

(Continued from first page.)

There is not a word of truth in any of these tales. Since the route of the Mexican leaders near Medellin the dragoons have not been able to bring them to action. Young Santa Anna was near Santa Fe today before yesterday, but did not remain in the neighborhood long.

The Government of Jalapa, it is said, has resolved not to make any resistance at their city whatever. The fate of Vera Cruz is before them—they know that the Americans will enter their beautiful place—and do not wish to see it destroyed. Sensible people, those of Jalapa.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

From the Vera Cruz American Eagle. Vera Cruz.

Mexican Affairs.—Our acquaintance with the Mexicans of this city is yet too limited to be furnished with any considerable items of importance relative to affairs in the Federal city: and if the revolution, noticed in our last, be terminated, we have not been advised of the fact. From what we can gather on the subject, and we have recently conversed with an intelligent person familiar with the plots and counterplots of the contending factions, the disturbances which have recently taken place in the capital are calculated to lead to results of no ordinary character. Santa Anna, as usual, has been playing a double game, and has been detected in it by many observant persons. He professed to Gomez Farias that he was in favor of hypothecating the church property, and induced that officer to publicly advocate the measure.

At the same time he was in correspondence with the church party, and urging them to resist the measure by an appeal to arms; and when it was announced that the General was approaching the city, each party was elated with the idea of being assisted by him. One or the other had to be deceived, however, and it was the fate of Farias a second time to be deceived by the same leader. For the moment, this acquisition of Santa Anna's forces to that of the church party struck terror to the opponents, but they rallied, and at our last accounts were still defending themselves with vigor.

Previous to the arrival of Santa Anna, neither party had lost an inch of ground, and but few followers, although they had been at it for several days.

The revolutionary parties would occasionally cease hostilities and demand of each other why they did not march to the assistance of Vera Cruz, but it invariably ended in a misunderstanding, and at it they went again.

Santa Anna is, no doubt, the President of Mexico, by this act, for the time being, although Farias was not completely routed as we stated in our last.

Santa Anna's victory at Buena Vista was celebrated with great pomp in the city of Mexico.

Camalizo, at the last accounts, was at Jalapa. The diligencis conveying him to that place was robbed by two Mexicans, although it contained five or six passengers.

A Post Office has been established, and the necessary arrangements made to insure the forwarding of letters and paper from the army, to their friends in the States.

In speaking of the general appearance of business in Vera Cruz, the Eagle remarks:—

"The stores present a beggarly account" of empty shelves, the tables in the fondas, instead of groaning under the weight of the good things of life, cause the hungered to groan over them—and taking things all in all, we never wish to see their like again. But take it easy, for there is scarce a port from Hallowell to Louisiana, but will send down its craft laden with the necessaries and luxuries of life, so plentiful in Yankee-dom."

EASTER SUNDAY.—On Sunday morning last we entered the church on the Plaza, and were gratified to see so full an attendance of our officers and men. In rather an obscure place, on the left hand side of the aisle, sat Gen. Scott, and a number of his friends. The General appeared devout and pious, and not like the many of us who go to such places to pass an idle hour. The entrance of the General, we are told, created no little astonishment among the natives, and he was readily known and whispered about as the Commander-in-Chief of the Americans.

The doctrine has too long been proclaimed that we are the enemies of that religion held so sacred by the Mexicans, but we hope soon to convince them that we war against no man for his religious principles, and nothing is better calculated to demonstrate this fact than the presence, at places of worship, of the high in command amongst us, whose liberality of religious tolerance induces them to worship at any shrine the great Creator of the Universe.

The scene in the church on Easter Sunday, was indeed one of interest and solemnity. Many who, the week before, were sending death shots at each other, now standing and kneeling together, communed with the same God. We noticed that much deference was paid to our General, and that he was the first one to whom a long lighted candle was handed. He received it solemly, and held it for a time lighted in his hand. This was also pleasing to the citizens, and, from all appearances, they seemed to think that at least we were not all the devils they had had pictured to them.

"Patience," said the wheel, "Who spoke?" asked the hub. "Hold your tongue," said the carriage.

POETRY.

The Star and Child.

