



### Poetic Access.

From the Louisville Literary News Letter.  
THE ZEPHYR.

BY JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.  
Thou spirit of the viewless air,  
Thy tiny wing  
Hath kissed my cheek and fanned my hair—  
Thou fairy king!

Thy cradle bed is yonder cloud,  
In heaven's deep blue,  
Above the mountain summits spread,  
Where sleeps the dew.

Thy pathway is the firmament,  
Thy car is light;  
Or, with the solemn darkness blent,  
Thou lov'st the night.

Thou playest with the mighty trees,  
And with the stream,  
In soft and gentle symphonies,  
As in a dream.

Upon the billows thou dost ride,  
On Ocean's breast,  
Thou comest with the trooping tide,  
Upon its crest.

In vales and pleasant nooks thou art,  
When dew drops weep,  
The flowers betray the fluttering of thy heart,  
As infants sleep.

Thy wing of gossamer hath given  
A plaintive sigh—  
To soft Eolia's harp of heaven,  
Its poetry.

Sweet Zephyr, come in sorrow's hour,  
In death's dark night,  
And let me feel thy soothing power,  
So soft and bright.

### THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,  
In all its beauty dress'd;  
We love to hear our friends disclose  
Th' emotions of their breast.

We love to see a ship arrive,  
Well laden to our shore—  
We love to see our neighbors thrive—  
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life,  
With never troubled joys—  
We love to see a youthful wife  
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above  
All that we ever said;  
We love—what all the PRINTERS love,  
To have SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

### FROM THE BOSTON HERALD.

### THE LAFFER TO HIS LOVE.

My sweet, my merry lovely dame,  
I cannot veil conceal  
The love which in my bosom burns,  
And which my looks reveal.

I walk the city up and down,  
And loaf, and sigh, and drink,  
But still thy image fills my soul,  
In every thought I think.

With hands stuck in my holy pants,  
With eyes which weep the ground,  
I walk along unquietly,  
Unknowing where I'm bound.

My tendere, bleeding heart is thine;  
Here in the flour of youth,  
I pledge myself to thee alone,  
And swear I speak the truth.

Oh my dear to thy fond swine,  
The queen of loafers be;  
If I don't love thee, brake my neck,  
Or pitch mee in the sea.

Thou shalt have nothing hard to do,  
No work shall trouble thee,  
But free from care, from Cash, from pain,  
How happy you will be!

I've got a pretty little house,  
With just yon little room,  
The Yorkus in my grand hotel,  
And there thy charms shall bloom.

How nice our time will glide along,  
I'll have thee till I die;  
I'll steel thee for all food rot's good,  
From mutton head to pyc.

Then cum my detrest, marry me,  
You can't no better do;  
No laffer is the beat of I,  
No woman's fair as you.

### BOUNDARY LINE.

The following verses, taken from Dr. Franklin's *Almanac*, published in 1784, one year after the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, describe the position of the North Eastern Boundary, as it was understood at that time. It will be seen that the line is the same as that which has been recently claimed by the American authorities.

From the source of St. Croix, the State to define,  
Due north to the highlands, first draw a right line;

Then westward along those highlands extended  
To the south of what streams with St. Lawrence are blended;

Then let it proceed, till it meets in its course,  
Connecticut River's northwesternmost source;

Then down the said river, until it arrive  
At degree of North Latitude forty and five;

Then westward, through woodland, a line let it make  
Till it strikes the great stream from Ontario's lake.

