

Celebration of the Fourth of July, at Potteryville.—The citizens of Potteryville, a village adjoining this town, and the Principal of the flourishing School recently established at the former place, united in the celebration of the Fourth of July. Several invited guests from the neighborhood and from this place were present. A very elegant dinner, in the picnic style, was prepared for the occasion, in a beautiful and shady grove, at a short distance from the Academy. A considerable number of ladies were present, and added much, by their smiles to the interest and the pleasure of the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was read in an appropriate manner, by Master WILLIAM HILL, a pupil of the School, and an Oration was delivered by JOSEPH ABNEY, Esq. It is but justice to say that the Oration was excellent, and that it contained many striking and patriotic sentiments. It was of suitable length, and did not fatigue the audience, who were generally well pleased.

No toasts were drunk on the occasion, but there was much pleasant conversation, especially between the young men and ladies. The celebration was conducted in the most orderly manner, and nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting. At a proper hour, the entertainment closed, and the company generally dispersed.

The Hon. Wm. L. YANCEY has resigned his seat, as a member of Congress from Alabama, to take effect at the end of the present session.

The Presidency.—A pamphlet has made its appearance in Washington, nominating the Hon. Judge McLean of the Supreme Court for the Presidency. Mr. Mangom of the Senate has been nominated for the Vice Presidency.

The passage of the Tariff.—We congratulate the country, that a reduction of the Tariff of 1842, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 114 to 95. We congratulate the country, because we believe it to be the triumph of a principle identified with the liberties of the people, and the very existence of the union itself. True, it may not be a reduction equal to our just expectations, on many things, but considering that we are involved in a war, under the circumstances of the case, it is a glorious triumph, and gives us new feelings, and fresh hopes, for our country and its institutions.

The abolition of the minimum duty, by which low priced goods have an arbitrary value fixed on them by government, of four times their value, and taxed accordingly, and the abolition also, of all specific duties, by which a tax is levied on an article, not according to its value, but with an exclusive reference to the home interest to be protected, are great points to be gained in the legislation of the country. It has been by means of these fraudulent modes of taxation, that our country has been kept ignorant, to a great extent, of the oppression that has been perpetrated upon us, for the last twenty years. There can be no efficient tariff for protection without minimum and specific duties. They being abolished, when peace is restored, and the country rights itself, free trade, and its full extent, will be universally demanded by a free people. The right to sell, where you can sell highest, and buy where you can buy cheapest, is a right essential to the full enjoyment of the wages of labor, and the profits of capital; and the government that assumes to control this right, by using the taxing power as a penal power, is a despotism; and the people, who permanently acquiesce under its exactions as a fixed system, are slaves and deserve their destiny. The right to the proceeds of industry, is as sacred as the right to property itself, and to tax one man's industry, for the benefit of another, is odious oppression. These great truths are forcing themselves upon the consideration of the world, and the time is fast approaching, when the monopolies and restrictions, that grew up in an ignorant and barbarian age, shall be prostrated before the triumphant progress of enlightened liberty.

The laws that were passed in England, to foster a pampered aristocracy, have fulfilled their destiny, and we now see an indignant and oppressed people, demanding their rights around the battlement of power, in such a tone as compels the proudest of that haughty land, to quail before it. The Prime Minister of England, placed there by the great Tory party and landed Aristocracy, is forced to yield up his old restrictive doctrines, and make of them a public sacrifice upon the glorious altar of Free Trade. The repeal of the Corn Laws in England, and the repeal of the infamous Tariff of 1842, by our Congress, are great events, which mark the commencement of a new era. The time will come, when every freeman who speaks the English language upon this globe, will consider Free Trade, as among the unalienable rights of man. In English history the Magna Charta defined the personal rights of a freeman—and in our history the Constitution of this Confederacy, defined the political rights of the government of the States, but the great right of taxation is yet to be fully defined in the history of the times in which we live. The line that defines and separates the power of government from private property and its proceeds, is the line that defines enlightened liberty.

We therefore rejoice that the House of Representatives in Congress, have triumphantly passed the recent bill reducing the Tariff upon revenue principles, to a great extent. We think the President has nobly redeemed all his pledges, upon this subject. He is the only President who has boldly and openly proclaimed the doctrines of Free Trade. And if he carries them in this country, and Sir Robert Peel carries them in England, they will go down to posterity as the benefactors of the age in which they lived.

