

Savannah, April 9.
Capture of more than 500 Indians con-
firmed.—By the arrival yesterday after-
noon of the steamer James Adams, Capt.
Chase, from Black Creek, and through the
attention of Captain C., we have received
from a corresponding the following intelli-
gence confirming rumors heretofore prevail-
ing.

To the Editor of the Georgian:
BLACK CREEK, (E. F.) April 4.
I forward you a copy of Brig. Gen. Nel-
son's official report. You may rely upon
the following as facts. Gen. Jesup had ar-
ranged with the chiefs of the camp near
Jupiter, to meet him in council on the 20th
ult. but they failed to attend, and from the
driving in of ponies and other indications,
he believed they were preparing to fly from
the swamps.

The General determined that they should
not escape, and ordered Col. D. E. Twiggs
of the 2d dragoons to secure them. The
Colonel arranged matters so admirably
that he succeeded in taking every individ-
ual on the morning of the 11th.

There were upwards of 500 men, women
and children, and among them over one
hundred and fifty warriors. In addition to
these there were taken 150 negroes, about
forty of whom are capable of bearing arms.
So you perceive that Gen. J.'s operations
in the vicinity of Jupiter Inlet have result-
ed in securing upwards of 600 prisoners, and
silencing near 200 rifles.

General Jesup was up to the 27th ult.
busily employed in disposing of his prison-
ers, as he was anxious to push south, in or-
der to join Col. Bankhead, who was in full
pursuit of Sam Jones, and with some pros-
pect of overtaking him. The General has
admirably managed the whole business.—
The force of the enemy is broken and dis-
pirited, and all hands agree that he has done
all that man could do, under the same cir-
cumstances.

Extract of a letter, dated
"FORT JUPITER, March 27.

I dare say you have heard of our late
grab of 500 Indians, which, including neg-
roes, make upwards of 600 prisoners that
the General has shipped for the west since
the Teche-hatchie affair. Hatched-hatchie,
and several other warriors have gone out to
bring in some more of their people, and as
this subject is a young man, I believe he
will be useful to us.

HEAD QUARTERS, BRIGADE GA. VOL.
Camp Salems, near Charles' Ferry,
March 11th, 1838.

Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD:

Sir—In obedience to orders, I took up
the line of march from my camp, left bank
of the Suwannee river, opposite Fort Pan-
ning, on the morning of the 4th instant, for
Deadman's Bay. On the morning of the
7th, after thoroughly scouring the interme-
diate country, and encountering much wa-
ter, produced by the recent heavy rains, I
reached the Steamhatchee river, within six
miles of the bay, that stream inundating
the country for a considerable extent. I
deemed it imprudent to pass without
further apparent necessity. I turned down
that stream for some two miles, when the
country became too soft and wet to pass
further, when I directed my course up, and
as near that stream as I could, by way of
its sources to this place, which I reached
this morning, examining critically every
point calculated to harbor the enemy, with-
out finding the least trace of one made for
months, except those six or eight who crossed
the Suwannee at Clay landing in January
last, and committed those murders in
Middle Florida which have caused so much
excitement.

I must here be permitted to say that I
was not aware of the apprehended danger
by the citizens of that section, until I met
you on the Suwannee, 1st of March. It
is true that I discovered in a few days after
the murders were committed, where the
Indians had crossed and retreated, and
deemed pursuit except to their retreat frui-
tleas, and I will add that I do not believe
that any of the enemy have been west of
the Suwannee this year, unless there be a
few now constantly on the coast. How-
ever, whether I have or not discharged the
duty assigned me by General Jesup, that of
protecting the frontier, I feel conscious of
having made faithful efforts. It is true that
I might have established posts, garrisoned
my troops, and waited the approach of the
enemy, but I preferred to meet him in his
fastnesses, and destroy or capture him when
found. Although I have been unlucky in
profitable results, yet the accompanying
memorandums, furnished by my quarterm-
aster, Major Rogers, will show the num-
ber of miles we have marched, and it must
be borne in mind that he furnishes the
marches and counter marches of the trains
with the command without any regard to
the detailed duty of the command when
with the trains, after leaving a bare guard
for the day and the command joining at
night. The various reports made from
time to time will sustain the memorandums,
his account being 1080 miles. If we add
only one-fourth for the scouts, which is
much too small, that part of my command
immediately with my presence, since the
19th December, 82 days, have marched and
countermarched 1350, or 16 miles per day,
including rest days; built two pickets, forts
Baker and Jennings, bridged Withlacoo-
chee, at fort Clinch, Waccasassa river, and
numerous other small streams, opened roads
&c. all of which show, I hope, that I have
not been idle.