A maiden walked at eventide Beside a clear and placid stream, And smiled as in its depths she saw A trembling star's reflected beam. She smiled until the beam was lost, As 'cross the sky a cloud was driven, And then she sighed, and then forgot The star was shining still in heaven. A mother sat beside life's streams, Watching a dying child at dawn, And smiled, as in its eye she saw A hope that it might still live on. She smiled until the eyelids closed, But watch'd for breath until the even And then she wept, and then forgot The child was living still in Heaven.



AGRICULTURAL.

Manner of Applying manure to the Soil.

There is much difference of opinion in regard to the best manner of applying manures.—Some hold that they should always be plowed in, and give as a reason that manure never goes down, but if lost at all is by evaporation. Others go counter to this rule in all respects, and contend that "surface manuring" is far preferable—that the valuable principles of manure cannot be carried off by the air, but are only in danger of being lost by "leaching." The advocates of the two systems may be regarded as in a situation similar to the two knights who fought over the white and black shield—both are in part right, in part wrong. As regards the position that manure is never lost by going downward, every man's observation may have taught him it is an error.—Who ever has examined the earth under his manure heaps, or in his barn-yard, must find palpable evidence that the fertilizing elements of manure may penetrate to a greater depth than is commonly reached by the plow. In one instance within the writer's observation, the surface of the ground where a barn had stood was carried off to the depth of eighteen inches to two feet, and yet for several years afterwards the spot, (though in the midst of a field,) was plainly discoverable in the increased luxuriance in the crop it produced. The cases cited may be said to be extreme ones, but they show that the theory to which we refer is false.

The idea that nothing can be lost from manure by exhalation, does not seem to any better supported by facts than the opposite theory previously considered. Carbon and nitrogen, which constitute the chief elements of manure, are both capable of assuming an aeriform state. The nitrogen which exists in manure for the most part in the form of ammonia, readily becomes volatile, and escapes into the air. The escape of this substance from manure heaps and fermenting urine, is readily perceived by the strong smell emitted. The dung dropped on pastures by cattle and horses, does comparatively but little good. It mostly dries up, and loses its value. If all the strength soaked into the ground, should we not see a greater effect from it? The urine dropped by animals is immediately absorbed, and the effect is sooner or later strikingly seen in the rankness of the grass.

The true point to be observed in the application of manures, is to place them where none of their value shall be wasted, and at the same time in a situation to be acted on by the agents of decomposition. These agents are chiefly heat, air, and moisture. Heat is required, because in its absence substances are without change; air is required because oxygen, a kind of air and a part of the atmosphere, is the greatest decomposing element in nature; and moisture is required because its absorption by objects admits the entrance and action of oxygen. Light, also, (and perhaps electricity,) exercises some agency in decomposition. The medicines of the doctor and apothecary are sometimes decomposed by the influence of light, even when contained in vessels which are perfectly impervious to the air. It is on account of this influence that wine and other fermented liquors are kept in the dark. Every one may have noticed the effect of light in making vinegar, and may have seen how the souring process is hastened by setting the barrel where the sun will shine on it, and by turning the rays on the liquor by putting the bottle in the bung-hole.

The influence essential to the germination of seeds, are nearly the same as those which promote decomposition. The seeds of some plants will remain inert, when buried in the soil, for an indefinite period, and on being brought near the surface, or within the influence of heat, air, and light, will germinate and produce perfectly healthy plants. Instances of this kind are within the observation of every farmer. When a furrow-slice of seven or eight inches in thickness is turned over in a rich soil, (though that soil may not have been plowed for years before,) the newly exposed surface soon teems with a growth of plants, produced from seeds which could not vegetate under the deep covering where they had been placed.

Now it follows from our previous reasoning, that the circumstances which would prevent the germination of seeds would prevent or retard the action of manures. We conclude, therefore, that manure lying at the

bottom of a furrow eight inches deep, would be of much less benefit to growing plants than if it was only from two to three inches below the surface.

From the principles above laid down, the following rule is deduced in regard to the application of manures. That it is best to keep them near the surface, well mixed with earth, in which situation they are most readily brought into a soluble condition and rendered available to the support of plants—their valuable qualities being neither liable to be dissipated by the atmosphere or washed too deeply into the soil.

An exception to this rule is made in regard to soils which it is wished to render more loose and friable by strawy manure or fibrous vegetable matter.—Albany Cult.

