

tion being the Pacific Ocean, it is said she will carry out Seth Barton, Esq., the newly appointed Charge to Chili.

Recruiting.—By reference to our advertising columns, the young men of Edgefield and Abbeville, who lost their chance in the Volunteer companies of those districts, will find that they can now be gratified, by applying to Lt. A. M. Perrin, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, who is anxious to fill up the ranks of his company, and go to the seat of war. The officers of the Company are all natives of South Carolina, and Lieut. Perrin, born and raised in Edgefield district, which we have no doubt will be more satisfactory to those who are desirous of trying their fortunes in the battle field, from this district, than to be commanded by a stranger.—With the bounty offered, good pay, clothing, subsistence, and such officers as are at present in command of the Regiment, we feel satisfied that ere another month rolls round, the quota for the Regiment, from South Carolina, will have been reported on and their march to the head quarters of General Scott, whither they are ordered: and, although we are no prophet, we feel justified in saying, that ere another year rolls round, that all who stepped forward at their country's call, for the "War with Mexico," (save those who fall in battle, or by disease,) will have been disbanded, and returned to their respective homes one hundred and sixty acres of land better than the day they joined the service, and as regards the troubles and privations they may have to endure.

"A bottle and kind landlady, Will cure all again."

The Address of the Mexican Clergy of San Luis Potosi.—We spread before our readers, on our first page, extracts from this extraordinary document, more as a matter of curiosity than for any thing else. It is scarcely necessary to say, that it is full of the violent slander against our country, and the gallant army in Mexico. We hardly think that the address can have the effect designed upon the Mexican population, as its falsehood is too glaring for even them to believe.

Mr. Webster in Savannah.—During his recent visit to Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Webster was received with marked distinction, by the hospitable citizens of that place. On the occasion of a public dinner given him, his honor Judge Law, the President, delivered an address, to which Mr. Webster made a very appropriate response. Judge Berrien, and other gentlemen also, made addresses.

The force of General Scott.—According to an account which we have seen, the force of Gen'l. Scott, up to the 13th of May, did not exceed eight thousand efficient fighting men, counting every soldier able to bear arms from Vera Cruz, to Puebla. His army has been much weakened by the withdrawal of the volunteer regiments, whose time had expired. If he does not soon obtain a strong reinforcement or effect a peace, his situation, surrounded as he is by hostile troops, will be very critical.

Melancholy news from the Sumters.—The Sumter Banner of the 2nd inst. says: "The mournful intelligence has reached us, through letters from the army to gentlemen in this place, that disease and death is making fearful havoc in the ranks of our volunteers. Thirty four of our company were sick and unable to do duty, while four had, within a few days, ceased to be numbered with the living."
"Sergeant Thomas Glenn, died of Jaundice—Corporal Marion Black and Scott of Dysentery, and Joseph Carter fell dead on the march. The sudden change from the scorching plains of the low country to the temperate, and comparatively cold elevation of Jalapa, proved very deleterious to the men generally."
"Capt Sumter, we are glad to learn, is recovering his health and is now considered out of danger."

Lieut. Hunter.—This gallant officer, on his arrival in New York was enthusiastically received, and preparations are making to give him a public dinner in that city.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North adjourned on the 27th ult. A resolution, signed apart the third Friday in this month, (June,) as a day of Fasting, in view of the decrease of membership (about 2000 during the year) was unanimously adopted.

Famine.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston Patriot, under date of the 29th ult., says:

"The long draught in Maryland has caused great scarcity of vegetables in the lower sections of the State, both on the Eastern and Western shores, and there are now many persons literally without food to eat. An endorsement on the letter bag, from Mr. John Spalding, Postmaster at Pleasant Hill, Charles county, dated May 26, states that on that day six persons called on him begging for meat or corn, and that in the surrounding country many are begging from door to door, and that no corn is to be had at any price. Similar distress prevails in other parts of the State."

The Gospel Developed through the Government and order of the churches of Jesus Christ. By Wm. Bulletin Johnson.

