

Every one. I thought him very successful in the frank and lucid statement of facts in consecutive order, and in the reasonable and persuasive inferences, which he drew from them in relation to the transcendent importance of this great work, to this mountain region. He commended the respectful attention of his audience, and his address was evidently well received, but I had no means of judging of its effect upon their purses, as the meeting did no more than appoint committees to obtain subscriptions of stock. The completion of these two great works will draw out the slumbering energies of these sons of the mountains and develop the vast resources, which have lain almost dormant for half a century and ultimately impart such benefits as will make this portion of North Carolina the most flourishing and desirable of any in the State. I met with an incident yesterday, which exhibits in a forcible point of view, the present condition and character of these mountain denizens. During a morning's excursion for exercise, I met a young man on foot, on his way to this watering place with a small vessel of butter for sale, containing as I conjectured about three pounds. On my return I encountered the same young man on a different road, directing his steps to the village of Asheville, as the last resort for the sale of his butter, having failed to dispose of it to our landlord Col. Deavor; and he had taken a road, leading over a free bridge of six and a half miles distance, instead of the direct one, only four miles and a half in extent—but which passed over a toll bridge, and all for the purpose of avoiding a five cents toll for his passage. Thus you will perceive that this young mountaineer had the resolution to encounter the fatigue of a walk of six miles and a half to Asheville, in addition to one of three miles before reaching Colonel Deavor's, to sell three pounds of butter, for which he was allowed not more than 8 or 10 cents per pound, so that in reality he subjected himself to a laborious walk of thirteen miles to and from Asheville, for something like twenty-five cents, in which the larger portion of the day must have been consumed. Is not this occurrence a more powerful argument in favor of the projected Railroads than all the arguments of syllogistic reasoning? How greatly enhanced in value would become the labour of this young man, if he had a convenient and sure market for his products and what encouraging inducements would be offered for the exercise of industry. These two roads are destined in process of time to afford convenient markets for all the productions of these mountains, such as butter, cheese, tallow, potatoes, cabbage, lard, flour and bacon, and I trust that I shall see the day when Columbia, Augusta and Hamburg, and all the middle counties and districts in North and South Carolina and Georgia, will be supplied with these articles from the mountains when our dependence on the north shall forever cease. In conclusion, allow me to enquire, what progress has been made towards securing the railroad from Aiken to Edgefield. It is confidently believed, in all quarters, that you will succeed in the construction of this road, and in fact it is supposed to be placed beyond the contingency of failure, by the subscriptions of stock already received. Its vast importance to the district strikes every one as so obvious, that not a doubt of success is entertained, unless indeed, as they say, the citizens shall prove recreant to their own interests and high obligations of duty. I assure it will operate as a burning shame and lasting disgrace to the district, if this enterprise be suffered to fail for the want of public spirit or of union and harmony to carry it through to completion. Yours, G. W. B.

For the Advertiser.
MR. EDITOR:—In my rambles among the mountains of South and North Carolina, I have seen and heard several things, of such interest as move me to communicate them to you. It is unnecessary to mention that the corn-crop is very fine throughout the upper districts of South Carolina, and that the cotton crop produces a tolerable yield, better than could have been anticipated after so unfavorable a spring and summer. The corn crop in many parts of the upper country is unusually abundant. I heard a gentleman of prominence, in the community in which he resides, state, in a public address, that the surplus corn, in the district of Anderson alone, would amount to no less than 500,000 bushels, the present year. If this statement be true, (and from the present prospect of the crop, I have no reason to doubt it), and if the other districts of the upper portions of the State should not fall short in this particular product, it becomes, at this period, a very interesting fact. The effective force, then, in this part of the State is capable, with suitable seasons, of producing a supply far beyond its economical consumption. How will this annual surplus be disposed of in such manner as to remunerate the laborer for his industry? This is a question of vast importance to the progressive prosperity of the State, and particularly of that portion of the State recently situated from export and consumption. In all the upper districts of South Carolina, there is already a great disproportion between the powers of production and the facilities of conveying to markets, the fruits of the productive labor now employed. Now one of two effects must result from this condition of things. Either markets must be supplied, for the purchase of the surplus production of the country, or surplus industry, left without the necessary encouragement, will degenerate into idleness, and thus be lost to the country; for it cannot be diverted to other industrial pursuits at present. That industry should grow idle through want of encouragement, is a result sincerely to be deprecated, and, we think, not at all to be looked for in the present age.