COCOANUT DROPS.—Break a cocoanut in pieces and lay it in cold water, then cut off the dark rind, and grate the white meat on a coarse grater, put the whites of four eggs with half a pound of powdered sugar, beat it until very light and white, then add to it some essence of lemon and grated cocoanut until as thick as you can stir it easily with a spoon, then lay it in heaps the size and shape of a large nutmeg on a sheet of paper, let them be placed at least the distance of an inch apart, when all are done, lay the paper on a baking tin and set them in a quick oven. When they begin to look yellowish they are done, let them remain on the paper until cold.

LEMON JELLY.—Squeeze the juice from one dozen fine fresh lemons, add to it one pound of double refined loaf sugar, then reduce it with a quart or more water, making it a rich lemonade, see that none of the lemon pips are in, set it on the fire, and for each quart of it dissolve an ounce of isinglass stir it to it, let it boil up once, then strain it into moulds. If the jelly should not prove sufficiently firm, add more isinglass, or reduce it over the fire.

O THAT AXE!—That same axe again, on Sabbath morning! How it strikes like a dagger to the soul! God is dishonoured, defiled!—"Only a few sticks," say you, "to make one fire?" Friend, this one fire may burn up the world? Suppose every man, influenced by your example, should take it into his head to chop on the first day of the week? Every blow speaks what? "Blot out God's day. blot it out, erase it stamp it down!" "let anarchy prevail—blood, death, eternal death." Yes every blow of that axe, and tinkling milk-bell, on a holy time, (so far as it goes) is murder, the very worst kind, civil, social, spiritual, eternal! Soul are murdered!—Portland Bul.

TEACH CHILDREN SUBMISSION.—The literary Institution of Granville, Ohio, never had a better governor than Mr. Martin, who was five years principal of the male academy. When he came to die, the paroxysms of disease became so violent that he had his senses only at intervals. The last time his reason returned, he asked to see his two little children. His wife bringing them, inquired, "Have you any directions to give concerning the children?" He replied, "Whatsoever else you teach them, teach them submission; submission to God and submission to yourself. He spoke not again, and no dying man ever expressed more in his last words.

A distinguished foreigner landing at one of our ports, heard that the mother of Washington was at a Hotel. Gaining access to her, he ventured to ask her a question, which he thought would take her as long to answer as would be suitable for him to remain in the presence of such a personage. The question was, how did you train your son to make him such a great man? She made the answer as short as the question. "I taught him obedience." This should be taught to all who would command like Washington.—Portland Bulletin.

DREADFUL.—The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes a Vera Cruz letter from a volunteer, under date of March 23 which says:—"I was posted upon a guard last night within 200 yards of the town last night, during the erection of powerful batteries under the command of Brigadier General Pillow, and could distinctly hear the screams of woman and children, as the shells fell. At intervals there was a general ringing of bells."

GEN. BUTLER.—It is said that Gen. Butler intends to have an operation performed on his leg. The muscle has grown to the bone, and renders him a cripple. He intends to have it separated from the bone. The wound gives him, at times, inexpressive agony.

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—The Washington Union thus alludes to the prospects of the project of erecting a monument in memory of General Jackson in that city and the appointment of an agent to procure subscriptions in the Southern and Western States:

We learn that H. S. Davis, Esq., of this city has been appointed by the committee of the Jackson Monument, a travelling agent for procuring subscriptions for said monument in the southern and western states. Mr. Davis will wait upon all classes of our fellow citizens in the tour of duty, and it is hoped that a sufficient sum will be obtained to complete the work before the close of another congress, in a manner worthy of the man and of the spirit of the age.

The public may rest assured that whatever is subscribed to this object will be scrupulously devoted to the building thereof, and that a model is now being prepared for the

acceptance of the committee by self taught sculptor of our native country.

THE ROAD FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO.—Gen. Waddy Thompson, in his excellent volume on Mexico, has given the best description of this road: a line of stages built in Troy, N. Y. and driven by New York 'boys,' leaves Vera Cruz every night, and drives for twenty miles along a good road on a beach, it then commences the ascent of the mountain, the road being for fifty miles an excellent one to Jalapa, 4000 feet above the level of the sea and seventy miles from Vera Cruz. For the seventy miles this road runs through the lands of Santa Anna, who owns 40 to 50,000 head of cattle that graze upon it.

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Notice

To the Creditors and Heirs of Richmond Harris, deceased.

