



## AGRICULTURAL.

### Culture of Potatoes.

In reference to the culture of that important esculent, the potato, the Southern Cultivator says:—"Our own practice, which has been very successful, is to prepare the ground well by stirring it very deep—new ground is by far the best—to make the rows three feet apart—the trenches 9 inches deep—the manure three inches deep in the bottom of the trenches—the manure must be perfectly well rotted, otherwise the quality of the potato is exceedingly injured.—Coarse, unfermented stable manure, hog's hair and such like are often used, and the result is waxy potatoes of very bad flavor, in some instances, even disgusting; and, we have no doubt, unwholesome as they are disgusting. If we would have the Irish Potato in perfection, too much care cannot be bestowed on the food that is prepared for its sustenance. For seed we select large potatoes without knobs on them, cut them into pieces with one or two eyes at most; put these in the trench on the manure, nine inches apart, and fill the trench with rotten leaves from the woods, or rotten wood, or chip manure, which is better still. Plant from middle of February to middle of March, according as the weather may be. When the stalks are about 9 or 10 inches high, the whole surface of the ground is covered with wet leaves from the forest, up even with the top of the plant, packing the leaves close around the stem, and taking care to leave the top uncovered. Nothing more is necessary except to pull off all the blossoms as they appear.

To ensure good crops of good mealy potatoes, according to our own experience, too much care cannot be bestowed on the following particulars:

1. The selection of kinds to be planted. We prefer the Mercers for an early, and the Blue noses for a late crop.
2. The kind of ground they are to be planted in, the preparation of it, and the kind of manure used. Nothing more readily takes a tincture from coarse, filthy unfermented manure. Even chip manure is improved for the use of the potato, by being mixed pretty liberally with the carbonate of lime.
3. The moisture of the ground—Hence in part the excellence of the potato in Ireland and Nova Scotia. In our hot, dry climate, by covering the ground with leaves the same end is attained in some degree."

### Never failing Recipes for Soap.

**SOFT SOAP.**—To 25 lbs. of clear fat, add 16 lbs. of potash dissolved in four buckets of water, and boil it until the fat is entirely destroyed. This you must test by taking out some of the soap in a clean cup, add a little water, and let it cool. If the soap becomes thicker and clearer by the addition of water, and continues so, the soap is done; but should it become thinner or whitish, the ley has not combined sufficiently with the fat, and the boiling must continue until it can bear the water test. When it has arrived at this point, add water until it becomes a thick jelly, then let it boil one hour slowly when it will be finished and fit to be barrelled. The most frequent cause of failure is, that the ley is not strong enough for the quantity of fat; therefore, when home made ley is used instead of potash, the ley should be strong enough to float an egg freely. To each gallon of strong ley add three quarters of a pound of clear grease; if crackles be used, take one pound to each gallon. Boil it very fast, and stir it frequently. A few hours will suffice to make it good soap.

**HARD SOAP.**—Add salt in proportion of one pint to three gallons, let it boil a few minutes, and put it in tubs to cool. Should the soap thin, try it in a cup if it requires water. If very strong ley be used, water is necessary to thicken it after the incorporation is completed; this must be done before the salt is added. Next day, cut out the soap, melt it, and cool it again, this takes out all the ley, and keeps it from shrinking when dried. The fat should be prepared before soap making day, by boiling it in clear water and straining out all the bones and flesh, as they give out but little grease, and always makes the soap impure. Be careful to save the bones and scraps thus left, as they form the best manure for rose bushes, flowering shrubs and other trees.

### MAKING CORN IN MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

Samuel Webber gives an account of the N. E. Farmer, of several experiments which he made last season with muriate of ammonia. He dissolved a small piece of common sal ammoniac of the druggists, estimated at four or five grains, in about half a coffee cup of water, and threw into the solution a handful of corn, which, after having remained four or five hours, was planted. He planted this soaked corn in hills, side by side with that which was not soaked. He made four different experiments, which are reported in considerable detail. In all cases the soaked seed produced considerably the best yield—generally at least one third more. The land was light and dry, and for several of the experiments he purposely took the poorer spots. The corn sown with drought, but in all cases, that from the soaked seed manifested decided superiority. So much indeed, that it was noticed by strangers, who knew of no difference in the seed.

**TO WASH FLANNELS.**—Make two tubs of strong soapuds, and wash the pieces while it is hot as the hand can bear it. Rinse, in hot, soft water, wring lightly and shake well, and hang where they will dry quickly.—Do one piece at a time; for if allowed to become cold while wet, and then again hot, the flannel will inevitably shrink and become harsh. When nearly dry, fold them very smooth, and press with a hot iron.

### American Agricultural.

**TO WASH CALICOES.**—Infuse three gills of salt in one gallon of boiling water, and put the calicoes in, while hot, and leave it till cold, and in this way the colors are rendered permanent and will not fade by subsequent washing—so says an exchange, on the authority of a lady who has often tried the receipt.

