

our political rights—they trample on our sacred rights—they excommunicate and drive off our Churches, and now most naturally follow our trade and commerce. Is it not time for their men of thought and influence to reconsider and retrace their steps? We entreat them to pause ere it is too late. We love this Union in its purity, and we would save it as a Union of peace and love; but that can only be done by the North and West—by wise and timely return on their part to that fraternal course towards us which distinguished the conduct of their fathers in the early and best days of the republic.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1847.

High Water.—In consequence of high water, the Greenville Mail, due here on Sunday last, did not arrive until Monday, and the Augusta mail due upon Monday morning had not arrived when we went to press.

Protracted Meeting.—There will be a Protracted Meeting held at Gilgal Church, commencing on the Saturday before the third Sunday in August.

The Weather.—Heavy rains have fallen since our last, in several sections of the district. Many corn fields were almost deluged by the rain, and the cotton has doubtless suffered. We cannot think that the crop of the latter will be good.

Agricultural Convention in Georgia.—A great Agricultural Convention will be held at Stone Mountain, in Georgia, on the 13th inst. There will be an Agricultural Fair on the occasion.

Commencement of the Georgia University at Athens.—The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, was appointed to deliver an Oration before the Literary Societies of this College, on Wednesday, to-day. A large concourse of persons is expected. The present is commencement week.

On Monday last the Central Rail Road Committee met, and heard the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Charleston Rail Road Company, which was considered favorable. In consequence of the great quantity of rain which had fallen for the three days previous, but few of the sub-committees were able to make their reports. It was suggested and ordered, that the sub-committees make their reports as early as possible to the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to receive subscriptions.

In order to organize the Company, and create a power to contract and be contracted with, to enter into some permanent and definite agreement with the Hamburg and Charleston Rail Road, the Commissioners were directed as soon as the sum required by the act to secure the charter, was subscribed on the books, to give notice to the stockholders, to meet on a certain day, to elect a President and Directors. After which the Committee adjourned to meet at this place on Saturday the 14th inst., at which time it is hoped that all the sub-committees, if not before, will then report.

To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser:
Sir—Your paper of the 21st ult., contains a strange statement, viz. "there are strong doubts, whether the road from Columbia to Greenville will be built."

One would think from the organization of the Company, the appointment of a most efficient Brigade for the survey, and the active prosecution of it for more than 20 miles from Columbia, and the probability, that in less than 30 days from this time, the direct line will reach Greenville, that there was very little room to doubt, that the road will be built.

I can assure your correspondent, no pains will be spared to build the road, and that as speedily as possible; and I hope, "if he be a good friend to Rail Roads," that he will at least, give the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road the benefit of his good report!

DeBow's Commercial Review.—We have read the June and July number of the "Commercial Review," edited by Mr. J. B. DeBow, in the city of New Orleans. The two last numbers are united into one. The contents are of a varied and highly interesting character. They are on subjects generally of considerable importance, and are of peculiar interest to Southern readers. They treat of the commerce, navigation, agriculture, and the great enterprises of the Southern section of the Union.

We have not heretofore said any thing about this Review, as we have not the pleasure of having it on our exchange list. We have recently looked over several of the back numbers, and found them all to be valuable. They evince considerable research, and treat of matters eminently useful and practical. This periodical is deserving of a very liberal patronage.

The duties received at the ports of N. York and Philadelphia, during the second week in July, amounted to \$672,000. Same time last year, \$336,000.

The Commercial Bank, Wilmington, N. C.—The Commercial of the 27th ult., states that this institution will go into operation on the 9th inst. The officers are—O. G. Parsley, Esq., President; T. Savage, Jr., Cashier; John MacRae, Jr., Teller. The Directors are B. Flanner, W. Lumber, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., E. Kidder and W. O. Jeffreys.

The Dalton (Ga.) Eagle of the 20th inst. says:—What a glorious country is this for living. Fine mountain beef, from 2 to 3 cts. per lb., chickens from 5 to 6 cts. a piece, corn 30 to 35 cts. per bushel, wheat 50 cts. a bushel, first rate butter, at 8 to 10 cts. per lb., and Irish potatoes and onions for almost nothing. O, ye half fed low country mosquito warriors, why don't some of you make your way to a land of plenty!

Telegraph from Richmond to Washington.—The Baltimore Sun states, that at five minutes past one o'clock, P. M., on the 24th ult., a telegraphic communication from Richmond to Washington, announced that the wire had reached the Richmond station 30 minutes before 12 o'clock of that day—the first shaking of hands between Richmond and Washington.