We are indebted to the kindness of the author for a copy of this interesting work. It forms a neat little volume of 250 pages, and contains matter of great importance to the churches. We differ from the author in some of his views. Indeed his introductory chapter indicates, we think, a consciousness that his views, on certain points, are not those generally entertained by his brethren. He is not however dogmatic; his views are modestly and respectfully presented. After abstracting his peculiarities, there remains in the volume much that is of incalculable value; we therefore commend the work to the attention of our readers.—The author's reputation, age, experience, and above all, his unquestioned piety, entitle his views to great respect.—Christian Index.

The News by the Rainbow.—It will be perceived that our telegraphic despatch yesterday, one day in advance of the mail, was substantially correct—the Rainbow had arrived at New York, in the very short

passage of 23 days. We have furnished particulars of the news to-day. It will be perceived by our telegraphic despatch that breadstuffs had advanced in all the Northern markets.—Char. Even. News.

From Texas.—The steamer Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 28th with Galveston dates from other parts of the State. The regiment of volunteers under the command of Col. Hays, left San Antonio for Monterey on the 14th ult., and would cross the Rio Grande at Loredo. This regiment will be of essential service to Gen. Taylor. No other news of interest.

From the N. Orleans Commercial Times.
The Policy of the Government.—While expressing, a day or two since, our opposition to the projects of the wholesale conquest and annexation of Mexico, so freely mooted in some of the Northern journals, we took occasion to declare our entire disbelief that design of such a character were entertained by the Administration, or recognized as amongst the eventual and legitimate results of the war. Confirmation of this view has followed hard upon its announcement. This official organ of the Government disavows in terms at once distinct and emphatic, all participation of the Government in these imputed schemes for the annihilation of Mexican nationality. That journal of the 21st, in the course of an elaborate political disquisition, thus formally repudiates the charge:

"The other of the two charges to which we refer is to the effect that the Administration is looking to the total subjugation of Mexico, and to the holding of that country in permanent subjection to our Government, as the basis upon which peace is to be concluded.

Such shameful attempts to slander the policy of our Government cannot but disgust the country, and must recoil upon the journal which puts them forth. In the policy which dictates our present war with Mexico, the administration has never wavered. That policy has been repeatedly proclaimed to the country in the most authoritative forms of official statement. It demands full reparation for past outrages, and adequate guarantees against future injuries, as the basis of an honorable peace. It demands nothing more. It makes no war against Mexican nationality. It wages no conflict against Mexican institutions, either civil or religious. It seeks indemnity and justice, not conquest nor subjugation. The charge that any idea is entertained by the administration, or any member of it, of destroying the national organization of Mexico, or of holding Mexico in subjugation, or of annexing Mexico to the United States is, therefore, the mere slander of faction to blind to see the truth, and false enough to his own country to make a daily business of quoting and uttering against its Government anonymous slanders, which it has not the maudlinness to put forth in its own name."

It is gratifying to behold the promptitude and decision with which the organs of the administration repels the charge of cherishing designs at once iniquitous in themselves, and incompatible with any policy that seeks a speedy peace. Insult into the minds of the Mexicans the idea that we are light for the mere lust of dominion, and that, come what may, our thirst of territorial aggrandizement is only to be allayed by the extinction of their nationality, and you arm them with "a motive and a cue to action," tenfold more powerful than any by which they are now kept together. A bond of union would spring from the universal instinct of preserving their political existence: and whereas, there are now in Mexico, many honest and intelligent citizens, who are anxious for peace, amity and alliance with the United States, as the precursor of a more stable, liberal and free Government, not a man would be found in the presumption referred to, who would not urge the most deadly and uncompromising warfare—"*guerra al cuchillo*"—against those who sought the political annihilation of the Republic. Such a policy would, therefore, tend to the indefinite protraction of the war. It is stated upon excellent authority, that there is now in Mexico, a peace party—insignificant neither in numbers nor influence—who are gradually acquiring increased strength, as the progress of our arms and the wise and generous conduct of our commanders prove that we are not the rapacious vandals, the church-desecrating heretics, that the vulgar have been taught to believe us. This party may be extended indefinitely, and made to embrace the greater part of the intelligence, respectability and wealth of Mexico, or it may be, at once destroyed and rendered powerless according to the policy pursued by our Generals. Hence we rejoice that a paper, like the Washington Union—a paper whose position gives it a wide circulation at home, and ensures careful perusal abroad, should thus early and unequivocally stamp with reprobation, the impolitic and groundless speculations of the press, in respect to the plans and purposes of Government.