It now rests with the Senate of the U. States to do its duty. It has assumed throughout the session to be antagonistic to the President—he therefore can have but little influence there. But, can any man doubt, what that enlightened body will do? True to themselves—true to the country—true to the sovereign States they represent, they cannot—they will not hesitate. We hope they will do nothing by way of amendment, to throw the measure back before the House of Representatives again, and there to risk the fluctuations of an excitable and po-

pular body. Give us what we have—it is the commencement of a great career—our progress is onward and our final triumph is certain.

Revenue Tariff Bill.—It will be seen by our readers, that a Revenue Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 18. A larger majority would have been obtained, if all the members in favor of the bill had been present. We extract the following from the Washington Union of the 4th inst:

The bill, with a few modifications, is essentially that of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Walker embarked in a new path, in which no previous Secretary had dared to precede him. He recommended: first, the abolition of all specific duties and all minimums, and the exclusive ad valorem system. 2d. He recommended that no duty be imposed on an article above that lowest rate which would yield the largest amount of revenue; 3d. The warehouse system and all have been adopted. The great constitutional principle has been indicated in the passage, by the House, of a bill for revenue *ad valorem* and not for protection. All the duties upon the necessities of life have been greatly diminished, while luxuries are made to bear a much larger proportion of the revenue. It was due to justice to state that the largest vote for the bill came from the West; but the South nobly sustained their long cherished principles. Virginia, the great founder of the democratic faith, was unanimous, save one (14 out of 15 Representatives,) in favor of the measure. South Carolina, so renowned for courage and intellect, was absolutely unanimous. All the Democrats of Georgia and North Carolina were true to their great cause. One—we believe but one whig vote was given for the bill. The man who had the moral courage to give that vote was the upright and able whig member from Alabama, Mr. Hilliard. The democracy of New York covered themselves in glory in their support of the measure.

From Pennsylvania, so distinguished in support of the war of 76, and 1813, and so ever ready to pour out the life-blood of her sons in defence of the country—so devoted to the Union—so true to the democratic faith, on all other questions but the tariff, there was but a single vote for the measure—and that came from the bold and fearless, the truly and able eloquent Wilmot. Let him but wait a year, to see the operation of this bill defeat all the predictions of his opponents, and his vote, though now alone, will be the vote of Pennsylvania. It is a singular coincidence, that Mr. Wilmot, the only Pennsylvania whig who voted for the bill, is a native of the same town and county of that State as Mr. Walker.

The following States, ten in number, were unanimous in favor of the bill: New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and Arkansas, (absent on the final vote.) A majority of the votes of the following States were for the bill: the above ten States, and in addition, Maine, (the Star of the East, unanimous save one,) Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, (unanimous, save one, induced by sugar and molasses,) Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee—in all, eighteen States for the bill. New York equally divided. Six States were unanimous against the bill, and a majority in three more against it—in all, nine States.

The bill will produce twenty-eight millions of net revenue.

This bill will speak for itself; and, in fact, we have no time to analyze its provisions. Let us state, however, as its proud and distinguished characteristic, that it is a revenue bill, founded on the *ad valorem* principle, and that it totally repudiates the *minimum principle*, and all specific duties. We can also state, in the general, from the best authority, that it reduces the duties on cottons, on an average of all its varieties, and abolishing all its minimum principles, at least fifty per cent, and on woolsens; the reduction is at least ten per cent, and so on with other articles.

For the Advertiser.

The readers of the Edgefield Advertiser, are already informed, that the publication against my remonstrance of the article, in the last number, signed "Principles, not Men," and the exclusion of myself from the rights of being trusted with the name of the author, and of defending the paper, by a proper reply, from the charges of the writer, have resulted in the dissolution of my editorial connexion with the Advertiser. The senior editor, in his card, says that in pursuing this course, he did not intend to injure me; nor to wound my feelings in the slightest degree. I must accept this disclaimer, however difficult it may be to treat the deliberate driving me from employment of some profit as no evidence of intent to injure me, and the countermelious exclusion of me, from all the confidence, and all the defence proper to my position, as no evidence of intent to wound my feelings. The imputation of my cor-respondent upon the editors of political inconsistency, is treated by the senior editor—the passage in most newspapers, specially responsible for the course of the paper—as in no respect affecting him; and doubtless, his readers would be pleased to understand, whether he claims the same immunity for the future, and intends to hold himself irresponsible for the editorial articles which any stray scribblers may be permitted to write. I acknowledge, however, my responsibility for the editorial articles published while I was junior editor; and I avail myself of the privilege graciously accorded to me, of defending the Advertiser, as an ordinary correspondent of the paper.

