"Coming, as the Resolutions do, from the district represented by the Bon. Mr Toombs, they present evidence, gratifying evidence, that the labors of Mr. Smythe, of the Augusta Republic, are beginning to tell. They furnish testimony to the fact, that the Whigs of Georgia are disposed no longer to depend upon the Exccutive. Veto, and are in future look to the people-to the action of a united people -for the prevention of wrong, and the redress of wrong."

· A single exception has been taken to the Resolutions by the Georgian-that they include Oregon. We trust, however, that this will not interfere with the harmonious action of the Legislature. The declara-Tion, as it stands, will only be considered as affirming the want of constitutional power in Congress to enact a provision like that which was attached to the Oregon bill; and we do not believe that any portion of the Southern Democrats will admit such power. We do not see that any evil can come of adopting the Resolutions as they stand. We join with the Georgian in giving to them "our hearty concurrence."

Whereas, the people of the non slaveholding States have commenced, and are apparently persisting in a system of encroachment upon the Constitution and the rights of a portion of the people of this Confederacy, which is alike unjust and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of our cherished Union-

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly convened, That the Government of the United States is one of limited powers and cannot rightfully exercise any authority not conferred by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Constitution grants no power to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into any Territory belonging to the United States.

Resolved, That the several States of the Union acceded to the Confederacy upon terms of perfect equality, and that the rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution, belong alike to the people of each State.

Resolved, That any and all territory acquired by the United States, whether by discovery, purchase, or conquest, belongs in common to the people of each State, and thither the people of each and every State, have a common right to imigrate with any properly they may possess; and any restriction upon this right which will operate in favor of the people of one section to the exclusion of those of another, is unjust, toppressive and unwarranted by the

Resolved, That slaves are recognised by the Constitution as property, and that the Wilmot Proviso, whether applied to Oregon, California, New Mexico or Territory bereafter to be acquired, is unconstitution and should meet with the determined oprights are thereby affected.

Resolved, That Congress has no power, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the refusal on the part of the non-slaveholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves, who have escaped into such States, upon proper demand being made therefor, is a plain and palpable violation of the latter of the Constitution,

Resolved. That in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the continued refusal on the of permanent interest. part of non-slaveholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves, as provided for by the Constitution, it will become the immediate and imperative duty of the people of this State to meet in Convention to take into consideration the mode and measure

Resolved, That the people of Georgia short of a persistance in the present system of encroachment upon our rights by the non-slaveholding States, can induce us to contemplate that possibility of a dis-

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators Legislatures of the several States, and to the President of the United States.

GEN. TATLOR AND J. M. BOTTS .- It appears that those gentlemen met the other day at the Baltimore Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show. A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the follow- for the past and security for the future! ing anecdote, which occurred at Barnum's

"Mr. Botts said : 'General, I opposed your nomination because Henry Clay was my first choice for the Presidency.' 1 plied the General, but you kept telling the and not fit for the Presidency, which may be very true, but I don't think you should let every body, know it!' The good natured quizzical manner in which the reply was given, caused a shot of laughter from those who happened to hear it.'

KENTUCKY CONVENTION-JUDICIARY. -The Kentucky Constitutional Conven tion has arrived at some practial results in relation to the Judiciary. The organization of the Court of Appeals is to be as fullows:

1. The Court of Appeals is to consist of four Judges, elected by the peoplethree to constitute a quorum.

2. The four Judges to be elected in four Districts, one in each, and to serve for eight years. Of those first elected, one 18 to go out in two years, one in four, one in six, and one in eight years, to be determined by lot.

3. The Judges to be removable by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly for any offence not impeachable.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1849. Advertisements omitted in this, will cer tainly appear conspicuously in our nextissue.

We must beg leave respectfully to decline publishing the communication of " ALA-BAMA." We will be happy to hear from the writer on almost any other subject.

We are requested to say, that Mr. J. G. Bowman, (who was prevented from indisposition, in filling his appointment last evening,) will deliver an Address on Temperance, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst., at the Methodist Church. The citizens of the Village and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

IT Lieut. F. W. SELLECK, has been elected Ordinary for Abbeville District.

