

**Agricultural.**

**SWEET POTATOES.**

In the cultivation of every thing, we should consider of what kind it is; to what climate it belongs, and what kind of soil is best adapted to its production. From a neglect to consider these things, many unsuccessful efforts have been made to raise the sweet potato. The sweet potato is a native of a warm climate, and of a light sandy soil. We should then, as far as possible, endeavor to combine these two things, by a judicious selection of a piece of ground upon which to raise them. I will give you the plan which I have adopted in raising sweet potatoes, which has been very successful. Perhaps some who have heretofore failed, may be enabled to succeed better by adopting it.

Some time in March, when I think the hard frosts are over, I take my potatoes from the cellar, where they have been kept through the winter: I prepare a bed in my garden, by levelling the surface of the ground; I then spread my potatoes over it, until they are not more than two or three inches thick; I then cover them with the rich surface soil, just so deep as I think necessary to prevent their being injured by light frosts. In this situation I let them remain until the season for planting.

Early in the spring I select what I suppose will be a suitable piece of ground. In making this selection, I choose a piece which lies fair to the sun, is tolerable rich and considerably sandy. I break it up deep, and then let it remain until I wish to plant; which is some time between the middle of May and the first of June. I then plough again, and harrow well, so to make it as mellow as possible. I then take a one horse bar share plough, and ridge up my ground by throwing three furrows together. This done, I cross it with a single furrow at the distance of about three feet. A very slight operation with the hoe afterwards prepares my hills, for I do not want them very large or high. I now go to my bed, and find my potatoes are all nicely sprouted, and those nearest the surface are up, and some of them have two or three leaves; but none, or but few, have yet any roots. I carefully remove the earth so as not to break the sprouts from my potatoes—for if they are broken off, they are destroyed. I put two or three potatoes in a hill, according as they are large or small, being careful always to leave the tops of the sprouts out of the ground, or near the surface, as they may be more or less advanced—so that when I am done planting, my potatoes are up, or nearly so.

You are now ready to enquire of me what I have gained by this process? I answer several things. First, my hills are now light and mellow, and ready to receive and nourish the young roots when they start—not baked or rendered compact by the heavy spring rains. Secondly, I have completely subdued the grass and weeds, for they all started to grow between the time of breaking my ground and the time of making the hills. I have then avoided all the trouble and labor of scraping down the hills two or three times before the potatoes are up, or while they are so small as not to admit of being killed with the hoe. Thirdly, the earth and the season has now become warm, and my potatoes grow up rapidly. I work my potatoes in the following way: when the vines have elongated half way down the hills, I pass trice between the hills, each way with a bull tongue plough; this mellow the ground. I then with a hoe, cover, say one third of the vine, leaving the remainder out, but yet so as not to make the hill very large. This is all the work they require; for before the grass and weeds have time to start, the vines have so covered the ground as to smother them.

Two years ago I did not plant my potatoes until the 7th day of June. The season was unfavorable; yet I made a fine crop, and the largest potatoes of the kind I have ever seen in Tennessee.—*Tenn. Farmer.*

**A SMALL FARMER.**

**NEW SORT OF INDIAN CORN.**

Mr. Henry J. Ellsworth, has published a very interesting letter from Mr. Thomas N. Baden, of Maryland, giving a very interesting account of the great improvement which the latter gentleman has made in the culture of Indian Corn. We have only time, at present, for the following extracts from Mr. B's letter—they embody, however its substance and the principal facts in relation to the progress and perfection of the experiment. He says—

"I have the pleasure to say, that I have brought this corn to a high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produce the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts, however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present I do not pretend to lay up any seed without it comes from stalks which bear four, five and six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors, informed me, that he had a

single stalk, with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore.

In addition to the number of ears, and, of course, the great increase of the quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than the common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raised double, or nearly, to what I could with any other corn, I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill.

Early last spring, I let George Law, Esq., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friends in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since he informed me that the increase was one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that produced more than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some have planted with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate."