I have the honor of being, with very
high consideration and respect, your obedi-
ent servant.

Signed, C. H. NELSON,
Brig. Gen. Com. Volunteers.

From the Charleston Mercury.

St. Augustine, April 6.
From the Army.—Recent arrivals from
Jupiter River inform us that the 500 In-
dians encamped there, awaiting the decision
of the President, have been captured by or-
der of Gen. Jesup. A part of them have
been sent to Key Biscayne, (Cape Florida).
The rest are in all 520 in number, men, women
and children—among them 150 to 200 war-
riors.

A more recent arrival brings information
that Col. Bankhead, with his command, af-
ter traversing some terrible swamps, came
up with a body of Indians, number not
known, but supposed to be Sam Jones's
gang, to whom a flag of truce was sent, but
the Indians fired upon the flag. An attempt
was then made to surround the Indians, but
without success, they escaped.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Mer-
cury.

WASHINGTON, April 7.
The Senate did not set to-day. They
passed the Duelling Bill to a third reading
last evening, by a decisive majority. The
bill, as finally modified, provides that any
person engaged in a duel, as principal, or
second or friend, shall be imprisoned in the
Penitentiary not more than ten, nor less
than five years, at the discretion of the
Court. The amendment offered by Mr.
Clayton, to add to the penalty disqualifica-
tion to hold office under the Government,
was rejected.

In the House, to-day, after some unim-
portant morning business, Mr. Hamer bro't
to the view of the House, the following res-
olution, which was ordered to be printed:

Considering that the business, commerce,
circulation and exchanges of the country,
are in a deranged and embarrassed con-
dition, and considering also that a part of the
Banks of the United States have expressed
a desire to resume payment at an early
day.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That if the
Banks, or a portion of them do thus re-
sume, it will be the duty of the General
Government, within the limits of its con-
stitutional authority, to aid such Banks (as
the present Administration design to do), in
regaining public confidence, and to sustain
them in their laudable efforts to fulfil their
obligations to relieve the wants of the
country, and to restore to the public a sound
circulating medium.

Mr. Hamer gave notice that he would call
for the consideration of the Resolution on
Monday next.

As Mr. Hamer is a leading member of
the Administration party, and a member of
the committee on Ways and Means, this
movement may be considered as having the
sanction of the Administration. There is
no doubt that it will be favorably received
by the House. The public, however, would
be very glad to know by what course of
measures the "present Administration de-
signs" to aid the Banks. It does not ap-
pear either, when or how, they came to the
"design," which is thus officially an-
nounced.

The Resolution to divorce the Govern-
ment from the public press, by prohibiting
any Government printing from being given
to an editor of a newspaper, was, for a short
time, discussed.

The House then went into Committee of
the Whole on the Bill to establish a Board
of Commissioners, for the adjustment and
final settlement of certain claims against the
Government.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1838.

The news which we give this week from
Florida is of the most painful interest. The
murder which we have recorded, is associated
in our minds with all that is dark, and cruel
and terrible in savage warfare. Mrs. Purfoy
was born in this District, and removed but a
few years ago, from this Village, with her highly
esteemed father, to Florida. We knew her well;
and we speak but the language of her numerous
acquaintance when we say, that she displayed in
her life a lady-like meekness, a purity and ex-
cellence of character, which are seldom seen.—
Who would have thought, said untroubled lady
to us on hearing the melancholy occurrence,
that the mild and innocent, the amiable and
youthful Louisa was doomed to fall beneath
the deadly rifle and butcher-knife of the savage!