### Agricultural.

#### From the South Carolinian. NEW GROUND CORN.

Mr. Editor.—There are few of our farmers, particularly those who cultivate the pine lands, but are aware of the difficulty of rearing a good, or even a passable crop, upon ground of the first year's tending, unless the timber be perfectly dead, and the ground grubbed; which latter process, is now considered unnecessarily laborious, as well as injurious to the land. Even then, corn planted in it, has a tendency to "run too much to stalk," in other words, producing a tall slender stalk, with no ear on it, and in many instances, not even a shoot. As a remedy for this, the following simple course is recommended:—After the Corn has been "laid by," and the tassel pretty well blown or spread, and the shoots formed, of the most forward stalks, pull the tassel out of every other row of Corn. This is proposed, because the process may be more regularly accomplished; but if the Corn is more luxuriant in some spots than in others, which is usually the case, the tassels may be pulled out promiscuously, over the field, nearly in the proportion of every other row; but always from the stalk that has the least, or so shoot, or where the shoot does not appear thrifty, in proportion to the luxuriance of the stalk. The effect is to stop the growth upwards, of the stalk, and thereby aid the shoot, as the strength and nourishment, which is sent up from the roots, ceases to be consumed in the tassel, it forces its way out at the first yielding point which presents itself, which is the shoot, near the top, that produces the ear of corn. The consequence is, that in due time, five ears of corn appear, where, otherwise, in all probability, would have been only worthless shoots. The tassel should not be pulled out, lower than the second joint from the top.

This is a simple and effective operation. Yet, simple as it is, however, it requires much diligence and perseverance; but it most amply repays the labor, in the larger produce of the corn, besides affording to horses, a wholesome and renovating diet; for they are remarkably fond of the tassel of the corn, while green and juicy. The tassel should not be pulled out of the corn, all at the same time, but, as the smaller stalks approach maturity; nor should they be pulled out too much in a cluster, if promiscuously.

I have tried this plan, experimentally, both in the garden, and in the field; and invariably found it of advantage. It is peculiarly beneficial to corn in new ground, for the reasons above stated, that it has a greater tendency there, to run too much to stalk and if generally practiced, will be found of great utility.

#### Soil for the culture of Cotton.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, Mr. Solly read a report on the chemical examination of a series of soils from some of the principal cotton plantations of Georgia, which had been procured by Viscount Palmerton, at the request of the committee of commerce and agriculture of the society. The examination of these soils was undertaken with a view to ascertain some of the circumstances found to be most favorable to the cultivation of cotton in Georgia, and thus indicating the best manner of improving the cultivation of cotton in India. Mr. Solly stated that, in order to render a comparison of this kind of any practical value, it was absolutely necessary to take into account a variety of circumstances connected with the nature of the climates of the countries so compared,—such as the limits of temperature, the rapidity of evaporation, the form of the surface of the country, the radiating power of the soil, the retentive power for water, and many other points. These were all of the utmost importance and would completely modify the action of the soil, so that a soil which in one situation would be excellent for the cultivation of cotton, would in another climate be totally unfit. The result of the chemical examination of these specimens showed them all to be of a light, sandy, and rather poor description, consisting principally of a fine sand, held together by a small quantity of alumina, or clay and colored oxides of iron and manganese. The quantity of organic matter which they contained was small. One of the most important facts observed was, the extremely small portion of carbonate, or indeed, any form of lime which they contained, showing that the presence of this substance is not so essential to a good cotton soil, as has been thought by some writers on the cultivation of cotton. The great difference also between the black cotton soil of America, and that of India, was pointed out; the former being composed of a fine, white, silicious sand containing but very little alumina, and colored wholly by organic matter; whilst the latter consisted apparently of the debris of Volcanic rocks. Mr. Solly concluded by remarking, that the goodness of the soils from Georgia depended probably far more on the mechanical structure, than on the chemical composition; and that the presence of lime or any other substance, was of far less importance, than that it should be of a light, porous, and not too rich a character.—*London Athenaeum.*

#### From the Journal of the Am. Silk Society. MULBERRY PASTURES FOR COWS.—It is not generally known, that mulberry leaves are excellent food for cows—they are preferred by them to every other kind of food, when they once get a taste of them. In the south, where pasturage is scarce, especially during dry weather, plantations of mulberry trees, particularly the morus multicaulis, would be very valuable for this purpose alone. A hundred acres of morus multicaulis could be planted with less expense than it could be well seeded in grass, even if the grass would live there, and the pasturage from them would be fully equal, if not more, than it would be from grass; besides, the foliage would not be liable to injury during the summer droughts, but would rather be improved by the dry atmosphere and hot climate of the south. If a planter were to plant 10,000 cuttings in the spring of 1839, on an acre; in the spring of 1840 he can plant at least ten acres; and in the spring of 1841, he could plant one hundred, by merely propagating the trees in the ordi-