The communication of "Principles, not Men," is the wretched work of some journeyman in rhetoric, and deserved rejection from any well conducted paper for its deficiency in artistic skill. In itself, it would be unworthy of any notice, and it derives all its claim to consideration from its being adopted by the Advertiser as the exponent of the present views of the paper, and from the fact that the composition of the article was probably suggested by individuals of some local consequence here. It would be ridiculous in a political writer, like myself, of some three months standing, to enter into a formal defence of the consistency of his views. It could be no reproach to me, that more careful

consideration had induced some modification of the undigested views at first presented to my readers; but I have no objection to allege this excuse. The writer in question, with all the industry of malignity, has not even made out a prima facie case, calling for explanation. In all my articles concerning the Mexican war, I urged that the country should be vigorously defended, while in actual and authorized conflict with a foreign power, and that it was the duty of South Carolina to meet promptly the requisition of the Federal Government for Volunteers, but in none of them did I defend the wisdom or justice of the administration in the measures which had brought about the conflict, and the subsequent declaration of war, and in none of them did I assail the political course of Mr. Calhoun. Let the extracts which have been collated by "Principles, not Men," be carefully reviewed, and if any departure from his summary of opinion, or any inconsistency, can be discovered, the finder has extraordinary astuteness.

The writer in question, with ludicrous inappropriateness, has assumed the signature of "Principles, not Men," while the whole scope and purpose of his article are to discuss differences between individuals, and not principles in the abstract. The marrow of the whole communication is that one cannot defend Mr. Calhoun, without assailing Col. Pickens. The most careless reader cannot fail to understand this latter gentleman, as the individual who is brought into comparison with Mr. Calhoun, and described as the 'innocent individual who was not present at the time,' when Col. Wigfall's resolution was offered and discussed, as "one of the favorite sons of the people of this Congressional District," as "especially one who has served honestly and faithfully," &c. If any doubt could exist, upon these terms of description, that he was the individual intended, none could remain when these allusions are considered in connection with Col. P.'s unexpected course at the notorious Edgefield meeting. He evidently seized that occasion by a *tour de force*, to assail Mr. Calhoun, when there was nothing in the resolutions themselves, nor in the purposes of the committee which had prepared them, according to their own explanations at the meeting, justifying the assault. Now, let the reader bear in mind that, in my article which was the theme of the correspondent of last week, there was not the slightest allusion to Col. P., yet from the simple fact that Mr. Calhoun's course as to the Mexican war bill was defended, this correspondent considers Col. P. attacked, and the senior editor acts upon the same inference, and refuses to me the opportunity of defending Mr. C. It is idle for the senior editor to suggest in this, that the difficulty between us has not occurred with regard to the merits of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, as some might suppose, for no body can suppose any thing else, and no other difference in opinion between us, in political matters has been, or can be, manifested by the senior editor. I am willing to accept the issue thus tendered to me. I am willing to be reckoned amongst Mr. Calhoun's defenders and admirers, even if this should place me in opposition to Col. P. I have always entertained the highest admiration for the genius, sagacity, patriotism and probity, of our distinguished Senator, and I believe that he never more clearly manifested his noble qualities as a statesman and patriot, than during the present session, by saving us from a war with England on the Oregon question, and by endeavoring to keep us in the right with our feeble and revolutionary neighbor Mexico. My feelings are not unkind towards Col. Pickens, and I shall therefore attempt no sketch of the contrast between him, and the 'new idol' as Mr. C. is strangely designated. Col. P. is doubtless a respectable gentleman, but I suppose that at no other point of the habitable globe besides Edgefield, would any one dream of bringing him into comparison with Mr. Calhoun, and that few would have the silliness to do so even here. For my humble self, I still have the 'unwavering confidence in our distinguished Senator,' that I have heretofore expressed, and I have no apprehension that he will chop logic about verbal distinctions when he should be rousing the hearts of his countrymen to defend their altars and firesides; or that he will ever attempt to lower the flag of his country, or that he will ever fill a coward's grave. I shall even be willing to excuse him, if he consent to talk about reducing the tariff, in these "piping times of war." JOSEPH ABNEY.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker says that at a wedding the other day, at which an acquaintance of his officiated; the Justice who performed the ceremony said to the bridegroom: "Will you have this woman to be your wedded wife?" to which he answered with a smile on his lip peculiar to one of the bo-boys, "I won't have nobody else!" The reply of his bride to the kindred query was not less specific and characteristic: "Will you take this man to be your lawful husband?" said the Justice; to which she responded with breathless haste, "Yes, Sir ree!"