It is manifest to the slightest observation, that a region of country, endowed with the great natural advantages for the production of the several varieties of grain, which the upper portion of South Carolina enjoys, cannot be crippled in its energies for want of outlets for the products of the industry of its inhabitants. The activity of the people will not suffer their vendible productions to diminish in quantity. The minds of the people will be, and even now are, beginning to be awakened throughout the whole country to the importance of this subject. It is obvious to them that their prosperity must be checked, if not finally

prostrated; unless they open suitable channels for the transportation of the productions of their soil. It is therefore the stress of circumstances which drives them to the construction of Rail Roads. Industry, if I may be allowed the expression, is in excess in the upper country, and must either be diminished, or a suitable provision made for the disposition of its products. The latter will be the result; the growing ardor of the people, every where perceptible, in relation to the Rail Road from Greenville to Columbia most certainly indicates this event. Now, Mr. Editor, it is very interesting to observe the peculiar manner in which the minds of a whole people are made to feel a common interest in an enterprise calculated to promote the common welfare, and to add to them to a higher degree of political as well as commercial greatness. In almost every section of the upper districts of the State, the great mass of the people seem to be yielding to the conviction, that something ought to be done, in order to enable them to transport their productions to foreign consumers. And the end of this general impression will be, without doubt, the construction of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road. But Mr. Editor, you may wish to know how the people are getting on at the Springs: I can only say, that for several days past, it has been rainy and cold, and the people looked sad and long faced; but this morning the king of day rose in more than usual splendour, the misty clouds, which hung upon the mountain-tops, rose up and for a time rested in the higher air, and then gracefully bidding us adieu—floated off into the distant horizon, leaving us to contemplate one of the most beautiful scenes ever presented to the human eye.

RAMBLER AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.
Sulphur Springs, N. C.
August 25th, 1847.

PUBLIC MEETING AT EDGEFIELD COURT HOUSE.

According to previous notice given in the Advertiser, a large number of the citizens of this District, met in the Court House, when on motion the Hon. N. L. GRIFFIN, was called to the chair, and W. W. ADAMS and Geo. A. ADDISON, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman then in a few brief and pertinent remarks explained the object of the meeting, after which F. H. WARDLAW, Esq., moved that a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the chair, to prepare a report and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman then appointed F. H. WARDLAW, Daniel Holland, Benjamin C. Yancey, A. B. Addison, Oliver Towles, Authur Simkins, J. P. Carroll, Charles Hammond, M. Gray, Geo. Boswell, J. B. Holmes, Abram Jones, Tilman Watson, James Sheppard, James Tompkins, Wyatt-Holmes, L. H. Mundy, John O. Nicholson, Albert J. Rambo, Henry H. Hill and Julius Day. The Committee then retired, and Col. A. P. Aldrich, of Burwell, who was present, by request, was called on to address the meeting, and responded in a very able and eloquent manner, in a detail of interesting facts, showing the union of the abolitionists, and the ultimate object of the WILMOT PROVISIO.

The Committee of twenty-one, through their Chairman, then submitted the following Report and Resolutions.

Within the last few months, there has been exhibited, among the non-slaveholding States of this confederacy a settled hostility to the institutions of the slaveholding States, well calculated to alarm them for their safety and security, and to arrest the serious attention of patriotic citizens, from every section of the country, who feel a sincere desire for the harmony of the States and the stability of the UNION. This sentiment of hostility has not been confined, as for a long time it seemed to be, to the violent expressions of irresponsible popular meetings, for the single, but wicked purpose of agitation, nor to the free and offensive publications from presses established by blind and restless fanatics. It has assumed a more deliberate and determined form, evincing the design of sovereign commonwealths, and of Congress itself, to interfere with the institution of slavery as it was recognized and secured under the guarantees of the federal compact, or as it has been, for a long time allowed to exist under amicable compromises, that were thought, at the time they were entered into, to be sacred and inviolable.