From the same paper.
Foreign Mediation.—The New York Sun of the 21st inst publishes a letter from "one who enjoys a position that entitles him to credit, and affords him superior opportunity for knowing the secret movements of the English Cabinet." The letter is dated London, 3d inst. and we extract from it such parts as may be of interest to those who, like ourselves, have ever objected to the mediation of Great Britain in our difficulties with Mexico. The writer says: Special despatches from the English ministers at Mexico came to the Government, here, in the steamer which brought the news of Gen. Taylor's victory at Buena Vista, containing opinions, based upon facts that the Mexicans could not hold out against us much longer; that Vera Cruz was at the point of being taken, that British interests which had been seriously disturbed thus far by the war, were now threatened with accumulating dangers, and finally urging that the British Government should offer its mediation to bring about peace between Mexico and the United States. The despatches assured the Government that unless the mediation for which the Mexicans had been bribed to ask, was accepted by Mexico and the United States, the prospects were that the American army being forced in its own defence, to seize Vera Cruz,

Parote, Puebla, and even the city of Mexico, would finally occupy the whole country, seize its mines and revenues; indemnify for the costs of the war, and more than probable annex it in the end to the Union. This despatch has fallen like a bombshell in the ministerial circle, and instructions of the most explicit character having the sanction of the whole Cabinet, especially the minister of Foreign affairs, have been sent to Mr. Bankhead minister; an Mr. N. P. Trench, consul at the city of Mexico. These instructions, as I have learned from the highest authority, direct the English minister to push his efforts at mediation, to urge a treaty of peace not to be over-scrupulous as to boundary lines, if the American territory, provided they retire north as far as the Rio Grande—and the moment the American army withdraws behind that line, to demand from Mexico the eighty millions due to England, principal and interest, and if such demand is not settled, as the English cabinet very well knew it cannot be with ready money or acceptable bonds, to seize all territory that has been left by the United States. Corresponding with these instructions, orders have been dispatched to the mail and war steamers and other armed British craft in and contiguous to the Gulf, to proceed at once before the Mexican ports, so that the moment we retire, the English demand can be enforced by a military occupation. The policy of the English cabinet is to drive us, by fair means or foul, from the coast and southern part of Mexico, in order to enjoy these portions themselves. They know that California and all the northern mountainous country is comparatively worthless. Let the Americans have it, they say, we will scheme and secure the fruitful valleys, the seaboard, and finally control the trade of Mexico and through her that of Asia. The English are determined, if possible, to have a foothold in Mexico; they know it is their only chance of neutralizing the advancing gigantic power and influence of the United States. They are more for this than for the eighty millions, but the eighty millions make a capital clock under which to seize the country. Let them once possess it, and a monarchy is established. But I cannot believe the cabinet at Washington are asleep. They must see through this anxiety of the English to mediate between Mexico and the United States; if they do not, I can show them the key: it is for an opportunity to seize the country as a security for their debt as a minor object, and the permanent future control of its rule and revenues, to aggrandize themselves, and check the growth of our Union and the spread republicanism, as the *ultima thule* of their plans. Let the American Government pause ere it leaves in Mexico a foothold for its ever striking competitor and ancient foe."