Mr. Ellsworth thinks that a similar improvement may be made in the production of wheat, oats, barley and other grains; and hopes some public spirited citizen may try it.—*Id.*

**SALT AS A MANURE FOR COTTON.**

Mr. Editor—In one of your late numbers I read, with great interest, an article from your pen, advising the use of salt as manure for cotton. The reasons which you give for its beneficial tendency, would be conclusive to my mind, although I had known nothing from actual experience. But I have, fortunately had some experience upon the subject, and I shall, accordingly, give it to the public.

Last year I planted a piece of land, containing fifty acres. It had never before produced well. I should state that ten acres of it was new land, never planted before. The balance, forty acres, had been planted for many years previous. I had several times manured it with compost manure. The cotton grew well on it; but except in a very prime season, I could never get the plants to retain their fruit. I had heard of the efficacy of salt, mud, and salt-marsh; but as I could procure neither of these, except with great trouble, I determined to try common salt. I did so, and my mode of doing so was as follows—I applied one bushel to each acre, spreading it in the alley, and then listing upon it. The effect upon the cotton was highly beneficial. From its shooting forth, until the time I picked it in, it exhibited a healthy and vigorous growth, and my product of cotton was greater and better than I had ever known it. It is enough for me to state, that the same land had never before produced me more than one hundred pounds of cotton to the acre. It now gave me one hundred and thirty.

On the new ground, the effect was manifest. I had never planted new ground before, for the first year, without the cotton all running to stalk. It now grew well, and produced me at the last calculation, one hundred and fifty pounds of clean cotton to the acre.

These statements are of any service to you, you are welcome to make them public.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

**ST. LUKE'S PARISH.**

**MORE ECONOMIES.**

How to save oil and candles.—Use sunlight two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9 P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper and better than evening lamp-light.

How to save expense in clothing.—Purchase that which is at once decent, and the most durable; and wear your garment despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion to-day, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires to-morrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broadcloth you wear in 1837.

How to save time.—Have a place for every thing, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside and lie you know not where.

How to save expenses in travelling.—Cultivate the bump of inhabitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rather than hire an establishment at the livery stable. This will be for the health of your body, as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

How to save in little matters.—Procure a book and keep an exact account of all your expenditures. At the expiration of three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four-penny and nine-penny items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many cases the aggregate would be found more considerable than you would be aware of, unless you keep such an account.

An impertinent petit-maitre told a country gentleman in a coffee house at the west end of the town, that he looked like a groom. "I am one," replied he, "and am ready to rub down AN ASS."

**50 DOLLARS REWARD** for my negro man Bob, who ran away in June last. He is 25 years old and about 5 feet three or four inches high, quite now laden, and very plausible in conversation—he was brought from the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. Whoever will deliver to me in Camden the said negro or lodge him in Jail, shall receive the above reward. May 20 3 tf **BENJ. COOK.**

**OGLETHORPE** will stand at my Stable in Camden and be let to MARES at \$10 the season and \$15 the insurance. He is a beautiful Iron Grey, sixteen hands high, six years old this spring, and is thorough bred. May 20 3 tf **A. R. RUFFIN.**

**NOTICE**—The notes and accounts of W. B. Daniels are placed in my hands for collection—all those indebted will please come forward and settle the same immediately. May 20 3 tf **W. R. YOUNG**

**NOTICE**—The subscriber has taken the PUBLIC HOUSE in Stateburg, lately occupied by Robert W. Andrews. Persons favoring him with their custom shall be well attended to during their stay—their fare shall be as good as the country affords, and charges as low as the times will warrant. May 20 3 tf **JOHN CHINA**

The Courier and Mercury, Charleston—Times, Columbia, and Georgetown paper will give the above two insertions, and forward their bills to this office for payment. Stateburg, May 10, 1837.

