

POETRY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

TO MISS — OF ABBEVILLE.

I cannot forget thee, sweet Lady! thine image Like a star has been caught in memory's stream;

I cannot forget that bright blue eye's expression, Nor the soft light it flings o'er thy soul beaming smile;

These, memory treasures as "Holy Land relics," To aid fancy's visions of Eden the while.

Ah! who could forget? but once having seen thee— That face ah! how strangely it clings to the mind;

I cannot forget thee! long wearisome hours, Are illum'd by the thought of that fairy-like form;

I cannot forget thee! nor would I sweet Lady! A green spot in memory's dream waste thou shalt stand;

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds, That round my pathway roar, Do ye not know some spot Where mortals weep no more?

Tell me, thou mighty deep, Whose billows round me play, Know'st thou some favored spot, Some island far away,

And thou, serenest moon, That with such lovely face Dost look upon the earth,

Tell me, my secret soul, O! tell me, hope and faith, Is there no resting place From sorrow, sin, and death?

Faith, hope, and love, best boons to mortals given, Waved their bright wings, and whispered, "yes, in Heaven."



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet. REPORT ON MANURE.

The Committee on Compost and other Manures report, that they have had some experience in collecting and combining different materials for the purpose of making manure, and the results have not produced a conviction favorable to the system as a means of improving the soil.

The late George Simmons owned a farm about five miles from Washington; he improved one of his fields by drawing manure from the city, which cost him, delivered, three dollars per cart load, spread it at the rate of twenty loads to the acre, making sixty dollars for the manure, which was more per acre than his farm would have sold for, yet the increase in the crops justified the expense.

The impression is almost universal, that any spare grass upon a farm is lost, if some kind of stock cannot be procured to devour it, which is, as we think, a very great mistake. This hasty sketch of what we believe to be a mode of manuring land, far preferable to composts, or the accumulation of large heaps of barn yard manure, manufactured mostly by animals, is respectfully submitted, and if it produces no other effect than investigation and additional facts, that should even prove your committee to have overlooked some counteracting results, they will feel themselves compensated, having full

attested facts, led us to the opinion that it is a sure way to impoverish it. Your committee believe that second crop clover, hay, straw, and chaff, will wake more manure, left upon the land, than when passed through the animals.

William Polk, of Cantwell's Bridge, a strong minded, sensible man, who has obtained a large stock of practical information on this subject, says he increased his corn crop ten bushels per acre, by turning in the second crop clover, over other parts of the field which was mowed for the purpose of obtaining seed.

Your committee believe that the manure of New Castle county is greatly diminished by the burdens of animals, under which the land seems to groan. It is the great object of every prudent man to investigate and inquire into the circumstances that surround him, and accommodate his practice to the most profitable employment of his labor and capital; and the interest of no one is greater than that of the farmer in carrying out this principle.

In the far west, and in the interior of the large States, where land is cheap, and almost inexhaustible in fertility, the raising of animals may be the most profitable course, it is an indirect way of transmitting their heavy crops of grain to a good market; but in New Castle county, where a few cents per bushel will carry their grain to the highest market, a calculation of profit and loss will show a different result. The vegetation consumed in raising the thousands of cattle and hogs in New Castle county would make double the profit in grain, if permitted to die and decompose upon the soil. A yearling calf, not stinted in winter feeding, well sold, will bring as much as it would have done if sold to the butcher at six or eight weeks old. A fat hog will sell for about the same that the corn he has eaten is worth, so that vast amount of vegetable matter consumed by these animals, is a total loss, a drawback upon the manure heap. Your committee, therefore, suggests the propriety of testing some of those facts in relation to stock impoverishing the soil instead of making composts.

There is a field of eight or nine acres of corn within one and a half miles of Wilmington.—Some of the acres have been measured, and found to yield more than ninety bushels of sound corn; it has not been limed, nor received more manure than other land upon the farm, that has never produced over sixty bushels of corn to the acre. It was manured last spring with a dressing of unmanufactured poudrrette, a powerful manure it is true; but it is nothing more than is applied every year to much of the land around Wilmington, without any such results. The cause of this extraordinary crop, therefore, must be found in some other quarter than the application of manure drawn upon the soil. This field has not had a hoof pastured upon it for six years; it was mowed every year, and the second crop allowed to die upon the ground. The clover soon worked out and was supplied by a strong, deep sward of green and other grasses.