All persons having demands against the Estate will present them to D. Lesly, Administrator of said Estate as Duolict, on or before the 20th May 1847, at which time said Estate will be apporportioned, and closed: And as the personal Estate is insufficient to pay the debts—and the following heirs and legatees reside without the limits of this State, viz: Frances E Harris, Agnes S Hunter, Uriah R. Harris, Louisa I. Heard, and A J Harris—and the creditors have petitioned for the proceeds of real Estate, to pay debts. It is therefore ordered, that the said absentees do appear and show cause, why the proceeds of the real Estate of said Richmond Harris deceased, should not be so applied, on or before the 20th of May 1847, otherwise, their consent as confessed, will be entered of record. Feb. 20, 1847. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Jesse Reagin, vs. Catherine Reagin and others.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing that Nicholas Reagin, one of the Defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State: It is ordered that he do appear and object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Young Reagin dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of record. DAVID LESLY, Ordinary. Feb. 20th, 1847. 1 3m

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

J. W. H. Johnson and wife, vs. T. R. Puckett.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing to my satisfaction, by affidavit, that W. W. Puckett, R. L. Puckett, and Thomas Abercrombe, and children of Mary Abercrombe dec'd, Parties Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Frances Long 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.

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity.

Thomas M. Finley, and Reuben J. Finley, Nancy A. Finley by next friend, T. M. Finley, v. Alexander Hunter, Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley and others.

—Bill for Account, Partition, Delivery of Slaves and Relief.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley, Isaac N. Finley, Robt. Oakley and Rhoda his wife, Abi Deck and Polly Ann his wife, and Jane K. Finley, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: Ordered that the above named Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill within three months from the publication of this order, or Judgment pro confesso, will be rendered against them. H. A. JONES, C. E. A. D. Commissioner's Office, March 6th, 1847. 2 3m

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary.

Sarah J. A. Wheaton, vs. Thomas Simmons and others.—Application of Creditors, for proceeds of Real Estate, to be paid to Administrator for payment of debts, on insufficiency of personal Estate.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Thomas Simmons, Frances Simmons and Anna Simmons a minor, parties Defendants, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and show cause within the time, viz. 20th May 1847, why the proceeds of the Real Estate of Amelia Simmons dec'd, should not be applied to the payment of debts by the Administrator on account of personal Estate, the same as confessed, will be entered of record. Feb. 20. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

INEQUITY.

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

It appearing to my satisfaction that Frances Mitchell, Anna Cooper, John Pullin, Zachariah Pullin, Robert Pullin, 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 Pullin, William Pullin, 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. P.

Mitchell's Map

Of the United States for sale at R. H. & W. A. Wardlaw's Store. 5 c

Job Printing.

Executed in the various branches at this Office, with neatness and dispatch.

Notice to absent Heirs.

Alfred Mounce, Willis Mounce, and Michael Lowery and Nancy his wife who reside without this State, and Distributees of W. D. Mounce dec'd, are hereby notified, that the Administrator R. G. Goulding will be ready to settle their portion of the Estate on or before the 15th June 1847, and holding their money in readiness at that time will not be accountable for interest longer.

March 18. R. G. GOULDING, Adm'r. 5 ct

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Elisha Baird deceased. The creditors of Elisha 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 apporportioned before the Ordinary of Abbeville District. Feb 10 51st JOHN BASKIN, Adm'r.

Notice.

Estate of Jesse Calvert deceased. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors and Distributees of Jesse Calvert dec'd, among whom Hugh H. Calvert, Wm. Leak and Elizabeth his wife, and Jesse Calvert reside without the limits of this State that on or before the first Saturday of June next, a settlement of the same will be made in the Ordinary's Office; and that after the time specified, the Administrator will not hold himself responsible for interest on shares due the Distributees or debts. March 6, 1847. WM. SMITH, Adm'r. 2 3m

Notice to absent Legatees.

The children of Margaret Brown dec'd, Legatee 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 Im3m

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 8 46 1f J. G. CANNON, Adm'r.

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. D. LESLY, Ord'y. Feb 3 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

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 Cotran and James Sproul, having filed his petition, with a security, 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, 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 affidavit to appear then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if any they have, 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

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

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. 17 46 D. LESLY, Ord'y.

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 Lipford 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 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.