nary way, and he would then have one hundred acres of the best pasturage for cows that can be produced, at the cost originally of two hundred dollars for the cuttings, and the labor of propagating them three years, which would not be more than the labor of cultivating corn. Besides all this—the trees may be planted in his worn out lands, where they do well, and in the course of five or ten years, they will improve the soil, and make it fit for cotton, or corn crops. Where a large number of cows are kept, fifty to one hundred acres might be planted for the purpose; but generally, when only half a dozen cows are kept, ten acres only need be planted. Whatever be the quantity of land, however, it should be divided into eight or ten fields, so that the cows might be turned into them, successively, five or eight days each, and by the time they return to the first field, the foliage will have become fully restored, and so on. The trees ought to be two years old, before the cows are allowed to feed on them. I am satisfied that this suggestion, if carried into practice, will afford our Southern friends an abundance of the finest milk and butter—articles they are now much acquainted with. I know from experience that mulberry leaves increase greatly the beauty and quality of the milk and butter, and can see no possible objection to the plan. U. S.

#### \*The morus multicaulis can be multiplied fifty fold, but I have taken ten fold as a very moderate increase.

### New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy, Spring and Summer Goods—among which are,  
3-4 4-5 and 5-4 brown & bleached Shirting and Sheetings,  
A handsome assortment light cold Prints,  
50 pieces right cold London do,  
French prints and printed Jaconet,  
Mourning and half mourning prints and Musins,  
Super printed Lawns,  
4-4 and 5-4 Cambrics and cambric Muslins,  
Swiss and book Muslins,  
Jaconet, plain and striped do,  
Lyonnais and brocade do,  
Ladies and gent's white and black, silk H. S. and kid Gloves,  
" " Cotton and thread do,  
" " Misses black and white nett,  
Lace and Gauze do,  
A handsome assortment of gauze and satin, and Mantua Ribbons,  
Best Italian sewings, black, blue black, and assorted by the quantity,  
Horn-stitch, and super linen cambric Hkfs. Men's and boys Pongee do,  
Ladies' gauze, Hernani, gro-de-nap and sewing silk Hkfs.  
4-4 Irish linsens and linen lawn,  
Plain, inserted and fringed bosoms and linen collars,  
8-4 and 10-4 table diaper, 3-4 birds eye and Russian Diaper,  
6-4 8-4 and 10-4 damask table covers,  
French napkins & towels,  
French brown and grass Linens,  
White and brown linen Drillings  
Super rib'd do.  
A variety of Cotton do, cold and striped for Pants,  
Casaburgs,  
Cases of palm leaf and willow Hoods,  
English Devon straw Bonnets,  
A large assortment of silk and cotton hose and half hose,  
3-4 and 4-4 plaid and striped domestic, Silk, satin, and Marseilles Vesting,  
Parasols and Umbrellas,  
Furniture, dainty and fringe,  
Black bombazines and merinos for Coats,  
Pate needle works muslin capes & collars,  
" reach baskets, bleached Russia Sheetings.  
Any thing like a general enumeration of articles is impracticable; but these in addition to his former stock, make it sufficiently extensive, and he trusts his prices are sufficiently moderate to be worthy the attention of all who wish to supply themselves with articles in his line. His former customers and all who buy in this market, will do him, and perhaps themselves a favor, by examining his assortment before purchasing.

JOHN O. B. FORD.  
Hamburg, March 13, 1839. 7 if

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York a general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the latest and most fashionable articles in their line.

They consist in part of:  
Gros de lains, Thibet, French cloths, Cambrics,  
Grass linen and linen drillings, for Summer Wear,  
Cassimere, Chally Vestings, Stocks,  
Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, suspenders,  
Fine Hats, and Umbrellas.  
They keep constantly on hand a general assortment of MILITARY TRIMMINGS, of all kinds; and they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch.