From the N. O. Delta.
INTERESTING MEXICAN DOCUMENT.
The Battle of Cerro Gordo—Santa Anna's Defeat—Mexican Acknowledgment of the Splendor of our Victory.
The victory of Cerro Gordo appears to have produced a more powerful effect in the City of Mexico than any which we have yet gained. The enemy had never before fought under such favorable circumstances—Mexican cunning was never before so embarrassed and confused for an apology. Santa Anna was never so completely stumped in his whole life. The strongest evidence of the exhaustion and poverty of Santa Anna's imagination on this subject, is to be found in the severe and free expressions of the press, not only discrediting his explanation of the Cerro Gordo affair, but also impugning all his former statements in relation to his battles. The papers are loaded with these sceptical and satirical effusions. The current against him is rising higher and stronger. "Why," say these writers, "are Guas, Arista, Ampudia, Heredia, Conalizo, &c., so roughly handled by Santa Anna's friends on account of their 'misfortunes,' when a much greater 'misfortune' of the General-in-Chief is praised rather than an act of patriotism than a disgraceful rout?" The excuses given heretofore by Santa Anna's friends are not satisfactory to the unreasonable scribblers of the Capital. The pretence that the National Guard did not understand the use of arms and behaved badly in the action, is well met with the reply that the National Guard were all captured at their posts, bravely fighting, whilst the veteran regulars were escaping under Ampudia, Canallizo, and the General-in-Chief. This is a good hit. Other arguments are disposed of with like ease and pungency.
Santa Anna; in order to justify his rout at Cerro Gordo, bestows upon Gen. Scott and his gallant army higher praise, and confers upon this achievement a more brilliant renown, than our own warm imaginations and proud hearts ever conceived of.

Here follows the vindication of the military conduct of Gen. Santa Anna in the battle of Cerro Gordo, published in the *Diario del Gobierno*, at the City of Mexico, on the 30th April:
VINDICATION OF SANTA ANNA.
The internal enemies of the country, the secret agents of our external enemies, those who are laboring to open to them the gates of the Capital neglect no means, however criminal of fomenting dissensions and distrust among us, as more favorable to the designs of the invader is our own disunion, than all the disasters we can suffer in combat. Hence the zeal and the bad faith with the events of the war, disfiguring them in such a manner that the disasters of our army, as well in the North as in the East, may be attributed not to involuntary errors, but to treason.
With a like motive do they endeavor to depreciate Gen. Santa Anna, knowing, as they do, that he is the enemy whom the North Americans most fear, and that he once out of the way, they will have removed the principal obstacle that they have met with up to the present time, in their career of destruction and conquest.
This idea predominating, these internal enemies of the country have published various pamphlets, representing the triumph obtained by our arms at the Angostura as a loss. At the present moment they are doing the same thing in relation to the actions of the *Telegrafo* and *Cerro Gordo*, in both of which they censure the General-in-Chief, in terms so severe, that it only remains to accuse him clearly and expressly of treason.

Severe Hail Storm.—The following account to the hail storm in Jasper county, says the *Augusta Sentinel*, surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever read. Those of our readers who know the writer, need no endorsement of his statements.
MONTICELLO, Ga. May 31.
Messrs. Editors—Speaking of hail storms, I can tell you of one that passed over a part of Jasper county, on the evening of Monday, the 19th inst. that was somewhat more of a storm than those little evanescent affairs with which the newspaper readers are surfeited. Were you not well acquainted with my account, I should hesitate in my brief account, for fear of not being believed. In the neighborhood of Wise's Ferry, on the Ocmulgee, the storm was very fierce, but it was severest about two or three miles this side of the river. The scene must have been terrific in the extreme; the hail fell as large as goose eggs, and in quantities incredible to relate. Large banks of the stones yet lie in the corner of the fences, notwithstanding the very copious rains that have fallen since, and the bright sun of twelve clear days. Our boys are yet enjoying ice drinks from these unexhausted banks. It would be difficult to find a single head of wheat on any sized wheat field in the immediate vicinity I am describing. Flocks of goats were killed, and whole stocks of hogs nearly destroyed, the horns of cows were broken off, and some persons severely injured.

