/2 to 6 cts.—Journal.

AGOSTA, May 11.
Remarks.—Taken generally the advices by the Hibernia bear a favorable complexion. Business in England and on the continent was reviving, and there was every prospect that all industrial classes would soon be in a better condition, as improvement had already taken place, especially in the manufacturing districts. There is no doubt that this favorable change will be felt in this country; but we must not deceive ourselves, in regard to our staples; the improvements now in operation in Europe, whatever may be the influence they will exercise on trade and navigation generally, cannot affect the prices of those staples so long as the supply remains so much beyond the actual consumption. Good crops of wheat in Great Britain and on the continent cannot fail to reduce prices in this country; and the large crop of cotton this year must necessarily keep the price of the article at low rates, unless the consumption and the demand for cotton goods for the East and West India markets, increase to a larger quantity than it should reasonably be expected. We should bear in mind, in making our calculations, that, if a favorable change had not taken place in Europe, in all branches of business, cotton would have been a mere drug, and that it is to the favorable change alluded to, is to be ascribed the maintenance of prices for some months past, as quoted in the advices received from time to time.—The fact is, that notwithstanding the fluctuations in prices which have occurred, there is very little difference in prices since February last. Prices would have declined had not a favorable change taken place in business, and the prospect presented of an increased consumption. By the Hibernia we are advised that the stock of cotton in Europe, on the 1st of April, amounted to upwards of one million of bales, of which seven hundred thousand were in Great Britain. This is a fearful stock; and it seems to us that it is out of the question to expect any advance in price, as long as such a stock stares in the face, those who are interested in the value of this raw material, especially when it is taken in consideration, that this large stock is continually fed by supplies from this country. It is true that the demand for cotton goods for the China market will absorb a large quantity of the products of the British manufactures, and that the ability of the lower classes of the people to consume goods, will contribute to clear out from the warehouses also a large quantity of cottons; but it is to these causes, that the maintenance of the present prices for the raw material, is to be almost exclusively ascribed, without which, as we stated just now, the article would have become a mere drug. We make these general remarks with a view to reflect upon the subject, in order that they may not experience any disappointments that will follow any calculation on an advance of prices before the extent of the crop now growing is well ascertained, and before it is well ascertained, that the difficulties with China have been settled, and commercial regulations between Great Britain and that country, finally arranged.—We may observe, however, that several causes, besides those we have mentioned already, may operate to produce an advance of prices before the conclusion of the season, and in the face of the large crop of cotton in Europe on the 1st of April. One of these reasons is the decrease in the supply of the raw material from India. If the accounts from England can be depended on, the supply of India cotton this year will be shorter by nearly one half of what it was last year. This circumstance alone, will be well calculated to maintain present prices, if not to produce an advance. Another cause is, that the stock on the 1st of April was 700,000 in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe it was only about 300,000 bales, which we believe is small considering the necessary demand of the raw material for the continental manufactures, and considering also that of this stock of 300,000 bales nearly one half was the stock remaining in Havre.

Cotton.—Since last Thursday we may say that the market has been active and the operations large, considering the small quantity of the article on the market. However, for a few days before the advices by the Hibernia were received, there was a little dullness exhibited owing to the expectation of later news from Europe. Since the reception of the news from Europe, and 1800 bales have changed hands at full prices, the quotations of last Thursday being maintained, and the late advices having had no other effect in the market. The receipts of the week have been light, though more have come in than the week before. We quote estimates 5 to 7 cts.—The principal sales were made at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. The stock in the warehouses on planters' accounts had been estimated at no more than 5,000 bales.—Constitutionalist.

CHERLETON, May 13.

Cotton.—The receipts of Uplands are again increasing. During the last week they have exceeded they have exceeded those of the week previous by nearly 2,000 bales—they amounted to 6629 bales, of which 3435 bales by water, 3294 by rail road and 100 by wagons. Exported in same time 5833 bales, leaving on hand a shipping stock of 18,037 bales exclusive of 4075 bales on shipboard not cleared. The general features of the market have undergone no material change since our last report. The firmness of holders which we noticed there, was fully carried out by them during the past week, so much so, that many sales were effected at asking prices and previously refused by purchasers; nevertheless we have not altered our former quotations which remain a fair criterion of the market. The daily transactions have been as follows: on Saturday 653 bales, Monday 694, Tuesday 406, Wednesday 1810, Thursday 479, and yesterday 1832, making a grand total of 5815 bales, at prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 cts. We quote inferior to ordinary 5 a 5 1/2; middling to middling fair 6 1/2 a 6 3/4; fair to fully fair 6 5/8 a 7 1/4; good fair to good 7 1/2.—Mercury.