**WE** are authorized to announce **THOMAS BERRY** as a candidate for Tax Collector for the District of Kershaw, at the next election. May 20 3 tf

**50 DOLLARS REWARD**—Ranaway from the subscriber on the night of the 13th inst., three negroes, viz: a fellow named Enoch, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above—one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder named Jiminy thick and chunky—the younger, Mary, spare made. They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above negroes, and either delivery to me at my residence in Sumter dist. S. C. or confinement in any Jail of this, or any adjoining State so that I get them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly. May 20 1837. 3 tf **WILLIS SPANN.**

**P. S.**—The Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, Columbia Times, and Augusta Constitutionalist will give the above six insertions and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

**TO RENT**, the BRICK OFFICE on Broad street, one door below Dr. Reid's. For terms apply to **ADAM EDGAR**, Columbia, S. C. May 20 3 tf

**TRAILORING**—The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into copartnership in carrying on the Tailoring business, and by close attention and a disposition to please, will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage. **M. DONALD & BRASINGTON.** May 1, 1837. M 20, 4f

**AUCTION** and Commission Business. The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, and will dispose of any Merchandise at Auction or Private Sale entrusted to him, and feel thankful for any patronage bestowed on him. References: J. M. Nisbon—J. Rosser—W. F. Villepique—Holleyman & Gass—John Workman. May 6 1 tf **WM. R. YOUNG.**

**Removal.** THE Subscriber has removed his Drug Establishment to the building opposite the store of Murray & Bryant, and two doors south of the Masonic Lodge—where he is now receiving and opening his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-glass, &c. His stock will be found as complete as any in the country, and his prices as low. Physicians, planters and others interested, are invited to call—no exertion will be wanting to ensure satisfaction as to quality and prices.

**FOR SALE AS ABOVE.** 200 Kegs Wetherill's pure White Lead. 400 Gallons N. C. Linseed Oil. 120 Gallons best Sperm Oil. **JAMES R. M'KAIN.** May 6 1 tf

**Notice.** NO Commutation for Road duty will be received after the first day of June. By order of the Town Council of Camden. May 13 2 3 **J. W. LANG, Rec.**

**French Burr Mill-stones.** THE subscribers offer for sale, one pair of French Burr Mill-stones, of a very superior quality; they were formerly used by Capt. Carter in his Flour Mill, which has always made finer flour than any Mill in the southern States. As we have no further use for them, they will be sold a bargain. **W. ANDERSON, & Co.** P. S. The Charlotte paper will insert the above four times, and send the paper containing the same. May 13 2 4

**A FEW SHARES** in the Bank of Camden for sale—apply to **A. BURR.** May 13 2 tf

**TO RENT**—a convenient Summer House, at Kirkwood. For terms, apply to **ALEXANDER YOUNG.** May 13 2 tf

**FOR SALE**, a fine GIG and Harness, complete. Apply at this office. May 13 2 tf

**Public Notice.** IN conformity with a Resolution of the Stockholders of the Bank of Charleston, S. C. adopted by a general meeting of the same, held on the 2d February last, providing for an increase of their capital in conformity with the provision of the charter of said Bank, from two to four Millions of Dollars. Public notice is hereby given, that the Cashier of the Bank of Charleston, S. C. will, at its Banking House, in said city, receive on the 5th July next, the first instalment of Twenty-Five Dollars on each of the existing Shares in the capital Stock of said Bank, from a share holder in person, or from his agent, or attorney, duly authorized, and from no other person whatsoever. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st June next, for the purpose of making out an authorized list of the Stockholders. In the event of any Stockholder declining or neglecting to subscribe for his or her proportion of the increased Stock, in all cases the privilege of the new subscription shall be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the Stockholders generally, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The second Instalment will be payable on the 5th of January 1838; the third Instalment on the 5th of March 1838; and the fourth and last Instalment on the 5th of July 1838. By order of the Board of Directors. **J. HAMILTON, President B. C. S. C.** The papers at Columbia, Hamburg, and Charleston, are requested to publish this advertisement once a week until the 5th day of July. May 13 2

**Stone Lime.** 75 Bbls. Stone Lime for sale by **SHANNON M'GEE, & Co.** May 13 2

**DR. LYNCH H. DEAS** offers his Professional services to the inhabitants of Camden and its vicinity. Office on the Main street two doors below M'Kain's Drug Store. May 13 1f

