

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine. The Stormy Sea.

Ere the twilight had been fitting, In the sunset, at her knitting, Sung a lonely maiden, sitting, Underneath her threshold tree, And as daylight, died before us, And the vesper star shone o'er us, Fitful rose her tender chorus— "Jamie's on the stormy sea!"

the smut in wheat in a former volume, many of our readers do not seem to have read them, and therefore we repeat them.— Make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg, be careful that it is not above blood heat, then let the grain soak in it from one to twelve minutes, as is most convenient. While in soak, stir up the grain occasionally, and every time this is done take off the scum, foul stuff, and light seeds that rise to the top of the brine. As the grain is taken out, spread it on the floor or in the sun, and scatter slacked lime, ashes or plaster over it, to dry it. Lime is the best for this purpose if to be had. It will dry in half an hour in the sun, and is then ready to be sown.— Copperas water and urine are frequently used instead of brine to soak the seed; but we much prefer brine as it is clean, and never dangerous in application. Some say grain may be soaked twenty-four hours in the brine without injury; but it is a thin skinned variety, we should think it would endanger its germination to soak over four hours or so. It is a good plan to prepare rye, barley, buckwheat and oats, for sowing, in the same way as wheat, especially oats, as they are frequently liable to smut.—American Agriculturist.

CUTTING TIMBER.—In cutting timber for farm buildings and other purposes, it often becomes requisite to know the height of the trees, more particularly of the straight part of the trunks, or such as will do for single straight sticks of timber. Take a ten foot pole, (or one of any other known length,) and measure off the required distance from the tree, and make a mark on the ground. Then measure back the length of the pole towards the tree, let a second person hold it perpendicularly, place the eye at the mark on the ground and ranging with the top of the pole towards the tree. If the top of the pole strikes above the straight part of the trunk, the stick of timber will be too short; if at or below the first crook, it will be long enough. A simpler but somewhat less accurate way, is to take a stick just long enough to reach from the ground up to the observer's eye, who then paces the required distance from the tree, throws himself on his back, looking towards the tree, while a second person holds the stick upright at his feet, and he makes his observations as just stated.—Albany Cultivator.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.—Wm. Todd, of Utica, Md., writes—"I have long been of the opinion that every man who is the owner of an hundred acres of land, (especially if it requires improvement,) ought to keep a man with a yoke of oxen, collecting matters for manure into the barn-yard, for six months in the year. These matters should be leaves, sods (particularly when the grass is long,) from the fence rows, scrapings from the streets or roads, collections from ditches and ponds. He should use sand where the land to be improved is heavy clay, and clay where the land is sandy. No money expended on a farm will pay so well as that laid out in making compost in the barn-yard, where the contents of the stables are collected and made up in one great pile."

BROOM CORN—the seed is excellent to fatten sheep.—Albert Hibbard, Esq., of North Hadley, tells us he makes use of all the seed of his broom corn to fatten sheep—that they are very fond of it and will fatten better on this than on Indian corn. Broom corn is raised in great quantities in the river towns, where the brooms are made up and distributed to all quarters of the country.

We have often raised the corn for the sake of the brush, but we have never made much account of the seed, though hens are always fond of it. Hogs too will eat it, though we seldom think it has been converted into meal for hogs. Mr. Hibbard thinks the broom corn seed more valuable for sheep than oats or corn.

DRILLING INDIAN CORN.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Alex. D. Coulter, Herriotsville, Penn., for the Cultivator:—"Last season I tried an experiment in planting corn, by drilling it in rows three feet apart, two grains fifteen inches apart in the row.— On three acres I raised 369 bushels of ears. After the corn was about a foot in height, some of the old fashioned farmers prophesied a failure. They said it would end as many other visionary projects of 'book farming,' and were very much astonished at the result."