The people of this section have not been in-
different to suffering Florida, but this fresh in-
stance of Indian barbarity has awakened anew
their warmest sympathies. How long are these
scenes to continue! When will cease to flow
the blood of innocent women and children?

When we penned the above, we had heard
from another source than the newspaper ac-
count, that Mrs. Purfoy was dead. By later in-
telligence we learn now that strong hopes are
entertained of her recovery.

Washington City is now suffering from a
severe epidemic, called the bilious pleurisy. Some
of the members of Congress, whose deaths we
have recorded, fell victims to it, and the intelli-
gence reached us a day or two since, that Mr.
Poinsett, the Secretary of War, had also died of
it. We participate in the general joy which is
excited by the later news of his convalescence.

In attempting to give our readers some of the
speeches upon the currency question, we pre-
tend not to offer anything like a report of the
able and interesting debate, in which all the
great men of the Senate so largely participated.
At some more convenient time, perhaps we will
give extracts from Messrs. Clay, Webster and
others. We feel justified, however, when from
the smallness of our sheet and other considera-
tions, we are forced to make but scanty selec-
tions, to take from the mass of matter before us,
that which we believe is most interesting and
valuable. Sorry indeed would we be, if any
one should impute to us the design of giving to
Mr. Calhoun alone the use of our columns, that
we might make his victory over his adversaries
the more complete and perfect. Could our
readers see the whole discussion, Mr. C. would
suffer nothing. Indeed we would desire no bet-
ter way of showing him off, than to place him
side by side with the "Godlike man of the
East," as he is impudently called, and the un-
rivalled orator of the West. He has met these
valorous champions, and has come out of the
conflict nothing shorn of his giant ability, or
that lofty spirit which, in the struggle for truth
and principle, has never yet faltered or hesitated.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following story, Mr. Editor, seems to be
well authenticated, and as it may administer a
wholesome caution to Agents, I beg leave to
communicate it through your useful paper.

"Going the entire.—A fellow was recently met
in a great haste going towards a Pill Manufactory
in one of our Northern cities:

"Hallo, Jim, which way now so fast?"
"The fact is, I have taken two boxes of fish-
bone pills, direction, boxes and all, without
doing me any good. I'm going to swallow the
Agent now, to see what effect he will have."

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

Mr. Editor—A clever writer over the sig-
nature of "Unique," has appeared several
times in your paper, and in candor I must
say that I have poured over the productions
of his pen, with one exception, with no little
pleasure. The exceptional article to which
I allude is to be found in your 8th
No. of this year. "The deep interest which
he feels in the welfare of the younger part
of our male readers will, he doubts not, be
a sufficient excuse for his presuming to di-
rect them in the procurement of their bet-
ter halves." Now, sir, I rejoiced when
"Unique" took the text which I have given
in his own words, for I expected that a
writer of his proved ability, and seeming
ingenuously, would have made something
out of it. Sorry am I to say that I have
been disappointed. I make no war upon his
motives, and would be indeed mortified,
should he receive the impression, that in
the strictures which I propose making upon
his essay, I am actuated by any other de-
sire than that of vindicating my own sex
from what (in all defence) I consider the
many calumnies which he has uttered.

He pays no very high complement to his
own sex when he says, "never pay your
devotions to a lady in the neighborhood or
village of your nativity or residence, for
surely that she will know too much ac-
cording to you, to find you an agreeable lover."
Now according to this, to love a gentleman
you must not know him; and the converse,
I suppose is true, that to hate a gentleman,
it is but necessary to be acquainted with
him. But my business is not to defend
the stronger sex; "the blood of Douglass
can defend itself."