DR A. G. MACKEY. of Charleston, says the Conrier, has received the appointment of Un.ted States Consul to Venice.

The Citizens of Charleston Neck, opose annexation to the City. A committee of highly respectable gentlemen on the Neck have drawn up and published a report on the subject in which they urge strong and serious objections to the contemplated project of annexation!

IN MR. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, who, it will be recollected, refused to sign the Southern Address, is a candidate for the next Speaker of the Congress House of Representatives.

135 The Democrats have carried the day in Mississippi, by large majorities. Gen. Quit-MAN, has been elected Governor by a majority of 8,000. The Democratic party has also returned all four Congressmen.

Louisiana has also elected a democratic Governor-Mr. WALKER.

The Whig party of New York, in the recent State elections has been triumphant, by means, it is said, of the "free negro vote!" Have Southern Whigs, therefore any more to hope from their Northern brethren, than Southern Democrats from theirs?

Augusta Advertisements,

We call the attention of our renders who are n the habit of visiting Augusta, to trade, to the Advertisements of Mr. Wm. H. CRANE, and Messis, T. Brennan & Co.

We doubt not from our own knowledge of the two Houses, that good and cheap bargains can be obtained from them. At any rate call and see for yourselves, before purchasing else-

Scott's Campaign in Mexico.

We have received a copy of this Book, recently published in Charleston, from the pon of H. JUDGE MOORE, of the Palmetto Regiment From the hasty glance we have as yet been able to give it, we can confidently say to our readers. that they will find it highly entertaining, if they take an interest in the subject of which it treats. Mr. Moore, was an eye witness to most of the scenes he describes, and from personal knowledge, we think he has delineated them with and and intolerable outrage upon Southern faithfulness and candor. We regret, however, Southern friends in their spirited move, and that Mr. Moore did not confine himself to a history of the Palmetto Regiment, as, among of the Campaign, his book is less likely to be

• Freesoil in California.
The freesoil principle has been recently carried by the people of California in a sort of Convention-to the great delight, it seems, of the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel! But we look upon the proceeding as a mockery and a entertain an ardent feeling of devotion to farce. Who are the people of California that the Union of these States, and that nothing have thus spoken in Convention? They amount in all, perhaps, to about 35,000; of which only 10,000 are said to be Americans-the rest being a strange commixture of Californians, Mexicans, Chilians and other nations And are hese elements to constitute a State to be allowed Representatives in our Congress ?-and by their anti-Slavery resolves, exclude one third and Representatives in Congress, to the of the American people? It is a shameless insult to the Southern people! It is an out rage upon the Constitution of the country ! Le no Southron submit to such wrong and indignity. If the Administration attempt to admit California as a State upon such miserable pretexts, let the South rise up en masse, and never cease her energies until she has full indemnity

The Coalition, The present stir in the Northern wing of the Democratic party is ominous of the future. When such men as VAN BUREN, BENTON and don't find fault with you, sir, for that,' re- BLAIR coalesce, it is but natural to include in gloomy forebodings, and to await dark designs. people that I was an ignorant old man, By some mysterious hocus-pocus, an alliance has sprung up between these notorious personages, which is likely to develope grand results. What can be the object of it? It is but too manifest -A new Democratic party is to be formed on the free-soil basis. Col. BENTON, it is thought, is to be the Candidate of this party for the Presidency. BLAIR, has withdrawn from the Globe, and will, it is said, soon take charge of a paper to enforce BENTON's claims to that office. That the coalition has already taken place and the party organisd, there can be little doubt-

Hear the Plaindcaler: "We have had personal interviews with John Van Buren, Preston King, Judge Nye, Edward Crosswell of the Argus, Van Dyke of the Atlus, and are satisfied that it is no sham, and that a permanent union is effected. We look upon this State as redeemed and permanently so, and that in '52 and henceforth she will be found first in the grand list of Democratic States .-With Ohio as our own, we can very well spare South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to the slavery propagandists, and we hope in God, they will put the great democratic par-ty under no obligation to them in future by voting the democratic ticket.