In grain growing districts, and such, in the opinion of your committee, is New Castle county, most of the inner fences, may be dispensed with, which is an item of great expense in grazing districts; a few acres of low land containing water, (if it be conveniently found,) may be permanently enclosed for the animals necessary to carry on the farming operations. It is very difficult to remove old customs and habits, and so inveterate is the propensity to follow on in the path of our ancestors, that some people even love an old error better than a new truth; and in the case before us, we are aware that the prejudice is strong and deep against any plan tending to lessen the manure heap in the farm yard.—The experiments of Liebig, Johnson and others, have, of late years, given a new spring to investigation into the fertilizing properties of urine and the excrement of animals all of which we feel no disposition to disprove; we would rather make use of them as an argument in the support of our theory. It must be evident to the most superficial observer, that whatever the animal leaves behind, in the shape of urine and the excrement, it carries away with it more fertilizing properties in the shape of beef, pork, tallow and lard; all of which are extracted from the soil.

The prejudice is strong against cropping as a means of impoverishing the soil, and we admit this prejudice is to be founded in fact; but we deny it to any thing like the extent that is attributed to it. We believe the real cause is to be found in the droves of all kinds of animals which, like the locusts of Egypt, "eat up every thing." The moment the last sheaf of grain is out of the field, the destroyer comes in the shape of hogs, sheep, horses, colts, donkeys, horned cattle, geese, ducks, turkeys, fowls, that come and go when and where they please. If upon and old worn out field a tiny stalk of clover survives the spring frost and summer sun, it is snapped up or trampled down; and its fertilizing root and multiplying seed lost to all future time.

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confidence that the surest guide to knowledge in agriculture, as in every thing else, is free investigation, connected with a regular and systematic course of experiments.

Samuel Canby, Dr. James Cooper, John W. Andrews, Henry Du Pont, J. R. Brinckle.

INFATUATION OF GAMING.

A Mr. Patter in the reign of Queen Anne possessed one of the best estates in the county of Northumberland; the fee of which, in less than twelve months, he lost at hazard.

The last night of his career, when he had just perfected the wicked work, and was stepping down stairs to throw himself into his carriage, which waited at the door of a well known house, he suddenly went back into the room where his friends were assembled, and insisted that the person he had been playing with, should give him a chance of recovery or fight with him; his rational proposition was this: that his carriage, the trinkets and loose money in his pockets, his town house, plate and furniture, should be valued in a lump, at a certain sum, and be thrown for at a single cast; no persuasion could prevail on him to depart from his purpose; he threw and lost. He conducted the winner to the floor, told his coachman that was his master, and heroically marched forth, without house, home or any creditable recourse for support.

He retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as a substitute of a marker at a billiard table, and occasionally as a helper at a lively stable.

In this miserable condition, with nakedness and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insults of those he had once supported, he was recognised by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessaries.

He expended five in procuring decent apparel; with the remaining five, he repaired to a common gaming house, and increased them to fifty; he then adjourned to White's, sat down with his former associates, and won twenty thousand pounds. Returning next night, he lost it all, and after subsisting many years in abject and sordid penury, died a ragged beggar, at a penny lodging-house in St. Giles.

BE SOMETHING.—There is great grandeur in the thought,—"I have made myself."—The world may wag their heads and you may be denounced, but if you are conscious that integrity of purpose has always characterized you, and that you now stand on an eminence, placed there by your own rectitude of heart, you have nothing to fear.—You had not the influence of wealth, nor the God speed love of powerful friends; but you had more—a heart fixed and determined, and this has made you what you are. Go on—add virtue to virtue—look steadily at the goal before you, and at last your most treacherous and artful companions will acknowledge your superiority, and feel proud of being among the number of your friends. The man who is resolved to be something in the world should have nothing to fear, and when he little dreams of it, honors gather about his head and an influence goes out from him, which is exerted, silently but surely, for the good of thousands.

ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE.—You may have learnt a singular fact from the last Journal de Constantinople, viz: that Shekib Effendi is to take Rome in his way to Vienna, in order, in the name of the Sultan, the head of the Mahomedan religion, to congratulate the new Pope, the head of Catholicism, on his accession to the Papal throne. This is the first time any compliment, official or other, has ever passed between these great representatives of creeds so hostile to each other. The event may be regarded as a very significant sign of the times. It seems to betoken a subsiding of theologic hate on the part of Islamism towards Christianity, arising from indifference or lack of conviction. The mission of the Sultan to the new Pope, especially under these circumstances, is most remarkable. Whatever interpretation may be put on it, it is a proof that the softening and assimilating humanity of thought and feeling, which form the great bond of sympathy among nations, are now fast pervading the minds of Ottoman Mahomedans, despite the careful seclusion of Turkish life, which is intended to exclude all such influence.