American Ingenuity.—The London Standard of the 14th May has the following paragraph: "The United States would seem to be of all places in the world, the worst adapted to manufactures—abundant land, dear labor, no neighboring market, yet the United States are making a rapid progress in manufactures, and it is a remarkable fact—not we believe, as generally known as it ought to be—that nearly all recent mechanical contrivances introduced into our factories, for dispensing with human labor, are of American invention; proof that, where money or credit can be had, a dense population is not, as has been supposed, necessary for the advancement of manufactures.

On this statement the above Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks: "American ingenuity is so superior, in trepid, and variously that a repressive, baffling policy, or any other than one of encouragement and scope, would seem against the favor of Providence and the march of destiny.

An Excuse.—Why didn't you tell a straight story? said the captain of a frigate to a coaster who had given a false account

of his vessel, when he was hailed. "To tell you the truth, captain," said he, "my speaking trumpet got bruised, and it is so crooked that it is impossible to tell a straight story through it."

Hair Tonic.
WATERBURY, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1841.
Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir—Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.
Your Expectant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c.
ADRIAL ELY.

The following is from a Physician and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. Aug 27, 1840.
Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast. It is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.
Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Asiatics cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectant.
Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New Haven; Fayette county, has been cured of Asiatics, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectant. She commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—Mount Pleasant, (Pa.) Register.

JAYNE'S EXPECTANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that it is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practicing physician, and the expense of great labor.—Hartford, (Conn.) Daily Review.
R. S. ROBERTS, Sole Agent, at Edgefield C. H., South Carolina.
Beware of Counterfeits!
July 15 3t 25

The undersigned having been appointed by the Home Mission Board of the Edgefield Baptist Association to labor in Division No. 4, will, by Divine Permission, attend at the times and places stated below:
Big Stephens Creek, (Hardy's) on Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in July.
Mount Zion, on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July.
Bethany at Republican, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August.
Horo's Creek, on Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in August.
Edgefield C. H., on Saturday before the 3rd Lord's Day in August.
Antioch, on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August.
Red Oak Grove, on Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in August.
Pleasant Grove, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in September.
Each meeting will continue for a week, if circumstances shall render it proper.
JOSEPH MORRIS,
A. P. NORRIS.
July 1 2t 23

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.
The undersigned having been assigned by the Missionary Board to labor in Division No. 1, of the Edgefield Association, will attend at the places and at the times stated below:
Plum Branch, on Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in July.
Buffalo, on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in July.
Callahan's Mills, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in August.
Rehobeth, on Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in August.
Signal, on Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in August.
Bethany, on Saturday before the 4th Lord's Day in August.
Horo's, on Saturday before the 5th Lord's Day in August.
Beulah, on Saturday before the 1st Lord's Day in September.
The Meetings will continue for seven days if circumstances render it proper.
Z. WATKINS,
D. D. BRUNSON.
June 11, 1840

Elders Wm. WATKINS and JOHN TRAFF, having been appointed to labor in Division No. 2, of the Edgefield Association, will attend the Churches at the times stated below:
Siloam, on Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in July.
Chesnut Hill, on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in July.
Good Hope, on Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in August.
Little Stevens' Creek, on Saturday before the 2d Sabbath in August.
Fellowship, on Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in August.
Mountain Creek, on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in August.
Sister Springs, on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in August.
Damascus, on Saturday before the 1st Sabbath in September.
The Meetings will continue for seven days, if circumstances render it proper.
July 1 2t 23

The undersigned having been assigned by the Missionary Board to labor in Division No. 3, of the Edgefield Association, will attend at the places at the times stated below:
At Red Bank, on the 3d Saturday in July.
At Cloud's Creek, on the 4th Saturday in July.
At Sardis, on the 1st Saturday in August.
At Salem, on the 2d Saturday in August.
At Bethel, on the 3d Saturday in August.
At Dry Creek, on the 4th Saturday in August.
At Lexington, on the 5th Saturday in August.
At Rocky Creek, on the 1st Saturday in September.
And will continue one week at each of those places, circumstances warranting.
H. A. WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL GETZEN.
July 1 2t 23

Ruta Baga, or Winter TURNIP SEED,
Of superior quality, for sale at the store of S. F. GOODE.
July 15 3t 3t

Dr. Mims & Addison,
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Edgefield and vicinity.
Offices, first two doors next to Compt's Hotel.
EDW. J. MIMS,
JOS. A. ADDISON.
July 8 2t 24

MASONIC NOTICE.