The *Cheraw Gazette* says—"We learn from Mr. Shaw, the Superintendent, that the posts for the Telegraph are all up between Raleigh N. C. and this place."

Mississippi Senator.—The New York Tribune says that Governor Brown of Mississippi, when in that city, on his official visit to West Point, stated that he should offer Col. Davis on his return the appointment of Senator in the place of Speight, deceased.

Kidnapping.—We learn (says the Charleston Mercury of the 28th ult.) that two slaves were enticed from their homes in Columbia by a white man who brought them to this city on Monday by the Railroad, and proceeded immediately on with them in the Wilmington boat. The owners left here on Tuesday in pursuit.

A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing under date 23d July, says:

There is a letter, in this city, received by the Western mail, with the startling intelligence that the Mormon settlement in California, have risen and rebelled against the new American government as established there, taking possession of the country, and established an independent government of their own.

There may be some foundation for the rumor. The Mormons prior to the origin of the Mexican war, had designed to establish an empire in California, and had taken some steps towards the enterprise.

From the Greenville Mountaineer, 30th ult. FIRE IN GREENVILLE.

We regret having to record the destruction of the dwelling, kitchen and smoke-house of Col. David Hoke, Sheriff of this District, by fire, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the 24th inst. The furniture and articles in the house were mostly saved, but the contents of the smoke-house were all consumed. Col. Hoke had the additional misfortune to lose about two thousand dollars in Bank Bills, and some six hundred dollars in notes. The bills and notes were in a small trunk, and in it was also about \$500 in silver and gold. Mrs. Hoke, on leaving the house with her little children, took the trunk and some valuable papers out with her; the trunk containing the money was taken out of her hands by her daughter, a child 8 or 9 years old. In making her way across the street to a neighbor's house the child was suddenly missing—she was immediately sent after, and found in the crowd at the house, but the trunk was gone. On Sunday evening about \$560 in gold and silver coin, and a small portion of the trunk unconsumed were found among the embers in the cellar of the dwelling. How it came back in the fire, remains a mystery, every other moveable piece of furniture having been saved. The entire loss of Col. Hoke is estimated at 45 thousand dollars—no insurance.

Messrs. Hastie & Nicol, who occupied the Store-house near Col. Hoke's dwelling with a large and valuable stock of Goods, were also serious sufferers. The Store-house caught on fire several times, and the Goods were all removed. Many things were broken and damaged in the muddy street, and some perhaps stolen. It is said \$3000 will not repair their loss. Mr. Nicol was insured for \$2500.

The fire was providentially prevented from creating a wide-spread ruin in our Town by the occurrence of a heavy rain and the stillness of the night whilst Col. Hoke's house was burning.—These circumstances, and the intermeddling trees, enabled the citizens to save the Store-house occupied by Hastie & Nicol, and other buildings on Col. Hoke's Lot, and prevented the fire from being communicated to the roofs of more distant buildings. The brands fell in showers at the distance of hundreds of yards, but the rain rendered them harmless. The Fire Company rendered all the assistance in their power, and contributed essentially to save the Store-house, but the supply of water was very deficient, and in the confusion they failed in forming a line of citizens to the River, which might have been done. Col. Hoke's house being situated on the corner of the Public Square nearest the River. It is also believed that the house itself might have been saved, if there had been any recognized authority and organization of the efforts of the citizens, particularly by pulling down and leveling to the earth the Kitchen when first discovered to be on fire. The Town Council have provided Fire Hooks for this purpose, and the building was a small one, and the fire was first communicated to a shed in the rear of it, farthest from the dwelling. The circumstances attending the fire afford a serious warning to the citizens of the Town to provide a more perfect system of organization, that will render more available the services of all the hands that may be present on any similar future occurrence.

The fire is supposed to have originated by accident. A small servant girl, it is understood, left a lighted candle on a shelf in the kitchen, which set fire to some combustible material near it.

From the Temperance Advocate. THE LATE CONVENTION IN WINNSBORO', Fairfield, July 20, 1847.
Mr. Editor,—I hope you will have no objection to republishing the following, which I cut from a late Salisbury, N. C. Watchman, a paper of commanding influence in Western North Carolina. The writer is understood to be the Reverend Mr. Wallace, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, and it is cheering to find our labors so highly appreciated by one, in all respects so worthy, and so capable of forming the best judgment as to their merits. Your inserting it will oblige many of your subscribers. D.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
The following is an extract of a letter from a friend, who was incidentally present at a Convention, lately held in South Carolina, of which he gives an interesting account. The letter was not intended

for publication, we know; and our only apology to the author is, that the general interest felt in the subject of it, demands its publication.