**CURE FOR FOUNDER.**—The seeds of sunflower are the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will effect a cure.

**ASTOUNDING IGNORANCE.**—The report of the Register General, recently published in London, discloses a depth of ignorance and debasement among the poorer class of Great Britain, which would be incredible, if it were not vouched for by official records. A London paper of the 16th ult. gives a synopsis of a portion of the returns, from which we learn that one half of the population of England and Wales, are unable to write their names. During the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, our of 735,788 persons married, 303,830 affixed their marks to the marriage registry by way of signature. In Monmouthshire and Wales 48 males in 100, and 69 females in 100 were unable to write their names, while in Cheshire and Lancashire 40 per cent of males, and 65 per cent of females, were similarly disqualified. At the jail in Preston Lancashire, of 1622 persons committed during the year 1844, 40 per cent were unable to name the months of the year, 39 were ignorant of the name of the reigning sovereign, 42 per cent knew not the import of the words "virtue," "vice," "righteousness," &c., while 13 per cent were unable to count one hundred.—Incredible as it may appear, among the opinions as to her Majesty's name, seven were in favor of "Prince Albert," while 13 supposed it to be "Elizabeth." Their religious ignorance was still more deplorable, 89 per cent never heard of the name of the Savior.—*English Paper.*

**FEMALE INFLUENCE.**—Of all the refiners of man's nature, female society is the most effective. There is a respect for the other sex implanted in us by nature, that makes us desire to appear well in the presence of delicate and intelligent females, and has a tendency to elevate our feelings, and make us assume a gentleness and propriety of deportment totally at variance with all coarseness and vulgarity. Such is the influence of the intercourse of which we speak in forming character, that we do not recollect ever to have seen a young man devoted to the society of ladies of his own age, that he did not turn out well and prosper in life; whilst, on the other hand, we have observed many who, by confining themselves to associations with the members of their own sex, have acquired a roughness and uncouthness of manner that entirely unfitted them for the intercourse of life. We are perfectly aware that a foolish timidity is at the bottom of this, as we esteem it, great defect of character, and that many a man of sterling worth would as soon be caught in committing a crime against morals as in playing the lady's man. This is all clearly wrong, and may generally be referred to some unlucky occurrence which youthful awkwardness has given to ridicule.

If the ladies were only aware of the power they rightly possess in forming the manners and habits of men, they would take pains to allay the sensitiveness which produces want of ease in their presence, and by becoming affability and kindness, cherish confidence and self possession. The members of two sexes were intended by their Maker to be companions for each other, and the more easy and free their intercourse can be, due regard being had to strict propriety, the more delicate and refined will be the sentiments of all concerned.

**CHEERFULNESS.**—Cheerfulness, unaffected cheerfulness, is the thing that you must bring into company, if you wish to shine in conversation. Now, I do not mean by this, any of those outbreaks of loud mirth, nor what the world sometimes call a "high flow of the spirits," but a light and airy equanimity of temper, that never rises to boisterousness, and never sinks down to immovable dullness—that moves gracefully from "grave to gay, from serious to serene," and by mere manner gives proof of a feeling heart and generous mind. The high and boisterous flow of spirits so often praised by the superficial world that keeps us during a party or visit, and then sinks down to absolute brutishness, is, on the other hand, a sure sign of a coarse and vulgar nature. Let the women look to this matter for, though they are coarse and vulgar in their own nature, they may suffer from coarseness of others, and should, therefore, set their pretty faces against it, however much they may pretend that it is redeemed by the "dear fellow's" wild, rattling spirit.

**MISERIES OF THE JEWS.**—An English Clergyman, who recently travelled through Palestine, in speaking of the fulfillment of

the judgment predicted by the prophets, as now manifested in the miseries of the people, relates the following facts, which he says he had on the highest authority.—"The houses in Jerusalem belong to Turks. If a Jew wants a habitation, he must therefore have an oppressive hater for his landlord. The landlord has a right to demand a year's rent, to be paid on taking possession; but yet he may eject the tenant at a short notice. The Mohammedan law sanctions the claim of an ejected tenant for the repayment of an adequate portion of the rent; but he must prove his case before the Cadi. A Jew's testimony is not admissible.—A Christian's is refused, No Turk will bear witness on behalf of a Jew. So then, at any moment, a Jew may be turned into the street; and in addition to that calamity, must lose all the year's rent which he paid in advance. Moreover, if a Jew engage in any little trade, he barely earns enough to sustain life. If he possess any thing beyond this, he is an object towards which rapacity glances its greedy and cruel eye. The poor Jews throughout Palestine derive all their sustenance, or nearly so, from contributions made by the richer Jews in various parts of Europe."