Correspondence London Chron.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Springfield correspondent of the Alton Telegraph writes, on the 2d, as follows:

A communication was laid before the House, to-day, including the proceedings of a meeting held in Massac county. These proceedings state, that the Regulators are still pursuing their works of cruelty and villainy in that afflicted county. They are beating, torturing and abusing, in every possible way, men, women and children; turning them out of doors in the night time, and destroying their habitations. The proceedings go on to say, that they have lost all confidence in the Legislature, who are consuming the time of the people in making Buncomb speeches; and they call upon the Governor to come to their aid on his own responsibility. They threaten, unless something is done for their relief, to take the laws into their own hands. I wonder they have not done so long since. It is a burning shame upon the State and the intelligence of the people, that such a state of things, should exist in a civilized community.

BAD COMPANY.—The associations young men are apt to form in large and growing cities, result in disgraceful and melancholy, ends. Bad company is the pest of society, and while it ruins thousands, it likewise brings pain and misery to many a fond and affectionate parent. Young men who are easily weaned from their once-loved homes, must lack firmness of mind, and cannot be well acquainted with the deceits of the world, would they but listen to the voice of experience, and be more willing to obey the wishes of their guides, bitter remorse would be a stranger indeed to their abode, and joy and comfort would reign in its stead.

LIFE IN DEATH.—A woman, named Honora Powers, residing at 370 Water-street, New York, and aged 42 years, went to bed in perfect health, with a fine infant, on Saturday night, and in the morning was found dead. Her child was clasped in her embrace, and was breathing fearfully, in deep sleep. When the father awakened it, it looked up and smiled, and reluctantly left the bosom of its dead mother.

By a recent statistical return, we learn that the European population of Algiers, which in 1831 only amounted 3,228, was in 1844, 75,354; and that the public revenue, which in 1831, amounted to 1,048,479, amounted in 1844 to 17,695,996f.

Great additions are making in Texas to the quantity of sugar cane already planted. In one county three hundred hands, heretofore employed in the raising of cotton, have been turned to the culture of sugar.

TRADE IN FOOD.—Eleven vessels cleared at New York on Saturday, for England, Ireland and Scotland. Their arrival at their ports of destination will be hailed as a blessing by the starving multitudes.

PESSIONERS.—There are now on the Commissioner's list 27,600 names—6616 of whom are in the State of New York.—During the year 1846 only 17,000 were paid, which circumstance renders it probable that numbers have recently died.

The St. Andrew's Society of Savannah, held a meeting on the 18th inst., and appropriated \$500 out of their funds, for the relief of the suffering poor of Scotland. The members present also contributed \$180 in addition.

The eagle is said to fly at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles an hour; wild geese ninety miles; swallows ninety-two miles; and the common crow at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has ordered 300 copies of the governor's message to be printed in the Norwegian language. There are some thousands of natives of Norway in that State, and excellent citizens they are.

The trade of St. Louis in the item of flour, for the year 1846, reached an aggregate of half a million of barrels. Less than ten years ago, nearly all the flour was brought to St. Louis from the Ohio river.

Eleven vessels loaded with provisions cleared at New York on the 13th for England, Ireland and Scotland. Their arrival at their ports of destination will be hailed as a blessing by the starving multitudes.

Jonathan Hunt, estimated to be worth \$1,500,000; James Lennox, worth \$3,000,000; and Peter G. Smyvesant, worth \$1,500,000, of New York, are all bachelors!

A Cincinnati paper states that a firm in that city made \$75,000 in one day, by the advance in flour occasioned by the news by the Hibernia.

The moon pass the month of February this year, without a full. She has not been of a similar omission in thirty-six years.

Nearly \$500 have been collected in Wilmington, Del., for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland.

The Board of Brokers of the city of New York, have subscribed \$2000 for the relief of Ireland.

Mr. Packenham, the British Minister has recently given \$20,000 for the benefit of the suffering Irish.

The ship Bavaria, at New York from Havre, brings \$400,000 in specie.

To all Administrators, Executors and Guardians, Take Notice. Those who are in default, and have not made your annual returns, are required to do so without fail, the commencement of the year.—There are a number of defaulters. Jan 13th 46 D LESLY, Ord'y.