**Attention.** PERSONS having in their possession any of the State Muskets belonging to the No. 2, are hereby required to return the same to me, on or before the last Saturday in this month. **H. HOLLEYMAN** c. b. c. no. 2. May 13 2 3

**To the Citizens.** THE Camden Independent Fire Engine Company, having, by experience, found that the Engine under their control failed to answer the purpose for which they were organized, in its being of a construction that rendered it heavy and difficult to work; felt themselves warranted in the appointing of a committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of one of a more modern form. This committee, in their report at the annual meeting, which occurred on the 28th inst., state, that after an assiduous attention to the duties assigned, they have only been able to obtain the sum of \$251, including a donation of \$50 from the Fire and Marine Insurance Company at Charleston: that they totally failed, in an application made to the town authorities; who, on consideration, deemed it unadvisable to make an appropriation from the town fund, although they were aware that a necessity exists of another Engine being added to the town.

The committee appointed in May last, to ascertain the probable cost of a suitable Engine in New York, stated, that the whole expense might be put down at \$800—which shows that the company is now deficient in the sum of \$550, to effect the object in view. After the reading of the Report the following resolution was submitted and passed. **RESOLVED**, That the Capt. elected, for the succeeding year be authorized to publish an appeal to the citizens, of the facts, and that the list remain open until the second Monday in June, to which time this meeting will stand adjourned, when, if the deficient amount for the purchase of a new Engine be not subscribed, the company will forthwith be disbanded.

In exposition of the facts, I have in fulfilment of this duty, but a few remarks to make—for I am persuaded it is only necessary to make known the circumstance—as not a citizen who exists for the interest of the town will require urging. The town has at present but two Engines, both of which are hardly deserving of the name—therefore every citizen should not only feel, but exhibit a warm interest in an undertaking which will enable an efficient and organized company to contend with the fiery element in an hour of danger. The advantage of good Engines is not a matter of experiment with this community, as unfortunately, demonstrative proofs has shown.

Should success attend the effort, the funds will be collected when the Engine arrives; probably about the 1st November—those, therefore, who are in favor of the object, will testify it by their names, if opposed by their silence. The list will be found at my place of business. **A. BURR.** May 13 2 3t **Capt. I. F. E. company**

**Daughter and Job Printing.** Executed at this Office in the neatest style—and moderate charges. THE JOB PRINTING will be executed with Ink, or Gold and Silver Bronze.

**To the Courier Patrons.** WE take this method of informing our patrons that all Job work and Advertisement accounts will be made out, and presented for payment Quarterly.

Persons living out of the State, who send Advertisements and Job-work, are requested to state, who, and where their accounts are to be sent for payment.

**LAW BLANKS** Printed with neatness and dispatch at this office, and on reasonable terms.

**JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.** HIS Gin can be made double, or single. If made double, they reduce labor, and gin just double the quantity of cotton over the single cylinder Gin, no other kind having been in use previous to this patent; and whether single or double, they are found to improve the quality of the cotton, by more perfectly cleaning it in a stand, and whether small or large, one hand will be sufficient to attend them. The Gins have mechanical feeders and hoppers attached to them, which free the cotton from leaves, trash, dirt, &c. before it can reach the saws, and by the thorough hocking operation it receives from the feeders, which make two revolutions to one of the saws, it is almost in a half-gined state, before it descends to the saw. By a very simple arrangement of a screw to each set of gates, on which the hoppers rest, and through which the teeth of the feeders pass, they can be made to feed slow or fast, to suit the condition of the cotton at the time. When made double, the saws are placed on two sets of cylinders, and turn upon each other in opposite directions, and are cleaned by two sets of brushes that have four revolutions to one of two saw. The two cylinders can be detached so as to enable the planter to run one or both at pleasure, although embraced with feeders, &c. in one stand. The whole is put in operation with a drum and band, as in the ordinary Gin and may be propelled by horse, steam, or water power. It may also be propelled by iron running gear. The force required to work it, is about the same as that necessary to move an equal number of saws in the common Gin. This Gin has been put in operation in New Orleans for two or three weeks, and its success tested in the presence of a large number of planters, merchants and others, and received their general approbation.