Fence posts are most enduring when the bark is peeled off, to prevent worms harboring in them; in drying them one summer to prevent moisture; in coating the butt ends 3ft.; to prevent its return. The sap of non-resinous trees ferment in heated and moist places, and the wood decays. The best timber is from trees girdled a year or so before they are cut down. Posts should not be split as it divides the grain of the wood, lets in water, and rots it.

THE INJURED INDIAN WIFE.—Major Long tells a romantic story in connection with the falls of St. Anthony:—"An Indian of the Dakota nation had united himself in his youth to a female called Ampato Sapa, the Dark Day, a name which, if given at her birth and not afterwards bestowed in allusion to her unfortunate end, would seem to show that they possessed the power of divination. They lived happily together many years. Two children were the fruit of their union. The man having acquired a fortune as a hunter, applied to be elected chief, to increase his dignity and importance, and to strengthen his influence, he resolved to add another wife to his

household, and fixed his choice on the daughter of a man of influence in the tribe. When he had made known his determination to his wife, she endeavored to dissuade him by reminding him of their long cherished love, and the happiness they enjoyed together. Finding no arguments available, and, in fact, that he had already executed his purpose of a second marriage, she observed her opportunity, launched her light bark canoe, and placing her children in it, pushed off into the stream above the fall. Her death-song was heard, clear and shrill, by her friends upon the banks of the river. She recited with a mournful voice, the pleasures she had enjoyed when the undivided object of her husband's affection. As she fell faster and faster down the current, her voice became lost in the sound of the cataract. Her boat was borne to the edge of the spray and mist that hovered over the water, and disappeared to be seen no more. The Indians say that often in the morning, a voice is heard singing a mournful requiem, the burden of which is the inconstancy of her husband. And some assert that the spirit of Amparo Sapa has been seen wandering about the place with her children in her bosom.

THE GEORGIA REGIMENT.—A letter from Capt. Calhoun of the Georgia Light Infantry, published in the Columbus Enquirer, mentions that the encampment of the Georgia Regiment, had, on the 3d of February, been removed to within three miles of Tampico, to a most inconvenient and unhealthy position. Some idea of the ravages of disease in this Regiment, may be formed from the facts stated in this letter, that the Regiment which originally consisted of 910 rank and file, had, at that date, been reduced to 626, a decrease of 284! In Capt. Calhoun's company, which originally numbered 99, there have been 2 promotions, 23 discharges, 10 deaths, and 2 transfers, leaving all told only 62, of whom 5 were left sick at Monterey. His effective force is therefore only 57.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.—A gentleman writing from California, to the editor of the St. Louis Reveille, says, his stock consists of about 4000 head of oxen, 1700 horses and mules, 3000 sheep, and as many hogs. They all pasture themselves without difficulty in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento, and only required to be attended. This is to be done by Indians, of whom he employs 400. His annual crop of wheat is about 12,000 bushels, with barley, peas, beans, &c. in proportion.

A favorite of a Sultan threw a stone at a poor Dervise, who had requested alms. The insulted Santon dared not complain, but carefully searched for and preserved the pebble, promising himself he should find an opportunity, sooner or later, in his turn, to throw it at this imperious and pitiless wretch.

Some time after, he was told that the favorite was disgraced, and by order of the Sultan, led through the streets on a camel, exposed to the insults of the populace. On hearing this, the Dervise ran to fetch his pebble; but after a moment's reflection, cast it into a well, "I now perceive," said he, "that we ought never to seek revenge when our enemy is powerful, for then it is imprudent; nor when he is involved in calamity, for then it is mean and cruel."

A clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said a thing that was not true, they ought to whistle. One Sunday he preached a sermon on the parables of the loaves and fishes; and being at a loss how to explain it, he said the loaves were not a-like those now-a-days, they were as big as the hills in Scotland. He had scarcely pronounced the words, when he heard a loud whistle.

"What's that," said he, who calls me a liar?" "It is I, Willy McDonald, the baker." "Weel Willy what objections ha' ye to what I told ye?" "None, Master John, only I wanted to know what sort of ovens they had to bake those loaves in?"