ion, and Virginia will be ours till old father Ritchie bolts, which will not be in this world, nor in the world to come, for he has no where else to go. Counting Pennsylvania, we have electoral votes enough to elect a President and control the policy of the country without another

"Our political sky is brightening. It is no longer necessary to do violence to our feelings even as Democrats, in order to succeed as a na-tional party. We are both strong in right as well as numbers. We can not only dictate the pelicy of the nation in regard to slavery revenue, commerce, and the like, but can control the lerislation of most of the States, and combat corporations, banks, moneyed monopolies, and the whig aristocratic institutions of all kinds."

There is no doubt this coaliton will secure the co-operation of the great mass of the present Democratic party, North and North West. Pennsylvania will join it: Ohio will join it; and New York without a doubt. What, then, are we of the South longer to expect from a party that has repudiated our connection and proscribed our political faith? The bond of their union is restrictive legislation in regard to slave. ry: that of ours, freedom from legislative action. Directly opposed to each other in principle, can we expect concert of action ? It would be vain and presumptuous to indulge such a hope. No say what we please about party ties and fraternal affection, the time is come, when we must declare ourselves independent of the heteroge neous mass of Northern Democrats: when we must break off from their evil machinations which are directed to our ruin, and think of forming some association among ourselves, for our safety and protection. Let us no longer be deceived by that party Siren, which has nearly enticed us out of our Gonstitutional freedom. It is folly-it is madness itself, any longer to expect aid from the Democratic party at the North. It would be hoping against hope!

Southern Convention. A Convention of the Southern States, is now subject of some agitation among many of the to see that Mississippi has taken the iniatiating. in the matter, and that she is likely to be supported by Alabama, by Georgia and by South Carolina. Mississippi, has already determined on the matter in a State Convention: the Alabarna Journals are warming up on the subject ; and from Southern resolutions introduced by MR. GARTREL. in the Georgia Legislature, we have good reason to hope that our sister State s ready for the great event of Southern action . while from the prompt response of our own Journals to the call of Mississippi, we may well conclude, our State is ripe, too eager, we fear for the approaching crisis.

We cannot approve, however, of the warmth of some of the Papers of our State, on this high. ly delicate and absorbing question. We know it is difficult to restrain the natural flow of feel ing which every Southern man must experience on seeing a position taken at length to resist the fanatical aggression of the North, and to make a bold stand in favor of Southern rights so long tredden under foot; but it is a matter of deep policy; it is essential to the project itsel; -to the common defence of our liberties, that South Carolina should speak and move with unobtrusively to follow her sister States, than attempt officiously to lead. She has already attained an unpleasant notoriety (whether justly or not we will not pause to discuss) for being officiously intrusive in the important concerns of the nation, and it is only necessary to identify her with a political measure, to repress the cooperation of many her sister States. We regret that this is so : but our regrets cannot alter the fact, Lest, therefore, we should injure our lown cause; lest we should dampen the arder of our thereby destroy the prospect of a Southern Con vention-let us be considerately moderate in our the numerous larger and more technical works views-slow to talk, but prompt to act. And why not? Do our people need any excitement on this subject? Has it not already been dis_ cussed till their minds are prepared for action? It is but necessary to sound the alarm, and every energy of our people from the sea board to the mountains, will be awakened into action. Our people are now ready for the move, be it mild, or be it harsh. Why, then should we continue to agitate, when we know our agitation, so far from working good, will overthrow our measures, and ruin our cause !

Entertaining these views, it is with pain we observe some recent articles in the " South Carolinian,"-a paper conducted generally with great prudence and discretion-in which a Southern Convention is not only zealousy urged. but the course of procedure, and the objects of he Convention, pointed out and enforced.