YONQUEVILLE, S. C. July 9.
Messrs. Bruner & James—I have just returned from Winstonsboro' twelve miles south of this place, where the State Temperance Convention of South Carolina, was holding its semi-annual meeting. Its sittings continued through two days, and closed at a very late hour last night. About one hundred delegates were in attendance from different portions of the State. The body contained many men of talent and influence; and the debates were able, exciting and interesting, yet characterized by great kindness, and unanimity of sentiment. The annual address was delivered by Mr. Bowman, Editor of the Temperance Advocate, and was replete with eloquence and sound argument. The principal object of the speaker was to exhibit the evils of the vending of ardent spirits; and the rum-sellers suffered not a little.

On the evening of the first day, the audience were addressed by Rev. Dr. Hazelius, of Lexington. Lieut. Duryee, U. S. N. and Rev. Mr. Barwell, of Charleston. The next day at eleven, addresses were heard from Rev. Mr. Cain, of Edgfield, and the Hon. J. B. O'Neill, the President of the Convention.—The latter gentleman explained at some length the present existing license laws of the State. On the last evening the speakers were Rev. Mr. N. C., Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Charleston, and Lieut. Duryee. All the speeches were excellent, abounding in argument, illustration, and interesting incident. The effects were most happy:—about one hundred individuals signed the pledge, among whom were not a few of great influence.—(Ladies of course.)

The most important subject discussed in the Convention was the License System, or the Aiken Resolutions. Twelve months ago, at the Aiken Convention, resolutions, were passed to petition the Legislature for the privilege being given to each District to withhold or grant license to retailers, by a popular vote of the District. Some petitions were sent up to the Legislature at its last session, but they were regarded like the petitions of our fore-fathers to the British Parliament. The subject was brought before the recent Convention, and after an able and lengthy debate the Aiken Resolutions were sustained without a dissenting voice. The Legislature will be again petitioned by thousands; and the prospect is, that South Carolina, like New York, will soon stand "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, from the curses of liquor selling."

The effects of this meeting were happy in a high degree, and the influence will long be felt, and the scenes of the Convention remembered with pleasure by those present.

A Committee was appointed, of whom Rev. Mr. Barwell was chairman, to prepare an address to the Clergy of the different denominations in the State, on the importance of arousing the people of their charges to a sense of their duty in furthering the Temperance Reformation.

From the Washington Union. NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Howison, who arrived in this city on Thursday, for files of the "Californian" and "The Oregon Spectator." The former is published at Monterey by Messrs. Colton and Sample; the latter by Mr. George L. Curry, at Oregon City. They are both upon a small scale, but still they constitute *multum in parvo*. The "Spectator" is the largest and neatest sheet, and bears as its motto the celebrated line of Bishop Berkeley, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The "Californian" has adopted as its flag motto, "The world is governed too much." Our file of "The Californian" comes down to the 13th March—that of "The Spectator" to December 10th. We shall receive intelligence with much greater rapidity and in much shorter time, from this "far west" when the canal or rail road across the isthmus of Tehuantepec shall have brought New Orleans, and Monterey, and Oregon City, nearer together. In this enterprising age, that noble work cannot be much longer delayed.

We must lay over our Oregon papers till next week. Meantime we dedicate the space we have to spare in this evening's "Union" to a few extracts from "The Californian":
[From the Californian, January 23.]
Arrival of the U. S. Ship Independence.—This noble sloop, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, came to anchor in our harbor on Friday evening last. She sailed from Boston on the 29th of August, arrived at Rio de Janeiro in 53 days, remained there 9 days arrived at Valparaiso in 30 days, remained there 7 days, and arrived here in 40 days. This is splendid sailing, but the Independence is one of the fastest ships in our service, as well as the most powerful. We welcome her to our waters, and recognise among her officers some of the choice spirits of the navy. Commodore Shubrick, in virtue of his rank, takes command of all the naval and land forces here.

