

POETRY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

Oh! sing not of my native Land.

Oh! sing not of my native land, Italia's stary skies; It minds me of an absent land, That mournfully I prize.

Each note as carelessly it falls, Upon my list'ning ear; Some sweet familiar sound recalls, That I no more shall hear.

And yet a holier tone it takes, When with those accents clear; Methinks in solemn music wakes, My mother's parting prayer.

Another too once breath'd the strain, Whose voice to me is mute— As melody that ne'er again, Can thrill from broken lute.

Then Lady, cease, no longer now Can my roving spirit bear, The mask of pride, and from my brow, Its mockery I tear.

Erskine College. THE LUCKLESS STUDENT.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

They deem me even strangely cold, And think my youth's bright morning, I'd sacrifice at shrine of gold— Affection's treasure scoring: Yet 'tis not so, though gaily I Some heartless tale am telling, My spirit could in mockery sigh O'er all it then was quelling.

Still would I thus forever hide, From all save one each dreaming Of radiant hue, with mask of pride And wildly joyous seeming: For who would to this false world show, One ray of hallow'd feeling Within the soul, or let it know Love deep beyond revealing. Erskine College. CONRAD.



AGRICULTURAL.

To Cultivate Indian Corn.

The land should be a loamy sand, very rich. In the beginning of April, the grains should be set like hops, at two feet distance, six or eight grains in a hill, each grain about an inch deep in the ground. The seed from New England is the best. In the beginning of May, the alleys should be hoed, and the hills weeded and earthed up higher. At the latter end of that month all the superfluous stalks should be taken, and only three stems of corn left in each hill. By the middle of June it will cover the alley. It grows much like bulrushes, the lower leaves being like broad flags, three or four inches wide and as many feet in length; the stems shooting upwards, from seven to ten feet in height, with many joints casting off flag-leaves at every joint. Under these leaves, and close to the stem, grows the corn, covered over by many coats of sedgy leaves, and so closed in by them to the stem, that it does not show itself easily, till there burst out at end of the ear a number of strings that look like tufts of horse-hair, at first of a beautiful green, and afterwards red or yellow, the stem ending in a flower. The corn will ripen in September; but the sun at that season not having strength enough to dry it, it must be laid upon racks, or then upon floors, in dry rooms, and frequently turned, to avoid moulding: the grains are about as big as peas, and adhere in regular rows round a white pithy substance, which forms the ear. An ear contains from two to four hundred grains, and is from six to ten inches in length. They are of various colors, blue, red, white, and yellow. The manner of gathering them is by cutting down the stems and breaking off the ears. The stems are as big as a man's wrist, and look like bamboo cane; the pith is full of a juice that tastes as sweet as sugar, and the joints are about a foot and a half distant. The increase is upwards of five hundred fold. Upon a large scale the seed may be drilled in alleys like peas; and harrowed, which will answer very well. It will grow upon all kinds of land. The ears which grow upon dry sandy land are less, but harder and riper. The grains are taken from the husk by hand, and when ground upon French stones, makes an excellent flour, of which it yields much more, with much less bran, than wheat does, and exceeds it in crust, pancakes, puddings, and all other uses except bread, but a sweetness peculiar to it, which in all other cases makes it agreeable, is here nauseous. It is excellent for feeding poultry and hogs, and fattens both much better and sooner than peas and barley. The stems make better hedges for kitchen garden than roads do. It clears the ground from weeds, and makes a good season for any other kind of corn. Pisco, and other Spanish physicians, are full of the medicinal virtues of this grain. It was the only bread-corn known in America when first discovered by the Spaniards, and is there called maize.

How to Revive Cut Flowers.—When cut flowers begin to wither, they can be revived by placing the stems an inch or more, according to their length, in hot water; if it cools before they recover change the water twice and you will surely succeed. This method I constantly practice with flowers of favorite flowers in winter, and with wild plants for botanical specimens in summer, and always successfully except where, like the rose and a few others, the flower is naturally short-lived, and falls to pieces as soon as it feels the effects of heated air.

quets of favorite flowers in winter, and with wild plants for botanical specimens in summer, and always successfully except where, like the rose and a few others, the flower is naturally short-lived, and falls to pieces as soon as it feels the effects of heated air.

CORN RAISED FOR FODDER.—D. S. Beers, Knox County, Ohio, in the Ohio Cultivator says:—"I plowed about three acres of swamp ground that had become dry, but was overrun with weeds, and sowed four bushels of corn on it. From this I cut ten tons of most valuable fodder, and it has proved the most valuable crop I raised this year." Triple the amount of seed would probably have greatly added to the crop.

WEANING LAMBS.—If Lambs are weaned the last of August or first of September, as they can then get soft green food, they will mind the change much less than they will at a later period, when the herbage has become dry and hard, and lost its sweetness. The ewes will also gain by this management, as they will get in good condition to endure the hardships incident to our long winters.