With marked indiscretion, it is proposed to livert the Convention from its true purpose of devising some common scheme against federal usurontion on the Territorial atestion, into a caucus for President making: to dissipate the harmonious feeling excited by common interest and safety, and to stir up the discordant elements of sectional ambition: which can only end n interminable wrang lings, and idle and heated controversy. We deem it nawise to mingle in the deliberations of the Convention any minor affairs, which may serve to draw off the public feeling from the great matter of Southern rights. We venture to predict, if the agitating question of the Presidency be suffered to intrude itself upon the Convention, except altogether collaterally, and after other important business has been dispatched, a scene of confusion and disorder will ensue, in which party bickerings and sectional views will so prevail, as to leave no hope of any well concerted scheme for redress of our wrongs.

Much more surely will these lamentable conequences ensue, if the State carry out the views of the correspondent of the "Carolinian," n pressing the claims of MR. CALHOUN for the Presidency! Who among us would not delight to honor our great Statesman? Who would not think the Presidential chair honored by his possession? Who does not believe, if scated in that chair, he would soon bring order into our public affairs, and protect 'the liberties of the nation? Whom, therefore, could we more desire to see President? But because of this desire-because we would wish to honor him by every fair means in our power: we are unwilling to take a step, which will forever blast his prospects for the highest office in the gift o that can be given for a riding a man on a at 4,000,000. Each family has multiplied he people. Should not experience hav

"Benton will force Missouri into right posi. Inaght us, that the more officiously we obtrude MR. CALHOUN's claims upon the nation, the more violent will be opposition to him, and the less will be his chances for success? This fact has been forced upon us for the last twenty years. And yet we seem not to regard it.

We do not utter this reproachingly, but in the sincere desire that we may direct our counsels with more prudence, and by this means,

No! we would have the Convention made up of men of all parties, clothed, (in the language of the Alabama Journal) "with the dignity and authority of a sovereign State, and em rowered to act for the whole people." We would have it deliberate alone on the great question of Southern safety, unless by some cordial unity. of sentiment it can propose a candidate for the Presidency. Let no jarring interests-let no sectional feeling-no party objects, distract the deliberations of the august body; but in community of feeling, and singleness of purpose let it aim at the safety and welfare of our people

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR :- I accidentally noticed in your paper of the 7th Nov., a piece signed Z. copied from the South Carolinian, relating to the Bank of the State. I was induced to look over its statements, but without going into a particular examination I noticed two errors which entirely change the results. In the credit given to he Bank for interest paid on the public debt up to 1st Oct. 1847, Z. placed the amount at \$1,849,950.43. But I find that the Comptroller-General in a report maile to the Senate in December 1847, stated the amount to 1st Oct., 1847, to be \$2,653,502. 56, (See Bank Compilation, p. 714). This is an error made by Z., of \$803.552.13, against the Bank. Z. also charges the Bank with 7 per cent. interest on all the Fire-Loan Fund. But the Bank only receives 6 per cent. on all the monies loaned to borrowers under the Fire Loan Act. I find upon looking in the Bank Reports to eading Journals at the South. We are rejoiced the Legislature for ten years, that the average amount loaned during those years has been \$915.000, per annum. Upon this sum then Z. has charged the Bank one per cent, more than the Bank was authorized to receive, which makes \$9,150 per annum. or \$91,500, our charge for the ten years. We have heard it was a hard case for one to work for no wages and find himself, but according to Z's rule the Bank must not only work for nothing, and find itself, but must pay for the privilege in addition. But the error is so gross that we presume Z. himself will give it up, after it is exposed .-Now correct these errors made by Z. and what will be the result. He makes the Bank liable to the State in the sum of

\$4,136,908.06 Deduct these two er-\$803,552.13 91,500 00 895,052.13

This reduced the amount \$3,241,855.93 due by the Bank to

But Z. himself admits that the Bank has \$3,513,513.53 on hand the sum of Deduct the corrected balance

3 241,885.93 due by Bank

\$271,627.60 Loaves a surplus of Thus Z. has shown that the Bank has paid the State 7 per cent. on all the funds entrusted to it, and has made the sum of \$271,627.60. over and above-Q. E. D., Non. I have not looked in any other part of Z's statements, but presume none of them are made favorably of the Bank. I only point out the conclusion to which Z. has come in spite of himself and against his will. For the errors he has committed are so palpable that he will not venture to dispute them-and the results he is compelled to

Will the South Carolinian, and other papers that have copied Z's. article, insert the above.