[From the same, February 6.]
The Lexington.—We had space in our last only to mention the arrival of the U. S. ship Lexington, in command of Lt. Baily. Capt. Tompkins, with his company and field train of artillery, came out in her. He has since taken up his post at Fort Mervine, and given to the fortification quite a military aspect. His company is composed of hale, resolute men.
Lieut. Henry W. Hallock, of the U. S. engineer corps, has also come out in the Lexington. He is instructed with the erection of permanent fortifications at the most important points on the seaboard. He is well provided with shovels, spades, pick-axes, ploughs, and all the implements used in the construction of fortifications, and brings also with him a saw-mill and grist-mill.

The Lexington, we understand, is laden with heavy battery guns, 24-pounders, mortars, shot, shells, muskets, pistols, swords, fixed ammunition, several hundred barrels of powder, &c.
Three other transports from New York are shortly expected with Col. Stevenson's regiment, consisting of about 1,000 men. This, with General Kearny's column, on

their march by the Santa Fe route, will make a large force sufficient to secure California as a territory of the United States.
Fortification.—It is believed that a fortification will be commenced at the Bay of San Francisco as soon as the weather moderates in the spring. It is the most important point on the coast, as it must continue to be the resting place for the whalers, and a navy yard and arsenal will be eventually located on the bay. The Straits of Carquinez is a point admirably adapted for both. There is an abundance of timber up the Sacramento, and water power for any amount of machinery.

[From the same, February 20.]
GENERAL ORDER.

To all whom it may concern: The undersigned commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean in virtue of authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration the interruption caused to the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitants of California by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs, for the space of six months from the 1st of said month of March to the 1st of the month of September next—the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge or duty, viz: beef, pork, bread, flour, butter, cheese, sugar and rice.
Done on board the United States ship Independence, harbor of Monterey, 11th of February, 1847.
W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

From the same, March 6.
NOTIFICATION.

The "blockade of all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets and inlets on the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego," declared by Commodore Stockton, of the navy of the United States, on the 19th day of August last, is hereby annulled.

In virtue of authority from the President of the United States, I do hereby declare the ports of Mazatlan and Guymas on the west coast of Mexico, to be in a state of blockade; and, with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force shall be stationed before the blockade ports at as early a period as practicable.

Neutral vessels lying in either of the blockade ports will be permitted to retire within twenty days from and after the commencement of the blockade.

JAMES BIDDLE.
Commanding the U. S. squadron in the Pacific.

From the same, March 13.
Our last paper was entirely filled up with public documents of the first importance to the people of California. The establishment of a civil government at this time will have a most salutary effect. Whatever difficulties may have occurred during the military occupation, it will be the first care of the new governor to have them satisfactorily adjusted.

If we may judge from the tone of the proclamation, it will be the determined purpose of General Kearny to have proper civil magistrates appointed in the districts, to make such rules as will be most likely to secure the most ample justice to all, and to establish the government on such a basis as will secure the confidence of all, and unite the "native and the foreigner" as one people in feeling.

From the policy which has already been pursued, and the principles laid down by the present authorities, we may, with the most entire confidence, expect that peace and tranquility will soon bring in their train prosperity and happiness. The sunny land of California requires nothing but just laws, and a proper enforcement of them, even with her mixed population to produce a fair development of her immense resources, and make it one of the most desirable portions of the western continent.

Commodore Biddle's notification of the blockade is a short, well-written document. Its object is to carry out the principles so long contended for by the government of the United States, that "it is wrong to declare a port blockaded unless there is an adequate force at hand to enforce it." There can be no doubt but at the time that Commodore Stockton declared all the ports of the west coast of Mexico in a state of blockade, he was satisfied that his troubles in California were at an end. If such had been the fact, he would have had naval force sufficient to have enforced the blockade of all the coast described in his notification. The amount of trade on the Pacific coast of Mexico considered, it would take but a small squadron effectually to guard the whole coast. Mexico has not armed vessels enough in the Pacific to break up a blockade, even of one sloop-of-war.

From Constantinople.—The Baltimore American of the 21st ult. says:

"It is gratifying to learn by the late accounts from Constantinople, that by the frank and manly conduct of our Minister resident, the Hon. Dabney S. Carr, the United States are held in marked and high estimation by the Ottoman Government. On a recent occasion the Grand Vizier gave Mr. Carr a magnificent entertainment, by order of the Sultan. The minister's untiring exertions to secure the commerce and the citizens of his country from vexation or oppression, have been crowned with success. And not less fortunate have been his efforts to protect the various religious missions and their agents, and families, from the oppression of the Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. Indeed it would seem that every application of our Minister to the Court to which he is accredited, has been received with distinguished consideration and favor. Such diplomatic agents are alike honorable and valuable to our country. They never compromise its dignity, but no the contrary maintain it by their courtesy, republican bearing, and firmness of purpose.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, dated Charlotte, N. C., July 20th, 1847:

"We are going ahead on the subject of our Railroad with every prospect of success. We are highly pleased with the Majority

report respecting the two Routers spoken of, and consider it an able and interesting document. We hope to raise in this county alone \$150,000. We have the best prospect of a corn crop up to this time that we have had for several years; but the cotton crop is by no means so promising, having had too much rain."—*Char. Cour.*

Execution of Starke.—Reuben S. Starke, who was convicted of the murder of his wife and children, at our last Court, was executed on Friday last. He addressed a few remarks to the persons, who had assembled to see him hung, confessing his guilt, and warning them against the evils of intemperance, which, as he said had caused his ruin.—*Sunster Banner July 21.*

Rail Road Accident.—A report was current this morning that an accident had occurred on the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Rail Road, by which several lives were lost. On inquiry we have learned that though some fifteen persons were injured, mostly blacks, only three (one white and two black men) were considered in a dangerous state when the last passenger train left. It appears that the first up train of yesterday came in collision with the second down train, which contained a number of workmen employed on the Camden branch; and that the accident occurred at the 105 miles station, three miles from Gadsden.

These are all the particulars we have been able to glean. The President left this morning to inquire into the course of the casualty.—*Even. News, 24th ult.*

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. July 12.

Outrage at Niagara Falls.—A most disgraceful scene was enacted at Niagara Falls on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by violence and bloodshed. A Mr. Stephens, of Alabama, had been stopping at the Eagle Hotel, accompanied by his wife and a female slave. After he had got seated in the cars about leaving for Lockport, between twenty and thirty colored persons, as had been previously arranged among themselves, rushed to the cars and attempted to take by force the object of their sympathies—some throwing obstructions on the track while others mounted the cars. They were resisted by the conductor, engineer and others.

A general melee ensued—stones and bricks were freely used, by which a number were severely injured, when the train finally got under way. There was a good deal of excitement during the afternoon but no open outbreak. In the evening a demonstration was made by some of the baser sort upon a building occupied by a number of blacks who discharged two pistols at the assailants without material injury, and then made their escape. After this the attack upon the building was renewed with redoubled fury and it was immediately razed to the ground. The affair was to undergo a legal investigation to-day.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this village, on the 25th ult., MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of E. B. and Mary E. Presley, aged three years ten months and eleven days.

Sweet little Louisa, thou art gone to rest, In Heaven to be forever blessed,
Taken from a world of trouble and care, And in eternity, joy and happiness to share.

A Barbecue
Will take place at Mr. H. C. TURNER'S Spring, on Friday the 13th instant, to which a general invitation is given.
J. 28

IMPORTANT!—ASTHMA CURED!!
PUTNAM, Ohio, May 18, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Doctor Helmbeck has used some eight or ten bottles of your *Expectorant*, and has found decided benefit.—His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence and it to his friends, has induced him to become a patient in your medicine, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved.

POTTS & GRAHAM.
Wes. London, 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.
ADRIAN ELY.
R. S. ROBERTS is Dr. D. Jayne's only Agent at Edgefield C. H.
J. 28

Although I have declined attending to a Ware House, I still continue the **Commission Business** in this place; and have safe and convenient storage room for GOODS to be RECEIVED and FORWARDED, **Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.**
Cotton consigned to me will be stored on the most advantageous terms or sold on arrival, as may be directed.

Consignments of Cotton and other Produce, of Merchandise to be forwarded, and Orders for the purchase of Goods respectfully solicited.
J. F. GRIFFIN.
Hamburg, July 21, 1847.
Jm 27

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.
BY JOHN HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Edgefield District:

Whereas Jas. J. Wilson and Elizabeth Glover, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Wiley Glover, 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 before me, at our next Ordinary's Court before me, on the 16th day of August inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this the 3rd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.
August 4. 21 28

Sons of Temperance.