He does but justice when he dissents from
the opinion entertained by some, that a lady
is to be won by a few scraps of poetry.—
"Though not approving altogether, it would
have given me pleasure to have heard 'U-
nique' speak in terms of strong and un-
qualified reprehension of Byron, whose
character as a poet is only surpassed by his
character as a rake, and who, whatever may
be the sublimity of his genius, by the ver-
dict of the world should never be men-
tioned in connection with anything that is
virtuous and excellent. Better would I be
pleased if his opinions were never even in-
troduced on such subjects. By the acknowl-
edged and notorious turpitude of his life, he
has forfeited all claims to notice, and to
say the least, it is bad taste to speak of
him as respectable authority.

The next writer introduced by "Unique"
is the Duke Rochefoucauld. It seems to
have been the Duke's notion, that one had
nothing to do but to fill a woman to over-
flowing with flattery, to win her. Our zeal
will not lead us into the denunciation of an
eminent man, whose life was consecrated
to the noble purpose of benevolence, and
of promoting the useful arts, but we must
be permitted to regard his notions as the
idle vagary of one who knew nothing of
what he was writing about. "Unique" clearly
insinuates that the Duke was not the
true philosopher of woman, and he pro-
ceeds in his article to inform his readers
how to carry it out. The difficulty here-
tofore has been in its practical application.

"The poet, the philosopher, the moralist
have all attempted to furnish a chart and
compass, but they have all failed." All
these mighty difficulties have now vanished,
and this greater than poet, philosopher or
moralist, has discovered the true secret.
"Strike the cymbal, roll the tambour,
Let the trumpet of triumph sound!"

And pray what is this brilliant discovery?
"Credit with his tailor, and six uninter-
rupted interviews with his mistress." "Never
talk to a woman about any thing but her-
self." It is an age of patents, and I would
suggest to "Unique" to secure the right for
this getting a wife.

But to be serious. What a low estimate
he places upon the intelligence of the sex.
His plan, like every other nostrum, has the
merit of always succeeding, and hence he
always laughs in a man's face who tells
him that a woman has refused to marry
him! Need I say that he has vastly under-
rated the good sense of woman—that she is
not the fool which he has represented her.
I know that it is a common opinion, and I
am not disposed to quarrel about it, that in
intellectual endowment the stronger sex is
our superior; but I am yet to learn that any
respectable portion of mankind, has denied
her a share of intellect which would elevate
her above the instinct of the brute creation.
I will not here speak of her triumphs in the
arts, the sciences, philosophy and every de-
partment of intellectual pursuit. If neces-
sary, I could mention the names of female
worthies to whom the world has rendered
the spontaneous homage due to lofty geni-
uses. And yet, according to "Unique," this
is the being whose power always covers
before the magic influence of "credit with
tailors and six uninterupted visits."

After the matrimonial engagement, says
Unique, "give no time for reflection, or like
the weathercock, she will change with the
slightest breeze." And here she is charged
as regardless of "moral obligation;" as hav-
ing no certainty of purpose, no fixedness
of affection. I will not retort the charge,
but acting entirely on the defensive, will
challenge for my sex a comparison with his
order. It is seldom that woman ever vio-
lates her solemn engagement. There are
circumstances which may make it her im-
perative duty, and I know that it may be
assumed as a general truth, that she never
disappoints her "lover" without good and
sufficient reason. As important as the mar-
riage relation is to man, it is more so to
woman. It is to her every thing. When a
girl marries, she consecrates herself to the
care and duties of domestic life. Her
home, her little family circle constitute her
world. The gay and giddy honors, the at-
tractive objects of earthly ambition, obtrude
not for a share of her affections. An un-
fortunate alliance never fails to dry up every
fountain of joy and happiness, and to
impress upon her in strongest characters,
the image of despondency. Is it then sur-
prising that she should be cautious and care-
ful in the selection of her husband, and does
she deserve reproach for the exercise of a
sober wisdom?