Ten sovereign States, in the space of one month, and in rapid succession, sent to Congress, through their Senators and Representatives, resolutions of one uniform and apparently concerted import, to wit: stigmatizing slavery as a sin and a blighting political evil, and urging upon Congress the duty of arresting its progress, by excluding the slaveholding community from all participation in the occupation and enjoyment of the public domain, hereafter to be acquired by treaty or otherwise.

These resolutions, were no doubt in some measure, suggested by the Wilmot Proviso, as it is termed, and are to be regarded as solemn approvals of its policy. The proposition involved in that proviso, is nothing more or less than this, that all the territory that may be acquired under a treaty with Mexico, and which it is assumed will be acquired at the termination of the war, is to be set apart for the use and settlement of the non-slaveholding portion of the confederacy, to the exclusion of the South. In other terms, that territory that shall be obtained by joint exertions and contributions, is to be parcelled off to one set of inhabitants to the exclusion of another class. This discrimination evinces a preference for one class by pre-supposing the degradation of the other. How has Congress met the proposition? The fact that it has received the sanction of one branch of the Federal Legislature by a settled majority who are likely to persevere in their determination, is a fearful answer to the question. It is a distinct and alarming advertisement of coming events. These are not the only evidences of a growing hostility to southern institutions. Pennsylvania has, by a statute, deprived owners of Slaves, within the limits of her territory of all the advantages of one of the articles of the Federal Constitution. It is expressly provided in that instrument that a person held to service in one State escaping into another State,

"shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service may be due." The indisputable implication of this provision is, that when a runaway slave shall make his escape into another state, the authorities of such state shall afford the ordinary facilities for the apprehension of the fugitive. Indeed the word "deliver" expresses as much. Such seems to have been the uniform understanding on the subject. Good faith, or at least a show of good faith, has heretofore been observed, with this single exception. But in violation of all the obligations of the Constitution, Pennsylvania has passed an act making it criminal, for any of her law officers to assist an owner in the apprehension of his slave escaping from service. The consequence is, that if the owner attempt to reclaim his slave, all must be at the hazard of his life. In such an attempt, one gentleman has recently fallen a victim to the violence of a murderous mob. These are acts and proceedings not to be mistaken as to their aim. They are authoritative declarations of war on the institutions of the South.

Abolitionists now publish, at Washington City, with boldness and ability, a Newspaper said to be sustained by large and permanent contributions of money. This organ, of a strong party opposed to slavery, serves the purpose of controlling the movements of another class, who are opposed to the political power, of slaveholders. This paper holds up for consumption, as well the public men of the South, who may dare to vindicate the rights of slaveholders, as the statesmen of the North, who may manifest any scruples upon the propriety or constitutional competency of interfering with the institution of slavery. Formerly, the movements and conduct of the Abolitionists could be treated by statesmen, of all sections, with neglect or contempt. It is not so now. In the non-slaveholding States, no public man can be found, no matter what may be his opinions, who can lift himself above the influence of this increasing, and perhaps controlling power. The obvious tendency and avowed design of the sentiments and measures referred to, are to give to the non-slaveholding States unlimited progression in the acquisition of territory, and increase of political power, whilst the slaveholding portion of the confederacy is to remain stationary, until a doomed ruin, deliberately devised and prepared, shall burst upon them without the power of resistance.

It is to subject one body in a fixed and quiet position, to the collision of a stronger body, put in accelerated motion against it. It is subjecting the fate of slaveholders to the insulting interference and hostile aggression of those, who, having the feelings of jealous rivals, assume the office of arrogant guardians. Whatever may be the opinion of the slaveholding States, now or hereafter, concerning the policy of holding slaves, they will have no discretion left, but will be reduced to the condition of abandoning the use of their property, or holding it in ignominious subservency to the dictation of others. In effect they are to be deprived of the freedom of decision in regard to their own rights. And all this is to be effected, through the agency of Congress, that derives its powers from all the States, to be exercised for the joint benefit of all.