PLOUGH DEEP.—If you would permanently increase the productiveness and fertility of your fields, plough deep, and bring to the surface a portion of the soil never before stirred that it may receive the fructifying influence of the sun and air. By so doing and filling the soil with invigorating manures, you will provide a bed in which the roots of vegetables will find a healthy and salutary medium.

Austerlitz—After the Battle.

In fact from one wing to the other of the Russian army, no part of it was in order but the corps of Prince Bagration, which Lannes had not ventured to pursue, being ignorant of what was passing on the right of the army. All the rest was in a state of frightful disorder, setting up wild shouts, and plundering the villager scattered upon its route, to procure provisions. The two sovereigns of Russia and Austria fled from the field of battle upon which they heard the French crying, "Vive l'Empereur!" Alexander was deeply dejected. The Emperor Francis, more tranquil, bore the disaster with great composure. Under the common misfortune, he had at least one consolation; the Russians could no longer allege that the cowardice of the Austrians constituted the glory of Napoleon. The two princes retreated precipitately over the plains of Moravia, amidst profound darkness, separated from their household, and liable to be insulted, through the barbarity of their own soldiers. The Emperor Francis seeing that all was lost, took to himself to send Prince John of Lichtenstein to Napoleon, to solicit an armistice, with a promise to sign a piece in a few days. He commissioned him, moreover, to express to Napoleon his wish to have an interview with him at the advanced posts.

Prince John, who had well performed his duty in the engagement, could appear with honor before the conqueror. He repaired with the utmost expedition to the French head quarters. The victorious Napoleon was engaged in going over the field of battle, to have the wounded picked up. He would not take rest himself till he had paid to his soldiers those attentions to which they had such good right. In obedience to his orders, none of them had quit the ranks to carry away the wounded. The ground was, in consequence, strewn with them for a space of more than three leagues. It was covered more especially with Russian corpses. The field of battle was an awful spectacle. But this sight affected our old soldiers of the Revolution very slightly. Accustomed to the horrors of war, they regarded wounds, death, as a natural consequence of battles, and as trifles in the bosom of victory.—They were intoxicated with joy, and raised boisterous acclamations, when they perceived the group of officers which marked the presence of Napoleon. His return to the head quarters, which had been established at the post house of Posoritz, had the appearance of a triumphal procession.

The results of the battle were immense: 15,000 killed or wounded, about 20,000 prisoners, among whom were 10 colonels and 8 generals, 180 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of artillery and baggage wagons—such were the losses of the enemy and the trophies of the French. The latter had to regret about 7,000 men killed and wounded.

Napoleon, having returned to his head quarters at Posoritz, there received Prince John of Lichtenstein. He treated him as a conqueror full of courtesy, and agreed to an interview with the Emperor of Austria on the day after the next, at the advanced posts of the two armies; but an armistice was not to be granted till the two Emperors of France and Austria had met and explained themselves.

On the morrow, Napoleon transferred his head quarters to Austerlitz, a mansion belonging to the family of Kaunitz. There he established himself, and determined to give the name of that mansion to the battle which the soldiers already called the battle of the three Emperors. It has borne and will bear for ages the name which it received from the immortal captain who won it.—Theirs.

GENTLE HINTS.—I was amused the last morning watch I kept. We were stowing away the hammocks in the quarter deck, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and as he passed, the first Lieutenant perceived that

he had a quid of tobacco in his cheek.—"What have you got there, my good lad—a gum-bile? your cheek is much swelled." "No sir," replied the boy, "there's nothing at all the matter." "O, there must be; it is a bad tooth then—open your mouth and let me see." Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth and discovered a large roll of tobacco leaf. "I see, I see," said the Lieutenant, "your mouth wants overhauling, and your teeth cleaning, I wish we had a dentist on board, but as we have not, I will operate as well as I can. Send the armorer up here with his tongs." When the armorer made his appearance, the boy was made to open his mouth while the chew of tobacco was extracted with this rough instrument. "There now," said the Lieutenant, "I'm sure that you must feel better already, you never could have any appetite. Now, captain of the after-guard, bring a piece of old canvass and some sand here, and clean his teeth nicely." The captain of the after-guard came forward, and putting the boy's head between his knees, scrubbed his teeth well with the sand and canvass, for two or three minutes. "There, that will do," said the Lieutenant. "Now, my little fellow, your mouth is nice and clean, and you will enjoy your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten any thing with your mouth in such a nasty state. When it's dirty again, come to me, and I'll be your dentist.—Peter Simple.