From the Telegraph, 17th inst. NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA. The following despatch, announcing the arrival of the Steamer America, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 3d, and from Havre to the 2d, was received last even BALTIMORE, Nov. 16. The Stenmer America arrived at Hal

ifax this morning. Liverpoot, Nov. 3.—The Cotton market is depressed, and a decline of &d. in lower qualities has taken place. Other grades

continue unchanged. The committee's Official quotations at he close of business were as follows:

Fair Upland 64d. Mobile 64d.

Fair Orleans Gad. The sales for the weeks amounted to 42-

The demand for Cotion both for Specu

ations and Trade had decreased. The former French Ministry have re signed, owing to their difference of sentiment in regard to the Roman Question with the President. A new Cabinet has

been appointed. [Names not given.]
From Russia there is nothing definite.

From the Charleston Mercury. DREADFUL CATASTROPHE. By telegraph we have the following account of a sicamboat explosion, and terri-

fic destruction of human life, at New Or

leans, on Thursday evening last: NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 9 a. m. A steamboat explosion took place at the evee yesterday afternoon, attended by the

horrible loss of life. The steamer Louisiana, bound for St. Louis, was just about starting, when her boilers burst, greatly injuring the boat, and shattering he steamers Bostonia and Storm along side her. The Louisiana, was crowded with pas

sengers, as was also the Storm, which had inst arrived. The Levee, after the accident, presented a terrible scene, being strewed with dead bodies, legs, arms, and he mutilated remains of the victims .-Over fifty dead bodies have been already found, and it is as yet impossible to ascertain the whole number lost, but it is supposed that it will amount to one hundred and sixty.

A locomotive is the only good motive

From the South Carolinian.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION. GENTLEMEN: In your paper of Friday morning there is a proposition of a Southern Convention, subject to Mr. Calhoun's approval. But, as you very correctly state, his assent to that proceeding is already implied in the Southern address. The propriety of that measure is universally acquirered in; but what the Convention should do, when assembled, has not been the subject of definite suggestion. The public mind on this matter is vague and unformed. Now, would it not be well, Messrs Editors, that some discussion on the points to be agitated there, should be previously had before the people, that the views and wishes of the State might be formed and understood.

My own belief is, that the true way to carry out public opinion, in Democratic institutions, is to embody in the man, or, so to speak, to personify it, as was formerly done in the case of Mr. Jefferson, under whose name as a flag the Republican party fought for many years, and finally conquered.

By not pursuing this course the South has incurred the odium of contesting for abstract principles, incapable of application, when in fact, it is from the want of political courage that we have shrunk from asserting our principles and purposes, by putting forward and insisting upon men to epresent them. The great exponent in this country of political sentiment is the candidate for the President. On this point we have not sufficiently insisted .-We have been lukewarm and unstable, permitting ourselves to be easily set aside, as if we were not zealous either for our men or our principles. The time has come when we should adopt a more streuunus policy-we should nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and insist upon

We have a man identified with us in very respect, whose talents and virtue all acknowledge and admire-whose pubiic services have surpassed those of all men since Washington; thoroughly connected with the great triumphant Demogratic party, and engaging its utmost confidence. Such a man we have in John C. Calhoun: and, by electing him President, we should at one blow succeed.

What is wanted for this is vigor and perseverance. I therefore propose that the Southern Convention should nominate Mr. Calhoun, with a pledge to sustain him through all opposition, until the States, foregoing their factions opposition and recog nising our inalienable rights, shall concur in his election.

SOUTHERN CONVETION .- The Mobile Register. a democratic paper, thus notices and condenses our original arricle responding to the Mississippi call of a Southern Convention :- Charleston Courier.