The friends of George POPE, Esq., announce him as a candidate for re-election, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of this District.

May 3 1/4

The friends of Major T. G. BACON, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court, of Edgefield District.

mar 8 1/6

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 10th inst., by the Rev. S. W. Kennerly, Mr. MASSFIELD HOLLINGSWORTH, to Miss MARGARET GOMILLON, both of this District.

May 10 [86 75] 4t 16

Edgefield Hussars



Attention!
APPEAR on your Parade Ground, at Cosby's, on Friday the 2d of June next; all other orders are hereby countermanded.

A. J. HANMOND, Captain.
May 17 3t 16

To Carpenters.

AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH is proposed to be built in the village of Abbeville, to be completed in 6 months from the execution of the contract. The contractor to furnish all materials; security to be given for performance of contract, to be paid for in four instalments as the building progresses. Offers for this work to be made in writing, sealed up, directed to me with the name and residence of the workman endorsed on the back, and references of skill and character as a workman, if the residence is out of the district of Abbeville. The sealed offers to be left with Mr. Thomas Jackson in the village of Abbeville, or with myself in the Calhoun settlement, 10 miles southwest of it, to either of whom, or to Mr. Edmund Bacon in Edgefield, apply for further particulars. These offers will be opened on the 2d Monday in June and considered.

THOMAS PARKER, Chm.
May 17 3t 10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday of June next, the following property:

- Stephen Wilson vs Dudley Rountree, one negro girl, Charlotte.
- W. & S. Ataway vs Joseph Jay; Wm. Dozier vs the same; Daniel Wheeler vs the same; Dennis McCarty, for the use of his wife, vs the same, and Henderson Smith, one negro girl, Silvey, the property of Joseph Jay.
- McLure & Wilson vs Daniel Thomas, one negro girl, Juliann.
- Oliver Towles, Ordinary, vs David Little, ad'mr., one negro boy, Frank.

Terms Cash.
J. CHRISTIE, s. e. d.
May 16 3t 16

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Susan Rhoden, Applicant, vs. Patsey Rhoden, and others, Defendants.

BY an order from the Ordinary of Edgefield District I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in June next, in the above stated case, lands of the estate of John Rhoden, deceased, on the waters of South Edisto River, adjoining lands of Elbert Lott, William Bushbee, John B. Bush, and others, containing eighty acres more or less, on a credit of twelve months. Purchaser to give bond and personal security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary. Costs to be paid in cash.

S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d.
May 15 [83 00] 3t 16

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY OLIVER TOWLES, Esquire Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas Albert King hath applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Geo. W. Howle, 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 29th May, 1843, to show cause if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and in the sixty-seventh year of American Independence.

O. TOWLES, o. e. d.
May 17 [82 124] 2t 16

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Joseph Woods, } Foreclosure of Mortgage, vs. William Dearing, }

BY an Order from A. P. Butler, one of the Associate Judges of said State, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in June next, in the above stated case, the following property, viz: all that lot or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Hamburg, in the district aforesaid, on Covington-street, running back one hundred and eighty feet, fronting two hundred and thirty feet, made up of four original lots, No. 323, 324, 325 and 326, where Joseph Woods formerly lived. Also, one other lot on Market-street, No. 36, fronting 47 feet, more or less. Also, one other lot or parcel of land on Market-street, fronting forty seven feet, running back two hundred feet, more or less, to Mercer street. Also, one other lot on Centre street, fronting sixty four feet, running back seventy five feet, more or less, to a lot now or lately belonging to the estate of Williamson, bounded on the east by said Centre street, on the north by lot of G. H. Hull, on the west by lot of the said estate of Williamson, and on the south by James Hubbard's lot. To be sold on a credit of five months, titles to be signed but not delivered, until the whole of the purchase money be paid according to the terms of the sale, and if the amount of purchase money be not paid when due, the property to be resold on account of former purchasers for cash, by virtue of same levy, cost and commissions to be paid in cash.