A REGULAR MEETING of CONCORDIA Lodge, No. 50, will take place, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock.
Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the W. M.
JAMES MURRELL, Sec'y.
July 15 1t 25

To Defendants in Execution.
YOU are hereby notified to settle your matters in the Sheriff's Office, forthwith or I must do it for you.
H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
July 15 3t 25

Notice.
TO Administrators, Executors and Guardians, who have not made any returns of their transactions as such, for the current year, are respectfully requested to attend to this duty without further delay, as the time prescribed by law has already expired. It is desirable that those who are intrusted with such business should attend to it in the proper time, to prevent the payment of cost, or forfeiture of their Commissions, and a great deal of irregularity in business.
JOHN HILL, O. E. D.
July 15 2t 25

Notice.
THE Commissioners of the Poor for Edgefield District, having determined to pay no more pensions, would give notice to any persons who may need the charities of the District, that by applying to any one of the Commissioners, and upon making his or her case known will be adopted to the Poor House, where they will be well provided for, and attended to according to their necessities.
By order of the Board.
JOHN HUIET, Clerk.
July 15 2t 25

Notice.
THIS is to forbid all persons from trading for a Note, given by me, to Alfred May, for Forty Dollars, date not recollectcd, but some time about the first of January 1845, or the twenty fifth of December, 1844, as I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law.
Also, one other Note, given by me to Samuel Nix, for twenty dollars, date not recollectcd, as I do not intend to pay said note, unless compelled by law, as the property was not sound for which it was given.
MALACHI STEVENS,
Lowndes County, Alabama July 2, 1846.
July 15 3t 25

Selling off at 25 Cents Below New York Cost!!!
THE Subscriber determined to close his business, respectfully informs his customers and the public at large, that if they wish to get good bargains, they should call early, as he is now selling at 25 cents below New York cost.
Come one, come all, and get good bargains, bargains.
D. WEIDENFELD.
July 15 2t 25

NEW ARRIVALS.
FLOUR—best brand, \$5 25 per barrel. By retail, 30 pounds Flour for \$1.
Medicamentum or genuine Dutch Drop, imported from Holland.
A fresh supply of Lemons, Molasses Vinegar, Candies, Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and refined Sugars, Tomato Catsup, Salad Oil, Capers, Horserdich, Sardines, Mustard, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Spices, &c., &c., at my usual low prices.
R. S. ROBERTS.

A new supply of Philoxene, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Epping's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, Dr. Jayne's Medicines and McAllister's Ointments, Rowlands Tonic Mixture, Pills of every useful kind, together with a large and select stock of Drugs and Medicines.
N. B.—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded by Mr. ROBERTS, who has had many years experience as an Apothecary, and in the practice of Medicine.
Edgefield C. H., July 15 2t 25

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall proceed to sell in the Village of Edgefield, on Monday the 27th instant, the following property in the following named cases, to-wit:
Wm. P. Butler vs. L. T. Wigfall; A. Wigfall and others, severally, vs. the same; one lot of Books, consisting of Law and miscellaneous books; also, some office furniture.
Terms of sale, cash.
H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
July 11 3t 24

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August, the following property in the following named cases, to-wit:
Jeremiah W. Stokes vs. P. H. Rooney, a lot of land in the town of Hamburg, known in the plan of said town as lot number 133, one hundred and thirty three, fronting on Centre Street fifty feet, and running back one hundred and forty feet.
William R. Neal, bearer, vs. George N. Pardue, John Moore and others, severally, vs. the same; one negro man slave by the name of Nat.
Terms of sale, cash.
H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
July 11th 4t 24

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN EQUITY.—JULY SITTINGS.
ORDERED, that an Extra Court of Equity for the District aforesaid, be held on the last Monday in August, (being the 31st day of said month), to continue in session, until the unfinished business now on the Docket shall have been disposed of.
BENJ. F. DUNKIN.
July 3, 1846.
July 8 8t 24