They invite their customers, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves.  
HARRINGTON & BRYAN,  
Edgefield C. H. April 1, 1839. 4 9

### New Spring & Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a large assortment of

### Staple & Fancy Goods.

suitable for the season. Embracing almost every variety of Fancy Goods, that are usually kept in this market. Their Goods have been selected with great care, and they feel confident that they are able to give their customers satisfaction, with regard to prices and quality. They invite their friends, and customers, to call and examine their Stock, and buy Goods at low prices.

They feel thankful for past favors, and hope to merit a continuance of public patronage.  
NICHOLSON & PRESLEY,  
March 28, 1839. 1 2

### New Spring & Summer GOODS.

THE subscriber having just received from Charleston, is now receiving and opening a general and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple

### DRY GOODS.

which have been selected with great care, and will be disposed of, on as reasonable terms, as any in this market. He respectfully invites his old customers, and all who may feel disposed, to call and examine his Stock.  
C. A. DOWD,  
March 28, 1839. 4 8

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Wm. A. Berry*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the said Estate, are requested to present them duly attested.  
SAMUEL STEVENS, Adm'r.,  
Feb 12, 1839. 1

### PROPOSALS FOR REVIVING THE Southern Review.

THE Subscriber, in proposing the re-establishment of the Southern Review, deems it unnecessary to refer to the history of that work, which is already in the possession of the public, or to dwell on the high estimation in which it was held both at home and abroad, during the period of its continuance. Suffice it that its career, though brief, was, as all admit, brilliant—creditable to the South, and to the whole American Union. Its failure—the subject of universal regret—was owing, it is well known, not to a destitution of talent and public spirit, but arose first, from its limited circulation, which was by no means adequate to sustain a work of such magnitude, and secondly, from the political differences which agitated the country about the time of its discontinuance, dividing the friends of Southern Literature into two great parties, and preventing that harmony of opinion and co-operation in the discussion of leading questions, which is desirable in a work professedly devoted to the cause of the South and the whole South.

It is proper to consider first, the utility of Reviews, regarded as organs of the literary spirit and opinions of the age, and secondly, the importance and necessity of establishing such a work at the South, at the present time. On the first point, it is scarcely necessary to say much, in the present advanced stage of periodical literature. Aily conducted Reviews are the offspring of a high state of civilization, and are the best evidence, now-a-days, that can be furnished of intellectual advancement, and the prevalence of a pure and elevated philosophy. The last half century has produced few authors of eminence, either in Great Britain or America, in comparison with the half century that preceded it, and the reason probably is, not that there has been a want of genius, talent and scholarship in this confessedly intellectual age, but simply because distinguished scholars have found a reader and a better organ through which to act directly on the public mind in Reviews, than through the medium of books—the old more tedious and more expensive method. If, therefore, it be asked, what evidence is or can be furnished of the superior intelligence and progress of the present century—a progress of which we are so apt to boast—the reply is that it is to be found in the high character of the literary Reviews abroad and at home. If it be affirmed, that we have no native literature in this country, and therefore no materials to furnish the round work for Reviews, the answer is, that our Reviews constitute our native literature, and that if learning and scholarship are sought for, they are to be found in our Reviews, which therefore should be warmly and firmly supported, as an evidence, and a fair one, of our literary pretensions and our national character. Besides, no one can see, that it may be safely affirmed, has contributed so much to elicit talent, to awaken literary ambition, and to produce the highest order of fine and powerful writing, as the establishment of Reviews; and many individuals have been stimulated to extraordinary efforts, and have been subsequently known far and wide to fame, in consequence of the opportunities they have enjoyed and improved, of contributing successfully to works of so influential and highly respectable a character—individuals, who, otherwise, in all probability, would never have been tempted to test their strength on the literary arena with such competitors as they would be likely to meet there.

The great aim of Reviews is, to discuss subjects learnedly, thoroughly, profoundly—in such a manner as to bear upon the whole social system, and produce a broad, deep and permanent impression upon the general character of a people. In one word, their object is to diffuse knowledge, not to foster prejudices—to create, direct and control—not to echo opinions—to produce beneficial changes upon a large scale—not to perpetuate or even tolerate existing abuses. It is obvious, therefore, that while, in the infancy of American literature, a spirit of indulgence has been felt and extended to the faults of our lighter periodicals, which are rapidly issued from the press, and which have served as vehicles often for the attempts of the mere literary debutant. Quarterly Reviews, having higher aims to accomplish, and intending to represent and embody, in the most powerful and attractive form, the opinions only of the most enlightened minds should be conducted with a scrupulous regard to the purest principles of taste, and to the elevation and advancement of our literary and national character.