Congress has no absolute ownership of the public domain, or exclusive sovereign jurisdiction over it. It has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all places acquired for public purposes, by cession from particular States; but as is specified in immediate connection in the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory belonging to the United States." This gives to Congress no more than the power of a trustee to hold such territory for the joint use of all the owners, with no right to exclude some for the benefit of others, but to hold it for the benefit of such as may choose to settle it for the purpose of self-government under the organization of a State Constitution. Such a discrimination as is contended for, is not only insulting to the feelings of the States, whose rights and privileges are to be abrogated, but is in violation of the pervading spirit of the Constitution itself, which was originally formed by equals and was framed with guarantees for the security and protection of all the parties to it. If the Southern States had never entered into the Federal Union, as confederates, and it would be treason to suppose that they entered into such union except as equal confederates, they would have had a right to enjoy and use their property and peculiar institutions, without the molestation of any power on earth, and could have treated all such interference, as all hostile aggressions should be treated by free and sovereign States.

All the powers not delegated by Congress were as much reserved, as if no union had been formed. Yet it is through Congress we are to be debased and disfranchised of our rights. The derivative government which the States agreed to establish for their greater security of their rights would thus become, indeed it is rapidly becoming, a treacherous vehicle of insult, and a terrible engine of oppression, to some of the sovereign framers. These are supporting a government that is continually devising measures for their ruin. Instead of acting the part of a paternal guardian, the government is about to convert itself into the character of a jealous and partial step-mother, who will exclude one portion of the household from the enjoyment of the common patrimony, by setting it apart for such as have become strong by combination, or favorites by numerical strength.

There are some, and Southern men too, who affect to see no danger in coming events; and who seem to regard it as criminal in those, who may give the alarm of danger. The delusions of party strife may blind their eyes for a time; but the danger is coming, and unless it be arrested or averted, is coming with the certainty of a descending screw. Let the oldest individual look back and see what was the state of public sentiment at the North, thirty, or twenty, or ten years ago, and let him say, from the indications of the times, what it will be ten, twenty, or thirty years hence, and he cannot but realize, with painful anticipation, the progress of dangerous aggression.

In the contests for the Presidency, the lurking dangers of our system will only be developed. They do not always produce

them. What measures have the slaveholding States taken to meet the dangers that are impending over them? Supine indifference seems to have marked their condition; or worse than that, a disposition to look more to party triumphs, than to the real interests of the country. From some cause there has not been that unanimity and concert which the perils of the times would demand. Neighborhood jealousies and sordid party are the signs of degeneracy. They are the precursors of national suicides. As yet there has been but inadequate demonstration of opposition in the South to the threatened violation of her institutions.

Virginia, in a tone and spirit, worthy of the Old Dominion, has passed resolutions in her Legislature worthy of the juncture. She was the strongest of the slave States, when the confederacy was formed, and it well becomes her, to be the first, to proclaim opposition and resistance to violated compacts and compromises. There have been some responses to these resolutions in some popular meetings in Alabama and Georgia; but there has been no common measure of redress for the whole South suggested. We recognize in the Virginia resolutions, the true principles upon which we should rely for the assertion of our rights. And when the whole of the Southern States shall be prepared, with unanimity to maintain these principles at any and every hazard; then our own safety will be secure, and the union preserved. The great object to be attained is union of sentiment and concert of action. This may be done, with only this sacrifice—that politicians, should for a time, think less of party triumph in the election of a President, and more of the salvation of the country. Our adversaries, in their calculations for success, rely upon our divisions, and our want of confidence in each other's movements. Whether they calculate rightly, will be determined in no long period of time, by the development of events. We have no disposition to make a precipitate movement. We desire to see the whole South roused, united and prepared for the worst. We have a sacred regard for the Union, and are prepared to make all proper sacrifices to stand by and maintain it. We warn our Northern brethren against the danger of any longer making it a shield for usurpation and oppression, or of resorting to it as the stronghold of wicked combination.

Sole Survivors.—It is stated in the *Rohway Advocate*, that Dr. Abraham Clark, (just now residing at Kinderhook) and Mr. J. Q. Adams, are the sole survivors of the sons of the men of the Continental Congress of 1776.