In conclusion, I hope that "Unique" will
soon think more justly of us. He has not
yet made the glorious discovery, how to
win a woman's heart. He is out of the secret,
I will tell him, and I appeal to all who
have the good fortune of having escaped
the ills "of single blessedness," for the truth
of my opinion.

"No deceit, no dissimulation—plain, hon-
est straight forward dealing. Prove your-

self to be indeed a man, and not the mere
creation of a tailor shop. Earn her hand
by a well ordered life, graced by those vir-
tues which ennoble and dignify the
man nature, and if you ask it, you will be
apt to get it. Rank, fortune, family, she
prizes, but these she holds as nothing, in
comparison with those moral and intellec-
tual endowments, which, while they make
him the first upon earth, establish his rela-
tionship with Heaven."

One word to you, Mr. Editor. Ranking
you among the sincerest friends and defend-
ers of our sex, and remembering the strong
support which you have more than once
given us in your columns, I did hope that
you would again come up to our help, and
use your abler pen on the present occasion.
But I will not find fault with one who de-
serves so much of my gratitude. I trust, if
necessary, that the sex will again hear from
you.

With highest regard yours,
ELIZA.

Commercial.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, April 12.

AGUSTA AND HAMBURG MARKET.
COTTON.—We have another dull week to re-
port in the Cotton market, and the business trans-
acted has been limited, at the prices of last
week. The present market, however, has been fair;
there are several purchasers in the market who
are anxious to operate, but they find it difficult
to buy Cotton at present rates; holders thinking
the article cannot go much lower, refuse to sell
at present rates, while purchasers do not seem
disposed to give higher prices. We quote as
follows: 4 3/4 a 9 3/4 cents, remarking, however,
that it must be strictly prime article that will
bring the latter quotation, and that there is little
or none of that description offering.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 6.
Flour.—The first quarter of the year 1838
having recently expired, we have referred to the
City Register, and find that during the three
months ending 31st March last, there were
imported 80,889 barrels and 3,005 half barrels
Wheat Flour. Compared with the inspections
of the corresponding quarter of 1837, those of
the quarter just finished show a falling off of
14,133 lbs. Wheat Flour.

The falling off in the supplies of Foreign
Wheat, during the quarter just finished, when
compared with the same quarter of last year, is
materially greater. In the month of March, 1837,
there were imported 123,320 bushels of wheat,
in February, 68,279 bushels; and in March, 226,
609 bushels—making an aggregate import for
the first quarter of 1837, of 423,208 bushels. The
imports during the same months of 1838 form an
aggregate of about 215,000 bushels, and conse-
quently show a falling off of 213,208 bushels.

Estimating the wheat at the rate of 5 bushels
to the barrel of flour, the falling off in the wheat
import of the last three months is equivalent to
42,641 barrels of flour; and if to this we add
the falling off in the inspections, as shown above,
we find that the aggregate falling off, in flour
and wheat, is equivalent to 66,780 lbs. of flour.
The quarter's inspections there is little doubt,
we think, that the import of foreign wheat
during the present quarter will be no larger than
those of that just finished.

The Stocks of Flour in the Baltimore market
at this time, from the best information we have
been able to obtain, we think may be set down
at 30,000 to 35,000 barrels of all descriptions.

The quarter's inspections of Flour at Rich-
mond, ending 31st March, 1838, were 41,055
barrels. During the quarter ending 31st March,
1837, there were 37,870 barrels. Showing an
increase 3185 barrels.

At Alexandria, the quarter's inspection ending
31st March, 1838, were 4307 barrels. For the
same quarter ending 31st March, 1837, there were
9,855 bbls. showing a falling off of 5,548 bbls.

Dr. John Sappington's
ANTI-FEVER PILLS,
Are offered to the public as a certain and effectual
remedy for fevers of every description.

I AM of opinion that all fevers are a unity of
disease, from the mildest intermittent up to
the highest grade of yellow fever, and that the
different denominations of fevers, are simply
owing to some particular state of the atmosphere,
or to some peculiar condition of the system; and
with slight variations, such as I have made, the
treatment should be the same. I am also of opin-
ion that this must be the prevailing theory of the
disease, or how it is that physicians treat fevers
throughout with Calomel and a few other deple-
tives.