In respect to the importance and necessity of establishing such a work at the South at the present time, there can be little doubt in the minds of our discerning and public spirited citizens. We must have such a work, or fall behind the spirit of the age, which is of a pre-eminently inquisitive and enterprising character, and the South should have such a work, not only from motives of literary pride and emulation, in order to keep pace with the respectable advances of the other wide, intelligent, and thriving sections of the American republic, but also because the South has, at the present period especially, certain great and leading interests of its own to promote, which can be most effectually subserved through the instrumentality of such a periodical. It is not necessary to raise the war cry against other portions of the Union who may feel disposed, as they often do, to differ from us in their views of our agricultural, commercial and political interests, but it is important, highly so, that we should take our southern position firmly in the present attitude of our national affairs; that our position should be clearly known and understood, both at home and abroad; that we should be ready to defend ourselves and our institutions from all covert or open assaults; that we should maintain the principles of the Federal Constitution in its original intention, with a firm and unflinching spirit, and promote the cause of a pure and elevated literature by all the inducements that can be held out to stimulate the ambition and pride of intelligent and chivalric people.

Propositions have been frequently made heretofore for the revival of the Southern Review, which unfortunately have not been crowned with the success that was hoped or anticipated for them. Different causes have been assigned for the failure of these projects, but the leading one undoubtedly is, the neglecting to avail ourselves of a very favorable state of the public feeling by following up well digested plans with vigorous and concerted action. We have sat still—folded our hands and closed our eyes, and then have complained of universal apathy. It is believed, that at the present moment, a very deep, general and earnest desire pervades the Southern community, or at any rate, the most influential portion of it, to re-establish and place on a permanent foundation, a Quarterly Review of the highest order. If the subscriber can enlist this feeling in his behalf, he will have reason to anticipate the most flattering success—otherwise his efforts will be vain.

It is proposed that each number of the contemplated work shall contain at least two hundred and fifty octavo pages of original matter, printed in the best style of the American press. Twenty-five hundred or three thousand subscribers at five dollars annually, the money being paid, would yield an amount sufficient to establish the work, and afford a handsome remuneration to writers for literary labor. A strong appeal is made to the public spirited citizens of the South, and also of the West and South West, already united to us by strong ties in a commercial and agricultural point of view—in behalf of the proposed work.

DANIEL K. WHITAKER,  
Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1839

### The thorough bred Horse HER-CLINE.

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season, commencing on the 10th of March at Wm. Edwards', 11th at Mt. Willing; 12th at Perry's Store; 13th at Coleman's; Roads; 14th at Maj. J. C. Allen's; 15th at Avery's; 16th at Ed. C. House; 17th and 18th at R. Ward's; visiting each stand every ninth day, until the 10th of June.

He will be let to mares at Eight Dollars the single heat, Twelve the season, and Fifteen to insure. In every instance the insurance money will become due as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, exchanged, or removed from the District. A company of seven mares shall be entitled to a deduction of \$1 on each mare, by each man in the club becoming responsible for the whole. R. WARD.

Description.—Her Cline is a beautiful blood bay, 15 hands 3 inches high, of stately form, presenting a commanding & beautiful front; in fact, his fore hand is remarkable fine. He is a size foal getter. He has run and won many races in this State, Virginia, and Maryland.—When he left the turf, he was regarded one of the best three-mile horses in the State, and two miles unequalled, and although he has run many hard races, he never broke down, and his limbs are yet as fine as when a colt. At three years old, after winning the great stake at Baltimore, (see Turf Register), his owner, Wm R. Johnson, of Virginia, was offered and refused five thousand dollars for him.

His colts are generally very promising, partaking of the old Sir Archy stock, his sire; are extremely docile and gentle, nearly all making good family horses, (where the dam is of good temper), a very important consideration. His price too, is much lower than any other horse ever stood in this country, when his color, form, size, performance and fine Pedigree are taken into consideration.