SALEM WITCHCRAFT OUDONE.
MR. J. J. ROWLAND—Dear Sir:—For four or five years I have suffered greatly from Rheumatism in my head, which during the last year became worse and worse. For four or five weeks previous to the 15th inst. I had suffered without intermission, my general health was much impaired, my sight injured, and my head so sensitive, that I could scarcely rest it upon my pillow. Two days since, a single application of your "MAGIC LOTION" relieved me entirely in two or three minutes! I have applied it occasionally since, and the soreness is nearly gone. So great and sudden was the change, that I can scarcely realize that I am the same man.
I have also cured one of my children, and a female friend of headache in two or three minutes.
So great is my confidence in the "MAGIC LOTION" that I would not be without a bottle for "fifty times its cost."
Yours respectfully,
JACOB W. SOUDER,
No. 350 Market street.
Philadelphia, January 17th, 1846.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. T. ROWLAND, 375 Market street. Sold also by Horn, Fort and Poplar streets, and Gillingham, Ninth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Sold by R. S. ROBERTS, Edgefield C. H., South Carolina.
July 15 3t 25

Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

BE WISE.
NO time must be lost by the use of foolish remedies; such as bleeding, or mercury, for they both only put off the evil day to make it the more fatal. Even in inflammatory diseases, bleeding never ought to be resorted to, for in nine cases out of ten it will take away the power of nature to effect the cure, even when aided by Brandreth's Pills. They can take out the impurities from the blood, but alas! they cannot put new blood into the body, this requires time, but they can regenerate old blood, but the old blood must be there. It is at all times easier to eradicate mercury from the system and restore the mercurialized being to full health, than it is to effect the restoration of the man who has repeatedly been bled. Bleeding and the effects of opium are the greatest antagonists to Brandreth's Pills. Let us, therefore, be wise, and when sickness assails us, abstract the disease out of the blood, not the blood out of the body which bleeding does.

Now, Brandreth's Pills not only purify the blood, but they lessen the quantity, at the same time they make the quality better. They only take the worn out parts from the blood, those which, if retained, would be a source of disease. The good effects which are derived from Brandreth's Pills have to be felt to be believed. The seeds of decay can be constantly eradicated by their use, and the Principle of Life—the Blood—strengthened. Thus procuring vigor of body and mind in a period when we have been accustomed to see the faltering step and the enfeebled intellect.
Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office 241 Broadway, N. Y.; other offices in New York.
The genuine only for sale in Edgefield District, by R. S. ROBERTS, Edgefield C. H., Knapp & Trayer Hamburg, J. S. & D. C. Smyke Meeting Street, Aiken, by J. M. Williams, Aiken, and by at least one Agent in every District in the State.
Every Agent having the genuine has a certificate of Agency, signed by the Doctor himself. Edgefield C. H., July 15, 1846 3t 25

Regimental Order.
A COURT MARTIAL will be convened at the Old Wells, on Friday the 24th July next, to consist of the following officers:
Major MILLS, President.
Members—Capt. Shaw, Josias, Coleman, Haysenbeck, Lieuts. Blain, Kreps, Abney, and Suher.
Yancey, Judge Advocate.
Captains of Companies are charged with the extension of the above order.
GILES D. MIMS, Col.
7th Regt. S. C. M.
Edgefield C. H., June 30, 1846.

The Hamburg Republican will copy the above three times and charge the 7th Regt. July 8 3t 24

NEW ARRIVALS, at the Cheap Cash Store!
SULPHATE of Quinine, for chills and fever, Race Ginger, at 12 cents a pound, Cobalt or Fly Poison, Glauber's Salt, for Horses, at 5 cents a pound, Washing Soda, at 10 cents a pound, Super Carbonate of Soda, for Bread, at 25 cents a pound.
Indelible Ink, with or without Mordant, Chalk, Spanish White, and Whiting, Preston Smelling Salts, &c., with a general assortment of Drugs, Perfumes, Groceries, Hardware, Books and Stationery, for sale cheap, by
R. S. ROBERTS.
Edgefield C. H., 7th July, 1846. 2t 24

Good Family Vinegar.
THREE Barrels of the best Vinegar in market, at 25 cents a gallon, for sale by
R. S. ROBERTS.
July 8 2t 24

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
John Hill, Ordinary. } Declaration in v. Attachment.

THE Plaintiff, in the above case has filed this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor attorney known to reside within the Limits of this State, on whom a copy of said Declaration with a rule to plead can be served, on motion of Griffin, Plaintiff's Attorney, ordered that the said Defendant appear and plead to the said Declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or judgment will be awarded against him by default.
THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. p.
Clerk's office Feb. 10 1846 1y 3

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
S. C. Condict & Co. } Dec. in Attach. v. E. C. Keemer.

THE Plaintiffs in the above stated case having this day filed his declaration in my office, on motion of H. R. Spann, Esq., it is Ordered, That the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day from the date hereof, or in default thereof final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.
THOS. G. BACON, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, April 14, 1846. 12 19