Description and treatment of fevers, viz:—1st.
Intermittent or Ague and Fever. 2dly. Bilious
Fever. 3dly. Typhus or Nervous Fever, and all
other fevers by whatever name they may be
called.

Of Intermittent or Fever and Ague. I
consider all fevers of an intermittent character
which cool off once in twenty-four hours, whether
preceded by a chill or not; or whether the
fever and chill rise and continue together; or if
there be no chill at all. Sometimes fever of this
character continues 24 or 48 hours without inter-
mission, and sometimes it occurs only every third
day. Nine tenths of this union, make malarial
or some particular state of the atmosphere, or
to some peculiar condition of the system; and
with slight variations, such as I have made, the
treatment should be the same. I am also of opin-
ion that this must be the prevailing theory of the
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other fevers by whatever name they may be
called.

has already had several relapses. One box will
cure two persons of a common attack of ague and
fever. Before the liquid is taken the vial should
be well shaken.

2dly. Of Bilious Fever. This is a more obsti-
nate and dangerous disease than intermittent
ague and fever, there are generally three or four
days indisposition previous to the onset of this
disease, and frequently chilly sensations for a day
or two after. When this disease is properly
formed it rarely yields to any treatment under 5 or
10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3dly. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever. This is
still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease
than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in
the commencement. It often continues fifteen
or twenty days without any remission or im-
provement, with great prostration of body and
depression of mind. It may be well to observe
that Typhus fever is most common in the winter
and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and
fall. In the first stage of all fevers, it is common
for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat,
and if the fever is not broken and runs into the
second stage, it is apt to assume a yellowish
brown color, and in the third and last stage of
fevers, (and particularly if they are of a high
grade and malignant character) the tongue is apt
to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees
of moisture; sometimes it is exceedingly dry; in
this stage of the disease the patient is often sen-
sible of a hot or burning heat in the stomach.
The symptoms of these two diseases are so much
alike in their first stage that physicians often dif-
fer as to their real character, nor does it matter
materially, because the treatment of both should
be pretty much the same, with this exception,
that Typhus fever does not require nor will it
bear as much strong sickening medicine as bil-
ious fever.

Treatment. In the first stage of the two last
diseases, I give a purge or one or two small doses
of calomel or some other medicine that will op-
erate upon the stomach and bowels. Under any
circumstances I object to giving more strong
medicine, and I decidedly object to the re-
peated doses of such operating medicines do
more harm than good. After thus operating on
the stomach and bowels (and even without it)
if several days have elapsed and my patient be-
come weak, I commence with the pills and drops,
and give a dose every three hours, that is eight
doses in each twenty-four hours, with a regular
use of Virginia snake-root, or some other sweat-
ing tea, such as hyssop, sage or red horehound,
the patient suffer much with pain in the head
back or elsewhere, give twenty or twenty-five
drops of laudanum at night, if the grown per-
son (children should take less corresponding with
their ages) should be become much debilitated
from a continuation of the disease, and particu-
larly if the hands and feet become cold, give
a draught of toddy or wine every four or five
hours until he recovers; continue all the time to
use the pills or drops as recommended. The
diet should be light, and taken only a little at a
time and often.

Bleeding is so seldom required in these diseas-
es that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if
it ever is resorted to it should be in the early
stage of them.

Bleeding is sometimes useful and rarely if ever
injurious; but it should be chiefly resorted to in
the last stage, when there is delirium or lasting
coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of
either of these diseases, I would prefer the bow-
els to be in rather a costive than laxative con-
dition. But should the bowels be laxative,
give broken doses of salts or oil, or operate with
injections, and if they should be too laxative,
give six or eight drops of laudanum two,
three or four times a day, until the looseness is
restrained. My experience in the treatment of
yellow fever has not been very extensive, but it
is neither more nor less than the highest grade of
bilious fever, and should be treated pretty much
in the same way.