The forests are almost as leafless as in mid winter, and present a most melancholy picture. Immense numbers of poultry, birds, snakes and fish were destroyed. The orchards were stripped of their entire covering, and the trees so bruised as to leave no hope that they will survive. I have seen post-oak sapplings, pines and other trees, that were as completely bruised from the root up, and if they had been struck a thousand hard blows with a heavy hammer, clearing the rough bark and indenting the wood at every blow. Some buzzards were destroyed while on the wing, as is supposed. As for corn, cotton, and the like, the fields give scarcely the slightest indication of having been planted. The houses appear as if they had been assailed by an army of Davids, and each man throwing his stone as if armed at a giant. Such a disaster as this was never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant, that distinguished personage so often referred to on extraordinary occasions.
I could fill a column with details, as "rich and rare" as those recounted, but I forbear to trespass further upon your patience. Among the principal sufferers from this storm in the neighborhood referred to, are John McCloskie, Jordan Pye, Major Lane, Floyd, Malone, J. Campion, C. C. Hairston and Ezekiel Fears, any of whom could give you a thrilling account of the devastating scourge. Jasper county

The editorial of the 39th number of the *Bulletin of Democracy*, (whose authors are well known), is full of this kind of charges against Santa Anna, who is there accused of the loss of Cerro Gordo; the article saying that all the said misfortune proceeded from a want of foresight in the preparations, and from a like want of judgment at the time of the attack, and from bad arrangements. We are given to understand, that he sacrificed uselessly a large portion of his force. And he is even blamed for not performing a miracle by raising, in a moment, a new army, just as if we were in France in the time of the National Convention. We need only read, with a little attention, the said editorial, to penetrate the depth and the wickedness of the design of its authors. Unjust men! your calumnies suffice to detect your partiality and your insane intentions.

Without calling the attention of our readers to the documents published in the *Diario del Gobierno*, and in other papers, the Republicans (which certainly cannot be taxed with partiality to Santa Anna,) in its number of the 23d inst. gives a clear idea of what took place in this action—disparates the rash imputations of our enemies—and depicting the conduct of the invader, his tactics, his numerical superiority, the advantages of his artillery, and all that contributed to facilitate his triumphs; demonstrates, most completely, that our loss was the result of inevitable misfortune.

In fact, our position was well chosen; it was fortified as well as circumstances permitted; its flanks were covered; and all was foreseen that was to have been foreseen in regular order, and in the usual tactics of war. True it is, that no expectation was entertained of the rare, bold and desperate operation of the enemy, who, in the night between the 17th and 18th, broke through the woods, crossed a ravine up to that time never crossed and taking in reverse the position which the main body of our army occupied, surprised it in the time of action, made a general attack on all parts at once, and even a part of the cavalry. It is pretended that the General ought to have foreseen this risk; but to this argument two sufficient replies may be made: First—that notwithstanding the old opinion, confirmed by the experience of the whole war from 1810 to 1821, that the road by which the enemy flanked us was impracticable, the General did not neglect it, since he stationed, in order to cover it, the greater part of his cavalry in the mouth of the gorge; and if this force did not fulfil the object of its mission, the fault should not be imputed to the General-in-Chief. We do not intend here to examine and qualify the conduct of the chief or chiefs of the cavalry; the fact is, that the point which this force should have guarded was left uncovered, and that is more than sufficient to justify Gen. Santa Anna.
Secondly—A recent historical fact may serve for the second solution of the question. We refer to the passage of Bonaparte over the great St. Bernard, executed likewise at night, with such silence and despatch, that the Austrian general, deceived by the dexterity of the operation, said, on the following day, before he learned the result, "that he answered with his life, that the French artillery had not passed that way." And if this happened in Europe, in the midst of a war that had formed so many expert commanders, it need not astonish us that like events transpire among ourselves! Men are not gods!
[Signed] MANUEL MARIA JIMENEZ.

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Attention!
HAW GAP BEAT COMPANY.
YOU are hereby ordered to meet at the parade ground of your Company, on Saturday the 19th instant, armed and equipped as the law directs, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
By order of Capt. D. L. Shaw,
P. MATHIS, O. S.
There will be an Election held at the same time and place, for Ensign, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Ensign Bunch.
By order of G. B. MILLS, Maj. L. B.
June 9 2t 20

Codfish & Buckwheat Flour
DRIED COD FISH at 64 cents a pound, comes cheaper than Bacon.
Buckwheat Flour, 20 pounds for \$1 00.
For sale by
R. S. ROBERTS.
June 9 2t 20

Military Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who have an occasion to appeal from the decision of the last Court Martial, that Lieut. Col. Posey, is not, nor never was authorized to grant such appeals.
GILES D. MILLS, Col.
7th Regiment, S. C. M.
Edgefield C. H. June 8, 1847. 2t 20
June 9 Hamburg Journal will copy twice.