REGULAR Meeting of Washington Division No. 7. will be held on Tuesday Evening next, in the Free Mason's Hall, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the W. P.
JAS. B. SULLIVAN, R. S.
aug 4. 11 28

ANOTHER CASE OF NEURALGIA

CURED BY ROWARD'S MAGIC LOTION!!!
Mr. J. T. Rowland—Sir—Several weeks since, a daughter of mine about nine years old, was attacked with the most excruciating pains in her hands, limbs and various parts of the body. For several days she was almost frantic from pain, uttering cries and shrieks continually! A burning fever coming on, it seemed almost impossible that she could live. When in this condition and not having closed her eyes for 36 hours, a friend of yours called and applied your celebrated MAGIC LOTION, and in less than five minutes the pain was entirely removed! A few hours after the pains returned in some measure, but yielded as at first, almost instantly to the Lotion, and contrary to my expectations, my child recovered and is now in good health.

Yours, truly,
MARY YOUNG.
Mario's Lane, below Queen, between Fifth and Sixth. Philadelphia, March 26, 1846.
Sold wholesale and retail by
JOSEPH T. ROWLAND,
No. 376 Market street, Philadelphia.
For sale by R. S. ROBERTS, Edgefield Court House, S. C.,
aug 4. 3t 28

Dr. Brandreth's Pills!

BRANDRETH'S PILLS RELIABLE.
Let no one suppose that the Brandreth's Pills are not always the same. They are. They can never be otherwise. The principles upon which they are made are so unerring, that a million pounds could be made per day without the most remote possibility of a mistake occurring. Get the genuine, that is all, and the medicine will give you full satisfaction.

When the blood is in an unusual condition, it is as ready for infection, as land ploughed and harrowed to receive the allotted grain. Those who are wise, will therefore commence the purification of their blood without delay; and those who are already attacked with sick, ness should do the same.

Ladies should use Brandreth's Pills frequently. They will ensure them from severe sickness of the stomach, and, generally speaking, entirely prevent it. The Brandreth's Pills are harmless. They increase the powers of life; they do not depress them. In females, we find them to secure that state of health which every mother wishes to enjoy. In convalescence, so often prevalent at an interesting period, the Brandreth's Pills are a safe and effectual remedy.

There is no medicine so safe as this, it is more easy than castor oil, and is now generally used by numerous ladies through their confinement. Dr. Brandreth can refer to many of our first physicians who recommend his pills to their patients, to the exclusion of all other purgatives, and the pills being composed entirely of herbs or vegetable matter, purify the blood, and carry off the corrupt humors of the body, in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

Remember, Druggists are not permitted to sell my Pills—if you purchase of them you will obtain a counterfeit. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
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 Court House, KENNER & THAYER, Hamburg, and SAYLEY'S Store, Meeting street.

Every Agent having the genuine has a certificate of Agency, signed by the Doctor himself.
aug 4. 1m 28

CARD.

THE undersigned having made the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to furnish Coffins of every description, at the shortest notice, and will give this branch of his business his personal attention. He has also now finished, a new and elegant Hearse, which will be in readiness at any time, to attend Funerals. His charges will be reasonable and accommodating.
A. BUSHNELL.
Edgefield C. H. July 28 tr 27

NEW GOODS!

NO. 1 MACKAREL,
Pickled Shad,
Pickled Herring,
Table Salt in Boxes,
Lard Oil,
50 cts. Saltpetre of Quinine,
Black Pepper,
Rice Ginger,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Falnstock's Vermifuge,
Dead Shot do.
McAllister's Ointment,
White Wine Vinegar,
For sale by
R. S. ROBERTS,
July 28 tr 27

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of David T. Boswell, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them, properly attested.
GEORGE BOSWELL,
Administrator.
4t 27

BUSINESS MEN, PLEASE CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING!!

I AM now collecting the Accounts due a few editors in Augusta, Hamburg and Edgefield District, S. C. The labor is large, but the profits are small. I wish to engage a larger business, by blending the accounts of other men. Will Editors, Merchants, Mechanics and Professional men encourage me by trusting to my care what business of this sort they may have on hand, either now or in the approaching fall. While I have some experience in the school of adversity, I have some also, in that business, and trust to be able to do well for those who favor my request.
Those who wish can send their orders to me at Hamburg, S. C.
JAMES M. THOMAS,
July 28. 2t 27

WANTED

BY the subscriber, for which the highest price will be paid
25 bushels Sun Flower SEED,
25 do Palms Christi
J. D. TIBBETTS,
July 21. 4t 26

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the estate of John Gitty, dec'd., are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for payment, properly attested.
HENRY M. SPIKES,
July 14. 4t 25

NOTICE.

ANY persons wishing PIANNO'S TUNED can be attended to, by applying to Mr. AARON A. Clark, Edgefield C. H., by letter or otherwise.
July 7. 4t 24