White laborers in New York city are getting \$1.50 a day, commencing at 7 A. M., and "knocking off" at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.
More than 750 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Edgefield Rail Road Company having been subscribed, and the first instalment paid in.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, to meet at Edgefield Court House, on Monday the 27th day of September next, to organize the Company, elect a President and Directors, and adopt such further measures as may be deemed proper. The Books for subscriptions will be kept open at the Store of Goode & Sullivan, till the first of October.

C. L. GOODWIN,
S. F. GOODE,
G. A. ADDISON,
Commissioners of the Edgefield Rail Road Co.
aug 18 6t 30

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.
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. 3m 27

Notice.
ROOFING and GUTTERING, for the Village and country, may be obtained upon the shortest notice. All work is warranted.

sept 8 3t 93
H. R. SPANN.

Notice.
BY Order of Brig. Genl. Guyton, an Election for Colonel of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, will take place on the 29th of October next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Sinyler.

The Managers are required to meet on the day following at Longmire's, to declare the Election.

Captains of Companies are charged with the execution of this order according to the requisitions of the Militia Law.

THOS. W. LANHAM,
Lieut. Colonel.
sept 8 8t 33

LOST.
ON MONDAY last, a Green POCKET BOOK, containing some Drawings and Writing in different languages, and a Deed, and a Receipt for the payment of the land mentioned in the deed, which land is situated in the village of Edgefield. Any person having found said Pocket Book, will confer a favor by leaving it with

PETER GOLLY.
sept 8 3t 33

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

Whereas Frank Owensby, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Sarah Owensby, late of the District, aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the 20th day of September next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 6th day of September, 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.
sept. 18 2t 33

proceedings of the meeting be published in the Edgefield Advertiser, and that the other papers in the State requested to copy them.

N. L. GRIFFIN, Chairman.
W. W. ADAMS,
Geo. A. ADDISON, } Sec's.

ANTI-WILMOT PROVISIO RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia.
Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no control directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, over the Institution of Slavery, and that in taking any such control it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions by destroying the internal organization of the sovereignty which formed it.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will this body recognize as binding any enactment of the Federal Government, which has for its object the prohibition of Slavery in any Territory to be acquired either by conquest or treaty, south of the line of Missouri compromise, holding it to be the natural and independent right of each citizen of each and every State of the confederacy, to reside with his property, of whatever description in any Territory which may be acquired by the arms of the United States or yielded by treaty with any foreign power.

Resolved, That this Assembly holds it to be the duty of every man in every section of this confederacy if the Union is dear to him, to oppose the passage of any law, for whatever purpose, by which Territory to be acquired may be subject to such a restriction.

Resolved, That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by the House of Representatives of the United States makes it the duty of every slaveholding State and the citizens thereof, as they value their dearest privileges, their sovereignty, their independence and their rights of property, to take firm, united and concerted action in this emergency.

The late Henry Erskine, happening to dine in company with a very talkative lady, felt much annoyed with her clatter, and being asked to help her to tongue, replied: "With pleasure madam; and I presume I may send you the tip of it, as there seems to be no end to yours."

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JOHN HILL, O. E. D.
sept. 18 2t 33

Sons of Temperance.
A 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.
sept 8 1t 33

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the old firm of Pressley & Bryan, either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and settle up. We are compelled to bring the business to a close.

E. B. PRESLEY,
B. C. BRYAN.
September 7, 1847. 1t 33

Notice.
ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Charles G. Garrett, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment and, those having demands against said estate are requested to present them for payment promptly attended.

F. H. ELAM, Adm'r.
sept 8 3m 33

DR. JOEL BRANHAM'S LIVER & DYSPETIC MEDICINE.

Offering this valuable Medicine to the people of S. Carolina for the relief and cure of many diseases incident to a Southern climate. I do not claim for it infallibility; neither do I say it will cure all diseases. But in **CHRONIC LIVER AFFECTIONS AND DYSPESIA.**

I can confidently advise and recommend its use, from my personal observation and use of the article in my own practice. This article is favorably received wherever it has been used. I am allowed to refer to Mr. George Heard of Troup, Mr. John Warren of Columbus, Mr. McAffie of Cobb, Mr. Ashbury Hull of Athens, Mr. William D. Terrell of Putnam, Rev. Dr. John E. Dawson of Lagrange; to which a great number of names might be added, who bear their testimony to its value.