Segars and Tobacco.
CHOICE SEGARS and TOBACCO, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
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SHERIFF'S SALE.
S. F. Goode vs. B. J. Ryan, Presley & Bryan, and others, severally, vs. the same.
BY virtue of Executions in the above stated cases, I will proceed to sell, at the house of the Defendant, in the village of Edgefield, on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th inst., a large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds and Furniture, Bed Clothing, Chairs, Tables, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.
Terms of sale Cash.
H. BOULWARE, S. E. D.
June 9 3t 20

Drug Store for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, his Stock of
Paints, Drugs, &c.,
together with the FIXTURES, SHOP FURNITURE, &c., in the city of Hamburg.
Should the stock be too large for the views of any one desiring to purchase, it can be reduced. There is no regular practising Physician in the place. It would be a desirable opportunity to one wishing to unite the Apothecary business with the practice of medicine.
Application may be made to Mr. S. R. SMITH at the Store, or in Augusta to
WM. K. KITCHEN.
June 2 3t 19

comes to hail storms, she is "Mar." I have taken the precaution to refer to some of the injured, in the event of any incredulous reader desiring a more definite and thoroughly authenticated account.
I am yours,
JOSHUA HILL.

The Wheat Crop.—A few weeks ago, we remarked that the prospect for wheat was gloomy. At present we are happy to state that a favorable change has taken place, and many fields that promised almost nothing a few weeks ago, now bid fair to produce a handsome yield, provided the rust does not make its appearance. True, there are some fields entirely ruined and never will make the seed that was sown. In a short excursion we made into the country the other day, we saw better wheat than we have seen for some years; and upon the whole, we now believe that a fair average crop will be raised in this vicinity. Harvesting operations will likely commence with our next week.—*Anderson's Gazette.*

For a week past we have had warm weather, which to the farmer is very acceptable. The spring has been so very cool, that the crops of Corn and Cotton are less advanced than usual at this season; and the quantity of rain, or damp weather, has been quite unfavorable to the killing of grass.

The crop of wheat is not promising. Yet we understand it is more so than it was two weeks since; and if it escape rust, from which it is not yet safe, there may be enough made in the district for home consumption, but we presume little to spare. We learn that a few crops in this neighborhood have been harvested.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy have resolved to appoint Lieut. Hunter, dismissed from the Gulf Squadron for the capture of Alvarado, to the command of a vessel. The Lieutenant returned home in the Ohio. He reached our city Thursday evening, and took lodgings at the American Hotel.

MARRIED.
On the 1st inst., by the Rev. D. D. Brunson, Mr. JOSE W. DOUGHERTY, of Georgia, to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Captain Richard Parkes, of this District.

IMPORTANT!—ASTHMA CURED!!
WESTTOWNS, 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 Expectorant. 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 Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c.
ADRIAL ELY.
R. S. ROBERTS, sole Agent, at Edgefield C. H., South Carolina.
June 9 3t 20

BACON—BACON.
JUST RECEIVED.
A NEW lot of very superior Bacon, which will be sold for CASH.
Also—A lot of fine Flour.
J. A. WILLIAMS.
June 9 2t 20

Notice to Carpenters.
FIVE or six hands wanted soon, three or four common hands, immediately.
J. M. WITT.
Edgefield C. H. S. C.
June 9 2t 20

Earle's Pile Remedy.
THIS certain safe and efficacious remedy has never been known to fail. The afflicted should try it. For sale at Edgefield C. H. S. C.
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WM. K. KITCHEN.
June 2 3t 19

WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY.
THE Subscribers have purchased from Nathan L. Griffin, Esq., the Cotton Warehouse in Hamburg, recently occupied by Dr. J. F. Griffin, and formerly by Messrs. H. L. Jeffers & Co., situated at the foot of the Hill, and immediately at the head of the main business street. From its superior location, and being surrounded by a stream of water, it is comparatively exempt from the casualty of fire and entirely above the reach of high freshets.
They propose to carry on exclusively the
Warehouse & General Factory BUSINESS,
under the firm of GEIGER & PARTLOW.
Having engaged an experienced and competent assistant, in addition to their own personal attention, and possessing means to make liberal advances on Produce consigned to their care, they hereby tender their services to Planters, Merchants and others, in the storage and sale of
Cotton, Flour, Bacon,
and other Produce, in Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise, and purchasing goods to order.
Their charges will be regulated by the usual rates of the place.
W. W. GEIGER,
JAMES Y. L. PARTLOW.
Hamburg, June 3, 1846. 6m 20

Dentist's Teeth.
A FRESH SUPPLY of Stockton's Mineral Teeth, cheap, for Cash.
R. S. ROBERTS.
June 2 1t 19

Cupping Case.
A FINE Cupping Case 6 glasses, with 4 Nipple Glass, Air Pump, Scarificator, &c., only \$11 00.
R. S. ROBERTS.
June 2 1t 19

Executive Department,

Limestone Springs, May 20.
ALL PETITIONS to the Executive for Pardon, should be accompanied with a copy of the Indictments, the Verdict of the Jury, and the Report of the Presiding Judge.
By order of the Governor.
B. T. WATTS, Secretary.
June 2 2t 19

New Dry Goods!
AT ROBERTS' CHEAP CASH STORE.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs new style, Fancy Silk Parasols, Corded Skirts, Fancy Bonnet Ribbons, Lace Edgings, Black Hat Crapes, Striped and plain Swiss Muslin, Shaded Net Twist, Black Net for Caps, Black and fancy Prints and Mtilins, Fancy Vestings, White Marcelline Vestings, Boy's glazed Belts, French Prints and fancy Ginghams, Colored and white cotton Hose, ladies' and children's, Dress Whalebone, assorted, Gauze Cap Ribbons, White Perforated Board, Together with GROCERIES and DRUGS, a very large assortment, will be sold low for Cash.
R. S. ROBERTS.
June 3 1t 19

GREENVILLE S. C. FEMALE ACADEMY.
THIS INSTITUTION of learning is now with a full corps of Teachers in successful operation. Professor Lineback has taken charge of the Music Department. This gentleman stands at the head of his profession, and will, no doubt, give entire satisfaction to those who may place their daughter's under his tuition.
From the manner in which the Greenville School has been conducted for the last three years, the Trustees can recommend it as an institution; in every respect, worthy of the confidence, and entitled to the patronage of an enlightened public.
A. B. CROOK, P. E. T.
may 26 3t 18

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the name of JOHN LYON & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Merchant Tailoring Business, and will keep at the same place formerly occupied by John Lyon.
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and fancy articles, will always be kept on hand, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
JOHN LYON,
JOHN LIPSCOMB.
January 1, 1847.

We also would inform the public, that we are receiving from New York and Charleston, a splendid assortment of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, consisting in part of
Sup. black French CLOTH,
Do. blue do. do.
Do. brown do. do.
Do. black do. Doe skin CASSIMERES,
Do. do. fancy do. do.
Do. do. fancy check summer COATS, a large variety,
A splendid assortment of VESTINGS, A fine lot of white kid Gloves, black do. Black satin and fancy Cravats and Scarfs, Suspenders, silk under Shirts and Drawers, Cotton and woolen Drawers.
Also, a variety of Goods belonging to the trade, such as MILITARY TRIMMINGS, &c., all of which will be sold and made up, in a style that will please any that may favor us with their patronage.
March 15, 1847. 3m 9

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of the District, for the liberal manner in which they have supported him in his business, and hopes by strict attention, that the public may find it to their advantage to continue their patronage.
JOHN LYON.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber is receiving and opening a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, HATS & SHOES,
which he will sell as low as they can be bought for Cash.
J. A. WILLIAMS.
June 2 3t 19