DR. JOHN W. MCKELLAR, Having located at Winter Seat, Edgefield District, Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the vicinity, in the various branches of the profession. Jan. 6, 1847. 45 3m

Notice to Creditors. Notice is hereby given to the creditors and debtors of the Estate of Landy G. Shoemaker, dec'd, to present their demands, and make payment to the administrator, as the assets of the Estate will be entirely insufficient, to pay all. The estate will be closed in Ordinary, on the 8th of April 1847, or before. Jan 6 46 J. G. CANNON, Adm'r.

Notice in Equity. Guardians and Trustees, who are liable to account to the Commissioner in Equity for Abbeville District, will hereby take Notice, that they are required to make their returns on or before the first day of March next; and that all defaulters will be dealt with according to Law. H. A. JONES, Com. Eq'y. Abbeville C. H., Jan. 2 1847 45 1f

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, IN EQUITY.

Wiley Pullim and others, vs. Thomas Byrd and others—Bill for Injunction, Specific delivery &c.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Frances Mitchell, Anna Cooper, John Pullim, Zachariah Pullim, Robert Pullim, Harriet Ware, and James Ware her husband, Caroline Stewart and Mark T Stewart her husband, Agrippa Golston, Zachariah Golston, Burrell Ball, Parks Ball, Lewis Ball, Elizabeth Wardlaw and her husband Joseph Wardlaw, Richard Pullim, William Pullim, Sarah Christopher and her husband William Christopher, and Elizabeth Dobbs, parties defendants in above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State. Ordered that they do appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill, within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso, against them. Jan 25. 48 3m H. A. JONES, C. E. A. D.

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the matter of John Calvert's Will. Notice.

Whereas, Silas Ray and wife, James Shillito and wife, and John Davis, some of the next of kin of the said John Calvert dec'd, have this day filed their notice in Ordinary requiring the paper admitted to probate in said Court, to be proven in the Court of Law. These are therefore, to cite J. Patterson, and Mason Calvert, who are to be absent and without the limits of this State, and may be entitled to distribution of said Estate, to be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held on or before the third Monday in April 1847, at Abbeville C. H., and plead thereto, at which time I shall hear and pronounce for or against the validity of the same. DAVID LESLY, Ord'y. Jan 12th 1847. 47 3m

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT,

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Benjamin F. Spikes, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the jail of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wade S. Cothran and James Sprout, having filed his petition, with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly commonly called "the Insolvent Debtors Act."—Public Notice is hereby given that the petition of the said Benjamin F. Spikes will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas to be holden for Abbeville District, at Abbeville Court House, on the third Monday of October next, or on such other day thereafter as the said Court may order; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Spikes are hereby summoned personally or by attorney to be and appear then and there, in the said Court, to shew cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Benjamin F. Spikes, upon his taking the oath, and executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid. J. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Dec 26, 1846 44 13mO

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

William A. Cobb, vs. James Knox.—Foreign Attachment. The Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy thereof may be served: It is Ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead thereto within a year and a day from this date, or judgment by default will be given against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, March 14, 1846. 3 1y

Notice to absent Legatees.

The children of Margaret Brown dec'd, Legatees of Samuel Miller dec'd, are notified, that their legacy in money, is ready for them, and deposited with the Ordinary of Abbeville District So. Ca. A. H. MILLER, E'or. Jan 27, 1847. 49 1m3m

Notice to absent Distributees.

The Distributees of James Webb dec'd, will take notice that the administrator of the Estate, is ready to settle up the same, and will proceed to close the same by the 11th of April next, in the Ordinary's Office, from which time he will not be responsible for the interest of the funds, so held for them, in readiness. ANDREW DUNN, Adm'r. Jan. 11 1847. 47 3m1m

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Maj. John Chiles, dec'd, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the estate to render them in properly attested to William P. Sullivan or Mrs. Chiles at the late residence, or to me. THOS C PERRIN, Ex'or. Nov 25, 1846 39 1f

Notice.

WHITLOCK, SULLIVAN & WALLER, having placed all their NOTES and ACCOUNTS in our hands for collection, with special instructions, those indebted by Note or Book Account, would do well to call and make payment as soon as convenient. Payment is not to be made to either of the partners, but alone to us. PERRIN & MCGOWEN. July 22, 1846 21 1f

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situated on the main street in the village of Abbeville. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out buildings. Dec 9 46 J. A. HAMILTON.

To the People of Abbeville.

The subscriber respectfully solicits all persons indebted to the Sheriff's Office for COST Plaintiffs or Defendants, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle, as this is my last year in office, I shall be compelled to have all such accounts in the office settled. You will find myself or Mr. Taggart always in attendance. [Abbeville 15 7 11] J. R. HAYNES.