Habitual costiveness is found very frequently connected with feeble constitutions, and persons of sedentary habits, which often exert a very unfavorable influence upon the general health of the subject; and is particularly manifested by a restless and desponding state of the mind, irregular if not a loss of appetite. For this condition of the system, this article is confidently recommended with the positive assurance that if the dose is properly adjusted, so as not to move the bowels too actively, relief may be relied on, without any, even the least of the unpleasant consequences, resulting from the use of the common purging medicines usually resorted to. This article will be found to act as a pleasant cordial and tonic, restoring the appetite, and at the same time fulfilling every indication that the common purging medicines are designed to effect.

There are some constitutions liable to regular attacks of Bilious fever almost every fall; to such, I recommend the use of this Medicine, beginning at least by the middle of May, or first of June.

Many persons whose Digestive organs are feeble, often experience a sense of fullness, weight, and oppression, about the stomach after eating—in such cases a dose of this medicine will often afford immediate relief.

Pregnant women often suffer from heart burn and costiveness, they may use the article without the least danger and with great benefit. In sick or nervous head-ache, it is a most valuable medicine.

I could append a long list of certificates, but forbear, preferring to rely on the virtues of the medicine to sustain itself. The medicine is a gentle and certain cathartic, tonic and anodyne.

JOEL BRANHAM.

Eatonton, Georgia.
For sale by Robert Anderson, Liberty Hill, Chestnut & Seale, Duntonsville, Charles Freeman, Cairo P. O., and

J. D. TIBBETTS,
Edgefield C. H.
sept 8 1y 33

RYE FOR SALE.
40 Bushels RYE SEED, of best quality for sale by the subscribers.

G. L. & E. PENN.
sept 1 1t 32

Fair Warning!
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned in the neighborhood of Duntonsville, by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle them, as longer indulgence will not be given; consequently, all who wish to save cost and trouble, had better make the necessary arrangements at once.

W. B. GRIFFIN.
Winter Seat, Aug. 30, 1847.
september 1 1m 32

Walker & Bradford, Warehouse & Commission Merchants—Hamburg, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they still continue the WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION BUSINESS at their old stand, known as the Water-Proof Warehouse; where they will devote their personal attention, to all business entrusted to their care.

Their rates for selling and storing of Cotton or other produce, receiving and forwarding Merchandise are the same as heretofore.

Orders for Supplies will be promptly executed at the lowest market price.

Thankful for past patronage so liberally bestowed on us we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WALKER & BRADFORD,
Hamburg, August 27, 1847. 3m 32

Mr. & Mrs. Hassell's, BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS School for YOUNG LADIES will be re-opened, in the large and commodious building opposite the Episcopal Church, on the second Monday in November next.

—gratis—via QUARTER.

Board, including all items, \$50 00
Instruction in Spelling and Reading, 8 00
The above with Writing and Arithmetic, 10 00
The above with Grammar, Geography and History, 12 00
The above with higher branches, 15 00
Piano and Guitar, each, 20 00
Harp, 20 00
Use of Piano and Guitar, 2 00
Use of the Harp, 5 00
French, German, Latin, each, 15 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
Competent Teachers in each of the above studies are engaged. Madame FENEGAS, from Charleston, will give a course of Dancing Lessons during the months of November and December, terms \$12 00.

Mrs. HASSELL gives every day, a Lesson in Vocal Music, free of charge.

The Young Ladies' rooms will be supplied with fire. Parlor boarders can be admitted. All payment in advance from the time of admittance, but none for less than one quarter.

The Hon. A. P. Butler, Chancellor Harper, Professor Laborde, of the South Carolina College, and Mrs. M. C. Izard, of Columbia, who had the confidence to send their daughters during the last two years to Mrs. Hassell; have been kind enough to allow their names to be given as references.

September 1 10t 32
The Pendleton Messenger will please copy