**NO EFFORTS TO GOOD ARE LOST.**—I have heard of seeds which will sleep in the earth for ages, and I have read of the young of certain insects which lie in a state like death for eighty years together, and yet when the hand that scattered the seed had been mingled with the dust, and when the insect that had deposited the young had ended its flight for generations, the seed would come forth a mighty forest of trees, and the slumbering insect would wake to life, and become the mother of an endless multitude. And so it may be with us. We are scattering the seeds of knowledge and piety, and immortality, but we see not the seed spring forth. Our instructions seem to be forgotten; the fruits of our liberality seem to have perished; and our favors appear to have been in vain. But be of good courage; the seed is still in the earth, undecayed, and the time will come when it shall spring forth, and yield a plenteous harvest. It is watched over by the God of Heaven, and not a seed shall perish. The hand that scattered the seed may be withered, but the seed itself shall swell, and send forth its germ, and become a mighty tree. The voice that uttered the sermon may be silent, but others that received the truth shall come forth and declare it afresh to the generations that are yet unborn.

**THE SLIPPERY ELM.**—One of the most valuable, as it is a well known article in our country, is the slippery elm *Ulmus Fulva*. All our apothecaries keep it, both the flower and the bark. It is generally called slippery elm, red elm, or rough leaved elm.—It is indigenous to our country, and what is remarkable, yet little known, it contains a great amount of human nourishment. It is medicinal also. It is an excellent substitute for water, and you can carry in your waistcoat pocket sufficient to subsist upon for ten days. The shipwrecked sailor, the soldier in Mexico, and the traveller on the prairies, should never be without it. It always mitigates hunger, and is nourishment and drink. Let no ship go to sea without it, no traveller fail to have it with him, no army march without it.

**SEED POTATOES.**—Keeling & Hunt, the foreign brokers, of Monument-yard, London, have received a government order to procure £20,000 worth of seed potatoes from the Mediterranean, the Azores, or wherever they can best be had, as speedily as possible.

**MILLERISM.**—There are 30 victims to Millerism in the Insane Asylum at Utica, and although it is true that the folly and delusion has in a manner passed away, yet there are many credulous enough still to believe in it.

**FOOD FOR EUROPE.**—The value of the exports—mainly breadstuffs and provisions,—from New York, is now averaging above \$1,250,000 per week, and from the United States, about \$5,000,000. Of this enormous amount probably seven-eighths are shipped to the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, from which we are receiving in specie not far from \$3,000,000 a week, by the merchandise imported.

**BALANCE YOUR PARTNERS.**—We understand that Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. Messrs. Hallack and Andrews, appointed to award the prize for the best tract against dancing, have decided in favor of one by Rev. Austin Cary, of Sunderland, (Mass.) and that the tract will speedily be published by the American Tract Society.

By the latest accounts we learn that Liverpool has 170,000 pauper just arrived from Ireland and Scotland, and the citizens are petitioning Parliament for relief; Bristol has 70,000 of these visitors—driven over from Cork; Glasgow has over 100,000; and Greenock is completely overrun.

**Notice to Creditors.**  
*Estate of Elihu Baird deceased.*  
The creditors of Elihu Baird dec'd, will take notice, that I will proceed to settle up the Estate on the third Monday in May next, and the creditors will present all their demands on or before that time, as the Estate will be insolvent, and only pay a part. On that day it will be apportioned before the Ordinary of Abbeville District.  
Feb 10 518 JOHN BASKIN, Adm'r.

**Job Printing.**  
Executed in its various branches at this Office, with neatness and despatch.

### Notice to Tax Payers.

I Will attend the undernamed times and places for the purpose of collecting Taxes for 1846: viz—

FEBRUARY.		
At McGaw's,	Monday,	8th
" Mosley's,	Tuesday,	9th
" Moragne's,	Wednesday,	10th
" Willington,	Thursday,	11th
" Callouin's Mills,	Friday,	12th
" Warrenton,	Monday,	15th
" Norwood's,	Tuesday,	16th
" Lowndsville,	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

MARCH.		
" 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
" Cothran'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 of 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 Clinck 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, William 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.

**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 1846. 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

### The State of South Carolina.

**ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.**  
John Lipford, vs. Ann Lipford and others.—*Partition in Ordinary.*  
It appearing to my satisfaction, by the Petition of John Lipford, that James Lipford, Jackson Lindsey and wife Mary, two of the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State. Ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Edward Lipford dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.  
Feb. 20, 1847. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

### 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 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 Cothran 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 show 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 13m O

### 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.  
Cik's Office, March 14, 1846. 3 1y

### Notice to Creditors.

*Estate of Wm. Alexander deceased.*  
Notice is hereby given to the Creditors and Debtors of the Estate of Wm Alexander dec'd, to present their demands and make payment to the Administrator, as the Estate will not be able to pay all the demands against it. It will be closed in Ordinary on the first of May. ARCH'D KENNEDY, Adm'r.  
Feb. 17. 51 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 C PERRIN, Esq'r.  
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 in-debted 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 31 1f

### House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situate on the main street in the village of Abbeville. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out buildings.  
Dec 9 411 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 they may last year's account. I shall be compelled to have all cost done in the office settled. You will find myself at Mr. Tiggars' always in attendance.  
April 25 47 J. A. HAMILTON.