Several gentlemen have been so kind as to give the Patentee their written opinion respecting the merits of the Gin. A number of others could be added, but the following are deemed sufficient: From his Excellency Gov. White of Louisiana. New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1837. **Dr. A. Jones**—Sir, In reply to your enquiry, what I think of your improved Cotton Gin, I have to say, that I saw it work on Saturday the 25th inst. and was very much pleased with its performance. The mere fact of its self-feeding, seems to me to be a very valuable improvement; and besides, the quality of the cotton, as it comes out of the process, appeared to me to be better and cleaner than from the common Gins in use, and that it saves considerably in labor. Respectfully, &c. **E. D. WHITE.**

From Mr. J. Compton, a wealthy planter, resident in the Parish of Rapide, Louisiana. **Dr. Jones**—Dear Sir, I have examined your Patent Cotton Gin, with feeders, &c. And have seen it in operation, and approve of it so highly, that I have taken the liberty of ordering one for my plantation in time for the next crop. Yours respectfully, **J. COMPTON.** New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1837.

From Mr. A. Longer, an experienced and eminent Cotton Broker of New Orleans. New Orleans, Feb. 24, 1837. **Dr. Jones**—Dear Sir, in answer to your note of this morning, I will state, that I have carefully examined your new Patent Cotton Gin, and have found it far superior to those generally used in this

State; it cleans the cotton much better, and gives it a much better appearance. I hope, for the good of the country, it may become duly appreciated. Yours sincerely, **A. LONGER.** From Messrs. Forestall, High & Co. Commission Merchants.

**Dr. A. Jones**—Dear Sir, we have examined the sample of cotton left with us, cleaned by your Patent Cotton Gin, and also the cotton in its uncleaned state, and pronounce the same greatly superior to the average samples which have come under our observation this or preceding seasons. Very respectfully, your ob't servants, **FORESTALL, HIGH & Co.** New Orleans, March 1, 1837.

From Col. Harris Smith Evans, a planter of Wilcox county; signed also by Dr. David J. Means, a planter of Green county, and Mr. Wm. C. Clifton, a planter of Dallas county, all of Ala. **Dr. Jones**—Dear Sir, In reply to your inquiry concerning your inquiry concerning your new Patent Cotton Gin, we deem it no less a pleasure than a duty to say to you, emphatically, that we consider it a most decided and valuable improvement. We have examined it carefully and seen it in successful operation, and we feel no hesitancy in recommending it to the attention of planters generally. Most respectfully yours, &c. **HARRIS SMITH EVANS, DAVID J. MEANS, WM. C. CLIFTON.** New Orleans, March 7, 1837.

**P. S.**—As a further testimony of my confidence in the success of your Gin, you will please order two Double Gins of 80 saws in a stand each, for my plantation, and oblige yours truly, **H. S. EVANS.**

As a further proof of my confidence in your Gin, you will please order me a Double Gin, of the same size, for my plantation, and oblige yours respectfully, **D. J. MEANS.** Mr. Clifton also stated, that if he had not just before bought two new Common Gins, that he would likewise have ordered one or two of the Patent Gins for his plantation. From Mr. H. F. McKenna, of the house of Brander, McKenna & Wright, of New Orleans. **Dr. A. Jones**—Dear Sir, in reply to your note, accompanied by a specimen of the cotton, gined by your Patent Gin, I beg leave to observe, that it exhibits a decided improvement on the usual process of ginning; delivering the staple unjured and free from nap or trash, clean and of good color; and thereby giving the article an additional value. These favorable impressions of the advantage of your Patent Gin, have been confirmed by subsequently witnessing it in operation. The utility of the double cylinders and saving of labor, will be readily perceived and properly appreciated by the intelligent planter.

Feeling a deep interest in the success of all improvements tending to benefit the important staples of our country, I trust that yours will meet with the encouragement it justly merits. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, **H. F. M'KENNA.** New Orleans, March 6, 1837.