" A Southern Convention .-- The Charleston Courier, a paper distinguished for its calmness and prudence, is out in a spirited article in favor of the convention of the Southern Stares to be held at Nashville, on the first Monday in June next, as proposed by the recent State Convention in Mississippi. The great object of this assemblage is to organize public opinmethod of resistance to the aggressions of the Northern States and people upon our domestic institutions. The Mississippi Convention, as our readers will recollect appointed twelve delegates to the Convention at Nashville. No other State, we believe; has responded to the movement. The Courier is pleased that Mississppi has taken the initiative in this all important measure, it cannot now by ridiculed and sneered at as a South Carolina project. It trusts that all party differences will, on this vital question, be forgotten and buried -that we shall know neither Whig, or Democrats, but Southrons only, and that all the States of the South-all the people -will stand in a sold phalanx in support of measures which are indispensable for their safety, honor and prosperity."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS-AS OF FER .- There may be persons in the country desirous of obtaining an abstract of the proceedings of the Legislature, divested of the valueless details of its regular journalism. We therefore propose to furnish the Daily South Carolinian, for the Session, for Fifty Cents, or the Tri Weekly South Carolinian for Twenty five Cents, containing an abstract of the Proceedings of both Houses, Messages, &c. Those destrous of availing themselves of this offer. will have their names sent to us as early as possible. They will thus have not only the benefit of a report of the proceedings, but also of the current news of the day, for the time being. This will embrace the President's Message and the early proceedings of Congress .- South Carolinian.

INFORMATION WANTED .- Information is desired by a distressed relative, of Genand James McCormick. The former is said to have left Antrim Co., Ireland, and settled near Abbeville Court House, where the latter soon follow him. Nothing has been heard of them by their friends for twelve years, and any person who can give information of them will confer a favor upon their relative Miss Sarah C. Owen, addressing her a few lines to Grand Blunc, Genesee Co., Michigan .- Abbeville Ban.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION .- Resolutions in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States have been introduced into both Houses of the Vermont Legislature. Papers of all parties advocate the measure, too, with political meetings and Conventions in all parts of the Northern States. The following resolution was recently adopted by the "Free Democraey" of Putnam county, Illinois, on motion of Harvey B. Leeper, the Secretary of the meeting: Resolved, That we are in favor of the

peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States, and that we will use all legal and peaceful means to that effect.

THE PURITANS .- According to Banroft, the first Puritan settlers of New England are the parents of one-third o the population of the United States. In the first fifteen years-the time when most of the immigration from England took place—there came over 21,000, persons. Their descendants in 1840 were estimated on the average to a thousand souls.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19. The transactions in Cotton to-day footed up 1.800 bales, at a range of 10 a 10½ cents. Prices have fallen off ½c. and Fair Cotton brings no more than 10½ cents.

1.000 bags of Rio Coffee changed hands at

104 cts.-Telegraph.

HAMBURG, Nov. 18.

The Cotton market for some days panet has been unusnally duit and heavy, caused by holders keeping their stocks back. Prices have declined & a 3c. on all classes, and nothing but a fully fair article will bring 10 cents. We quote from \$\frac{1}{4}\$ a \$9\frac{1}{8}\$ cents. Freight on the Railroad has been raised to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ per bale, and will continue so until

our River rises.
The sales in Augusta yesterday foot up 1,200 hales, at prices ranging from 84 a 10; strictly fair 104 cts. Holders show but little disposition to sell .- Ibid.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.

There was some demand on Thursday, and about 1200 bules were sold; prices were decidedly easier—good middling was sold at 9\frac{1}{2}, middling fair 9\frac{1}{2}; fair 10, good fair 10\frac{1}{4} cents. Yesterday there was some little demand, and the prices of Thursday was maintained. Holders are not free sellers .-- Carolinian.