Here, then, let us repose our trust—here let us look for our beacon of safety—and whether, sunshine or gloom, the storm or the calm, the beauty and wealth of spring, or the nakedness and desolation of winter, may be our portion—supported and guided by the Bible, all must be well with us in ETERNITY.

Would you be happy? Put a six-pence in the orphan's hand. Would you be beloved? Visit the fatherless. Would you be respected? Be upright in your dealings. Would you be honored? Be meek and humble. Would you die at peace with the world? Love your neighbor as yourself. Would you secure Heaven? Live a Christian life.

"Guilty or not guilty?" said a Judge to a native of the Emerald Isle. "Just as yer hannar plazes. It's not for the likes o' me to dictate to your hannar's worship," was the reply.

Notice to Creditors. Estate of John Glasgow deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of John Glasgow deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, will present them to the undersigned, by the first of March, as a condition that the Estate should be settled.

Notice to Tax Payers. I Will attend the undernamed times and places for the purpose of collecting Taxes for 1846: viz—

Table with columns for names and dates. Includes: At McGaw's, Monday, 8th; Mosley's, Tuesday, 9th; Moragne's, Wednesday, 10th; Willington, Thursday, 11th; Calhoun's Mills, Friday, 12th; Warrenton, Monday, 15th; Norwood's, Tuesday, 16th; Lowndesville, Wednesday, 17th; Tribble's, Thursday, 18th; Calaham's, Friday, 19th; D. West Corner, Saturday, 20th; Drake's, Monday, 22nd; Scuffletown, Tuesday, 23rd; J C Waters', Wednesday, 24th; Cokesbury, Thursday, 25th.

Table with columns for names and dates. Includes: Abbeville C. H., Monday, 1st; Smithville, Tuesday, 2nd; Deadfall, Wednesday, 3rd; Stony Point, Thursday, 4th; Gillam's, Friday, 5th; Cambridge, Saturday, 6th; Greenwood, Tuesday, 9th; Woodville, Wednesday, 10th; White Hall, Thursday, 11th; Cotbran's, Friday, 12th; Cedar Springs, Saturday, 13th; A. C. H., (Court) Monday, 15th; " " Tuesday, 16th; " " Wednesday, 17th; " " Thursday, 18th; John Bradley's, Monday, 22nd; Wm H McCaws, Wednesday, 24th; Drake's old Field, Friday, 26th; Greenwood, Saturday, 27th.

At Abbeville C. H., again on Monday, sale day the 5th April, which will be the last day for making returns. All persons failing to make Returns on or before that day, will be Lawfully liable to pay double Tax. All Taxes must be paid at least, by the first Monday in May, or Executions will be issued.

All Taxable property must be returned in the name of the proper owner. Guardians, Executors, and Administrators, will take notice to return all Taxable property under their control. And all persons who may have transferred taxable property between the first of October 1845, and the first of October 1846, are required to make the same known to me. Jan 3 49 tf W.S. HARRIS, T. C.

The Young Jack, DON JUAN, will stand this Spring Season at the following places, viz:

At Robt. C Richey's, commencing on Monday the 8th of March. At Joseph Lyon's on Wednesday the tenth, and at Francis Clink-scales' on Friday twelfth, and visit the stands every ninth day (Sundays excepted,) throughout the season, which will end the tenth of June next, and be let to Mares at Three Dollars the single Visit, four Dollars the Season, and six Dollars Insurance. Twenty-five cents to the Groom in all cases. Any person putting by the leap, and the Mare not standing, may fall into the season or Insurance, and not be charged for the leap. The leap and season money, will be considered due at the expiration of the season; the Insurance, as soon as it is ascertained that the Mare is in foal. Any person trading a Mare before it is ascertained whether she is in foal or no, will be held responsible for the Insurance. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability will be incurred for any that may happen.