JOHN SAPPINGTON,
Saline County, Missouri.

Price \$1 50 per box.
Numerous certificates of this medicine, have
been tendered, but I have thought fit to insert
only the following from the Rev. Joel H. Haden,
Register of the Land Office for the Springfield
District, Mo., which seems to embrace the opin-
ions of many in different sections of the country.

J. S.
Having travelled much over the states, both
west and south, but I have never heard much
said in favor of Dr. Sappington's pills, I do here-
by certify, that I believe there has never yet been
any medicine offered to the public so efficacious
in the cure of fevers as that which he has pre-
pared. I have known many labouring under
fever and ague, cured in the course of from 24 to
48 hours after the use of his pills, which I have
known to cure it, it has never failed to effect a cure,
so far as I have known to me, in a shorter time than
any medicine I have ever known used. I do there-
fore recommend it to all persons laboring under
fever, as the best remedy known to the public.

JOEL H. HADEN.
A fresh supply of the above valuable medi-
cine is offered for sale at the Edgefield Drug
Store.

April 19 11

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers having established a COT-
TON GIN MANUFACTORY in the
Town of Hamburg, S. C., on the improved
system of Mr. Boatwright, beg leave to recom-
mend their Gins to the public. They warrant their
Gins to be equal if not superior to those of Mr.
Boatwright, on account of an alteration, which
is, instead of blocks of wood on the ribs, they
have adopted the plan of making the ribs of their
Gins entirely of steel and iron, which have pro-
ved by experience to be preferable.

Mr. Boatwright having declined the gin ma-
king business in Augusta, Mr. L. B. Coon, who
conducted it there for him, being one of the part-
ners in the concern, they will endeavor to give
satisfaction to all who may favor them with their
custom.

7 Gins repaired at the shortest notice.
COOB & KENNEDY,
Hamburg, S. C., April 19. 6m 11

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to
me directed, will be sold at Edgefield C. H.,
on the first Monday and day following in
May next, the following property, viz:
Francis O'Conner vs. John Stuzeneger,
one tract of land containing one hundred and
forty four acres, more or less.

Charles A. Dowd vs. Francis M. Young, one
negro boy, Wiley. Terms cash.
W. H. MOSS, s. e. p.
April 16, 1838. c 11

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Thomas Harrison, vs Henry Shultz. }
other Plaintiffs severally, vs Henry Shultz. }
WILL be sold under various Executions
against the Defendant in the above
stated cases, and by the written consent of all
the parties interested either in the Executions or
in the Property, on the first Tuesday in May
next and the day following, in the Town of
Hamburg, various LOTS improved and unim-
proved in the said Town of Hamburg—and
owned by the Defendant, Henry Shultz.—The
Sheriff announces to the public that he is advised
that the purchasers at this sale will obtain good
quiet and indisputable titles—and they will get
all the legal titles, that I, as an Officer of the
Law, can legally give.

Terms of Sale, Cash.
W. H. MOSS, s. e. p.
April 11, 1838. 7 10

For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the Village of
Edgefield, upon terms to be made at a purchaser.
In my absence, apply to Col. Bausker, or
JAMES JONES.
April 12 10

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND



JEWELLERY.

No. 242 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEO.

(Near the United States Hotel.)

THE Subscriber offers to the Citizens of
Edgefield District and its vicinity a Rich
and Fashionable assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c

of the latest Style and Importation, consisting
in part of the following Articles:

Gold Independent Second Watches, with
from 17 to 25 Jewels.

Gold and Silver Levers, Plain & full Jewell'd,
London Duplex and Anchor Escapement
Watches,

Gold and Silver Lepine and Vertical Watches,
Ladies' rich Gold Neck Chains, new pattern,
Gentlemen's Gold Guard and Fob Chains,
Keys, Seals, Finger-Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-
Rings,