STUFFING.—Mothers, don't stuff your children. We have seen children actually stuffed to death and sometimes those that live are worse than dead; cross crabbid, yes, really snappish! How can it be otherwise? their little stomachs are distended, stretched, puffed out enormously. The truth is, the poor things are miserable, suffering the keenest of pain! Speak we at random? study the best of authors; we could quote volumes on this point. Reason herself, speaks. Be elastic, cheerful, happy, while stuffed and puffed with digestables and undigestables? Are your organs India-rubber? Why is our world a world of gormandizers, consuming at every meal twice or thrice the amount of food called for by nature? Why does disease or death, premature, stare us full in the face, at every step, from childhood to three score and ten? Stuffing is the prime cause, excessive alimentation. And this over-eating commences in early infancy, at the mother's breast, and is carried on with mighty force.

Mothers, one word more. Feed your little ones; give them what nature demands, but never stuff them; let their meals be regular; keep your eye on this point; health, happiness, peace and long life depend much on governing the appetite. Seek not for fierce or fiery stimulants, That mix galvanic lightening with the Nor base narcotics, only fit to lull [blood, The lazy Turk upon his ottoman. Golden Rule.

STARTLING OCCURRENCE.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Republican publishes an account of aerolites in that neighbourhood. In one instance, a large stone, some six feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sulphur, in its descent went through a large tree, crushed it to atoms, and entered the earth to the depth of about twelve feet, whence it was afterwards recovered by those who saw it fall. The traces of several smaller bodies of the nature have been discovered in that vicinity within a short time, and are creating considerable alarm; and no wonder! these aerolites are now thought by the scientific to be fragments of some old shattered shivered planet, whose splinters have got entangled in our atmosphere; and if Dubuque happens to be the mathematical point upon which the majority of them are to strike the earth in their last gyrations, the may there be well alarmed at the risk of being thus peppered with stones from a dismembered planet, until the whole of it is used up.

YANKEE BOARDING.—"What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel, in New York.—"What do you ask a week for board and lodgings?" "Five dollars." "Five dollars! that's too much; but I s'pose you'll allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supper?" "Certainly—thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time, he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another part of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said, "s'pose we settle that account—now I am going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill.—"Two weeks board, at \$5—\$10." "Here stranger, this bill is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days, 2 meals per day—28 meals at 37 1/2 cents each—\$10 50. If you've not got the fifty cents change that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in cigars.

NEXT MOVE.—The next move of Gen. Scott's victorious army will probably be towards the "Halls of the Montezumas"—the magnificent city of Mexico itself—unless a suit for peace on the part of the Government of that country shall immediately intervene.

Robert Burns paid very little respect to the artificial distinctions of society. On his way to Leith one morning, he met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the

hand and stopped to converse. A young Edinburgh blood took the poet to task for his defect of taste. Why, you fantastic general! said Burns, "it was not the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the sorry boot hose, I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such any day."

PUNCTUATION.—I remember a school boy theme, which strongly illustrates the necessity of putting stops in their proper places. Thus it proceeded:

"Casar entered on his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, there was a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare saying nothing he sai down."

ALL TOLD.—Gen. Taylor's official despatches give 4,759 as the number of men under his command at the battle of Buena Vista—of whom 267 were killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing.

GOOD.—The friends of Gen. Worth have opened a subscription of five thousand dollars to pay off the mortgage to that amount on the country residence of the gallant soldier.

Of 39 persons enlisted in one company at Buffalo, one fourth were shoemakers.

Judge Conrad is engaged in writing a biography of the hero of Buena Vista.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington Union says that "Mr. Polk positively disclaims, as he has formerly done, every idea of the succession."

COL. BENTON.—In a letter to the Missouri Bulletin, declines a nomination for the Presidency.

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 Deceased, 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.

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, Ah! Dock 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, sold in Ordinary for Partition, should not be applied to the payment of debts by the Administrator on deficit of personal Estate—their consent as confessed, will be entered of record. Feb. 20. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

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. Pucket, R. L. Pucket, 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 division, 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 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.

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Jesse Reagin, vs. Catherin 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.

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 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 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 t3m0

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 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.

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 t'46 D. LESLY, Ord'y.

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 apporportioned before the Ordinary of Abbeville District. Feb 10 51st JOHN BASKIN, Adm'r.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Wm. Alexander deceased. Not cis 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 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 18th 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 March 31 5t

To the People of Abbeville.

The subscriber respectfully solicits all persons indebted to the Sheriff's Office for COST, Plaintiffs or Defendant's, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle, as this is my last year in office, I shall be compelled to have all cost due me in the office settled. You will find myself or Mr Taggart always in attendance [April 15 7 t] J. RAMEY.

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

Medical Notice.

DR. W. J. BENHAM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Abbeville, that he has located at Mr. SAUL ADRIANS where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional duties; and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a portion of public patronage. April 7. 6 5t

Notice.

I would refer my friends and clients to John H. Wilson Esq., with whom I have left my whole business; and who, during my absence, will give all necessary information and assistance to those who have hitherto given, or who may hereafter be desirous of extending to me their patronage and encouragement. JOHN H. MORRIS. Dec. 26, 1846. 44 t 3m