From Mr. G. Senior, a Machinist of New Orleans. **Dr. A. Jones**—Dear Sir, in answer to your inquiry of my opinion of your Patent Cotton Gin, I beg leave to state, that I was fifteen years engaged in the cotton factories of Manchester, England, and during four years of that time, I was foreman in the house of Messrs. Lewis, Williams & Co., and near five years spinner in the house of Messrs. Sandford & Greene. I have seen your Cotton Gin in operation, and have examined the cotton gined by it, and pronounce it better cleaned, and the staple less injured, than any cotton that ever came under my observation. It is completely ready for the breaker without the aid of the blower, and would, therefore, save the first process in manufacturing the article. I consider cotton cleaned by your Gin, would command from one to two cents on the pound more than the average crops brought into the Manchester market, and cleaned by common Gins. Yours, very respectfully, **G. GEORGE SENIOR.** New Orleans, March 3, 1837.

**Dr. Jones**—Dear Sir, in answer to your inquiry respecting my opinion of your Patent Cotton Gin, I have to state, that I have been engaged in putting up the Carver's Gins for planters on Red River, and that I have seen your Gin in operation, and have examined the quality of the cotton produced by it; I consider it equal if not superior to the Carver's Gins; in addition to which, I think your feeders a decided improvement, and by the aid of which, the quality of the cotton cleaned appears much improved, over that produced by the common Gins. Yours &c. **S. BENNETT.** New Orleans, March 10, 1837.

In addition to the above, the Patentee will refer planters to the following gentlemen, who have either seen the Gin in operation, or have examined samples cleaned by it: Messrs. N. & J. Dick, Thomas Barrett & Co., Hagan, Niven & Co., Lambeth & Thompson, Martin, Pleasant & Co., Bernann, Briggs & Co., Wm. L. Flower, Bullitt, Ship & Co.

**ORDERS RECEIVED FOR Jones' Patent Cotton Gin.** By the Patentee, No. 53 Magazine St. New-Orleans. To be manufactured in New York, by Robert Hoe, & Co.

**SCALE OF PRICES.** DOUBLE GINS. For a Double Gin of 80 saws or more on each cylinder, making 160 saws in the stand, with feeders, bands, &c. at \$6 per saw, or \$900 00 For a Double Gin of 60 saws on a cylinder, or 120 saws in the stand, feeders, &c. at \$6 per saw, or 720 00 For do. of 40 saws on do. or 80 saws in a stand, at \$6 25 per saw, or 500 00 For do. of 20 saws on do. or 40 saws in a stand, at \$6 50 per saw, or 260 00

**SINGLE GINS.** For a Single Gin of 20 saws or more, with one set of feeders, bands, &c. at \$6 per saw, or 120 00 For do. of 40 saws, with feeders, &c. at \$6 50 per saw, or 260 00 For do. of 20 saws, with feeders, &c. at \$7 50 per saw, or 150 000 Extra teeth where desired, for feeders, supplied at 40 cents each; the number of teeth being about equal to the number of saws. One set of feeders, it is considered however, will wear out two or three sets of saws. Extra saws supplied at 80 cents each. The Gins ordered will be delivered to the agents of planters in any of the sea port towns of the cotton planting States, at the above prices, the agents paying the freight on the same from New York, and becoming responsible for the amount of the Gin. It is desirable, when planters give orders for Gins, they should accompany them with their views in regard to the arrangement of saws, breasts, brushes, &c. It is found they differ in opinion. Some desire saws of larger diameter than others. The most common size is 9 or 10 inches; but some wish them 12 inches. Some wish 5 or 6 rows of brushes on an axle, while others want 8 or 9 teeth to the inch. While others want 10 or 11. With so much discrepancy, we prefer they should, at the time of giving orders, furnish a statement of their wishes, and the manufacturer can fulfil them in every particular. Where it is left to our discretion, we shall make them on the most modern and approved plan. An order can be executed, from the time it is received, in the space of eight or nine weeks, and the Gin in that time placed in the hands of the factor. To be in time for the next crop, all orders ought to be in the hands of the manufacturers by the first or middle of May; except for plantations where they are late in commencing to pick or gin cotton.

**N. B.**—The Patent Right, for any one of the cotton growing States, will be sold on reasonable terms. May 6 1 u