Don Juan's Sire, was the celebrated Don Juan, imported from Italy; the largest Jack that has ever been in this section of country, and can show the best Colts. His Dam is a first rate Jinny, of the Don Sancho blood. References for the Colts of Young Don Juan: To James B Richey, Wm Richey jr and Robert Ellis. JOHN DONALD, Sr. Feb. 11th, 1847. 51 6w

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. H. H. Towns applicant, vs. J. W. Prather and others.—Partition in Ordinary. It appearing to my satisfaction that Elijah Roberts, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered that he do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Betsy Roberts dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of record. D. LESLY, Ord'y. Feb. 24. 52 3m

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. In the Court of Ordinary. Smallwood Witts, vs. Franklin Witts and others.—Partition in Ordinary. It appearing to my satisfaction that Lucinda Weatherford, Susan McClure, Wm Witts, Thomas Witts, Williamson Witts, and William Jones and Mary his wife, parties Defendants reside without the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real Estate of Stephen Witts dec'd, on or before the 20th of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. Feb 3 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

Mastodon Cotton Seed.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Abbeville and the adjoining Districts, that he has ordered a lot of MASTODON COTTON SEED, from Holmes County Mississippi, which he warrants to be GENUINE, which can be obtained from Dr. James F. Griffin of Hamburg at two dollars per bushel by the sack (which contains ten bushels,) or at White & Wier's Store, at Abbeville C. H., at three dollars per bushel by retail. N. B. Persons making engagements heretofore will be supplied at the price above. Feb 15, 51 4t THOMAS B. BYRD.

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 delinquents. Jan 18th 45 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 5m

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 Christoffer 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. c. 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 common form in said Court, to be proven in "due form of law." These are therefore, to cite Milly Patterson, and Mason Calvert, who are said 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 Cotbran and James Sproul, 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 3mO

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. Clk'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, Esq. Jan 27, 1847. 49 3m

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 3m

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. PERRIN, Esq. Nov 25, 1846 48 1y

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

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 outbuildings. Dec 9 44t J. A. HAMILTON.

To the People of Abbeville.

The subscriber respectfully solicits all persons indebted to the Estate of John Calvert dec'd, to come forward, and settle up their accounts, as a condition that the Estate should be settled. All persons indebted to the Estate of John Calvert dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, will present them to the undersigned, by the first of March, as a condition that the Estate should be settled. Feb 17, 51 4t A. MARTIN, Esq.



AGRICULTURAL.

Directions For Sowing Seeds. The complaints which are sometimes made, of the failure of seeds, are as frequently owing to unseasonable and improper management in sowing, and to other circumstances attending their vegetation, as to the bad quality of the seeds. The freshest seeds of some kinds often fail to vegetate from different causes.—When sown too early while the ground is cold and wet, they are not unfrequently chilled, and rot before sprouting, and if sown too shallow in a dry time, they may be dried up and killed by the hot sun after they have sprouted, or have not had sufficient moisture to swell them. The kinds which vegetate well are frequently destroyed by insects before, or very soon after, they appear above ground. The first care in sowing seeds should be in selecting the proper season and state of the earth and then to place them just so far beneath the surface of the soil to secure them a proper supply of moisture. In general seeds require more or less depth, according to their size. The smallest seeds should be sown very shallow in fine earth, and pressed or rolled down, and if the beds are covered with a mat or otherwise shaded, they will sprout sooner, and with more certainty. Soaking in warm water, and rowling the ground after sowing, very much hastens the vegetation of such seeds as are of a hard dry nature. It is always best to prove seeds before sowing a large quantity, which may be done by sowing a few in a flower pot, and keeping warm and moist, or by putting the seeds between two thin placed in the chimney corner, and occasionally moistened with warm water. Seeds that prove not to be good, should be sown in a flower pot, and the soil will then be attributed to them. A sowing of seeds in a flower pot, is now prevented