EDGEFIELD, C. H. S. C., Oct. 8, 1849. MR. EDITOR:-We herewith send you the advertisement of Mr. ALSTON B. ESTES, Commission Merchant and General Agent, in the City of New York, which you will please incert

n your valuable paper. We take great pleastre in commending Mr. Estes to our Friends and others who may need the service of an Agent in the great Emporium of traile. One of our Firm, Mr. Blatid, has known Mr. Estes intimately for several years-having been engaged at one time in the same Mercantile Establishment with him. As a gentleman of excellent taste and judgement and great probity, Mr. Estes has no superior .-One indeed, who will transact business confided to him not only promptly but will do it well, having always in view the interest of those

confiding in him. Our house has ordered Goods upon sandry occasions through Mr. Estes, and to our entire satisfaction, and during the recent visit of Mr. Bland to New York, he availed himself of his more extensive information and superior taste in the selection of many articles; and while we acknowledge the advantage of his agency, we are constrained to confess, that we think his position enables him to purchase goods lower than most Merchants can who visit the North for that purpose. Mr. Estes is a Southern man, a thorough business man, and one who has a good knowledge of the wants and taste of the South, and will hardly fail to satisfy every one who may confide business to his hands.

ALSTON B. ESTES, Commission Merchant.

BLAND & BUTLER.

No. 146 BROADWAY, N. Y. TURE, BOOKS, MEDICINES, and in fact all kind of Merchandise, for Merchants, Planters, Lawyers. Physicians and others. Oct. 10, 5t 44

Youatt's Condition Powders, FOR THE BADICAL CORE OF

HEAVES, BROKEN-WIND, COUGHS GLANDERS. And all those discases which affect the mucas membram of the Lungs, Wind Pipe Throat and Head of the Horse, also to expel Botts and Worms, loosen the Hide, improve

the appetite, and keep the animal in good con-Sold by HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO. Augusta; HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO. Charleston, wholesale Druggists—also sold in Edgefield by G. L. PENN, Agent.

Price 50 cents a package.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Of this celebrated Plaster, it is only necessary to say, no remedy has heretofole been disovered to equal it in curing inveterate ulters and all sores, either fresh or long standing, for pains in the back, breast, side, or limbs, occa, ioned by cold, gout, rheumatism. &c. It is an effectual cure for corns on the feet, when applied a sufficient time.

The genuine is sold by G. L. PENN, Agent, Edgefield, C. H. Get. 10, 1849, Im 38

Butler Lodge No. 17. I. O. O. F.

Regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock, F. H. WARDLAW, Sec.
November 21 11 44

Masonic Notice. N Extra meeting of Concordia Lodge No. 50, will be held at their Hall on Saturday 24th November, at 7 o'clock P. M. A punc-

tual attendance of all the members is requested.

By order of the W. M. W. H. ATKINSON, SEC'RY. Nov. 21 11

Baptist Convention. Bantist Deposits Baptist Denomination in South-Carolina will hold its twenty ninth anniversary with the Baptist Church at Edgefield C. H., on SAT-URDAY before the 2d Lord's day in December of the present year, Rev. Professor Edwards

will preach the introductory sermon at 11 o'clock, A. M., of the same day, and Rev. Mr. Kendrick the Charity Sermon on Lord's day, at the same hour.

A Committee of the Church will be present at the Post Office on Friday, to receive th bers of the Board, and en Saturday, to receive the members of the Convention, to assign to

them their respective places of abode.
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, President of the Convention, and Minister of the Church at Edgefield, C. H., S. C

To the Clerks of the Baptist Associations

in the State. DEAR BRETHREN:-I request the favor of you to forward to me, by mail, a copy of the Minutes of your respective Associations, that I may prepare a Statistical table, for the publication in the Minutes, of the Convention.

Affectionately, yours
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON. Edgefield G. H., S. C., Nov. 12, 1849.

NOTICE. LL persons indebted to the estate William A Raborn, dec'd., are required to made inmediate payment, and those having demands against the Estate, to present them properly attested on or before the fifteenth day of January next in the Court of Ordinary, as I desire on

Nov. 19, 1849. that day to settle up the Estate.