Pedigree.—Her Cline was got by Old Sir Archy, his dam, Georgiana, was got by Col. Alston's Gallant, son of imported Bedford; his g. dam by Calypso, by imported Knowledge; g. g. dam by Eclipse, (son of imported Obscurity); g. g. g. dam by Skipwith's Figure; g. g. g. g. dam by imported horse Baitor's Fearnought, out of a thorough bred mare. WM R JOHNSON. f 5

March 4, 1839

### LOOK AT THIS.

THE JACK, formerly owned by Capt. J. Weaver, will stand during the spring season, at the following places, viz: at John Smiley's (formerly Col. James Smiley's) on Friday, the 5th inst, when the season will commence; at David Richardson's on Monday, the 11th, and remain until 2 o'clock the next day; at Mount Willing, on the evening of the 12th, and on the 13th until 2 o'clock; at John Denny's, on the evening of the 13th, and on the 14th until 2 o'clock; at Henry C. Turner's, on the evening of the 14th, and on the 15th until 2 o'clock. He will attend the above named places, every ninth day, until the 10th day of June, when the season will end. He will be let to mares at \$3 the season, and \$10 to ensure a mare to be with foal. Any person putting by the insurance, and trading or transferring the mare, within eleven months from the time of putting the mare, will be held liable for the insurance money, which will be considered due as soon as such trade or transfer is made. Any person making up a company of six mares, and becoming responsible for the same, shall be entitled to a deduction of \$1 on each mare.

The Horse YOUNG PRESIDENT is a handsome chestnut sorrel, full 15 1/2 hands high, elegant form and figure, rising 8 years old. He will stand at the same time and places with the Jack, and will be let to mares at the same rates, and be managed by the same groom. Any person putting to either the Jack or Horse, by the season, and failing to get a colt, shall have another chance, as long as I keep either, for the same money. The season money will be due on the 1st day of December next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility for any.

PEDIGREE.—Young President was got by Old President, of Kentucky, and came out of a Janus mare. Old President by Hamiltonian, and he by the imported Diomed. The blood of the sire and dam are both so well known to the community at large that I deem it unnecessary to say any thing more about the blood on either side. BEVERLY BURTON. f 5

### The Celebrated Thorough Bred Horse NULLIFIER.

WILL stand the ensuing Spring season, at the following places, viz: at Abbeville Court House; at Mr. Vincent Griffin's, (near White Hall); and at the Subscriber's Plantation, (near the Deadfall,) commencing the 4th day of March, and will visit the stands, in the above order, once in nine days, throughout the season, which will expire the 15th day of June, and will be let to mares at the following prices, viz: twenty Dollars the single visit, Thirty Dollars the season, and Fifty Dollars insurance, and One Dollar cash to the Groom, in every instance. In cases of companies of six mares, the season will be reduced to Twenty-five Dollars for each mare, and a proportionable deduction for the visit, or insurance by one individual becoming responsible for all, and any individual putting two or more mares of his own shall have the same deduction. Mares will be kept at the subscriber's plantation, and special care taken of them, at Twenty-five cents per day. The visit and season money will be considered due at the expiration of the season, and the Insurance money as soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal, or transferred, in which case the owner of the mare, when put, will be held accountable for the money. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability will be incurred for either.

Description.—NULLIFIER is a beautiful Bay, handsomely marked, with a delightful coat of hair, which shows his superior stock. His appearance is commanding—he is of the greatest power, substantiality, and strength. He will be nine years old this Spring—is full sixteen hands high, having superior size, large bone, and is as well muscled as any other horse, in this, or any other country, and has as much durability.

Performance.—NULLIFIER, the Spring he was three years old, ran a Sweep-stakes over the Jerusalem Course, mile heats, six subscribers, One Hundred Dollars entrance, when he was beaten, a prodigiously hard race, and not more than six or eight inches the second heat. The next week he ran, and won a Sweep-stakes, over the Norfolk Course, mile heats; Two Hundred Dollars entrance, beating several colts with great ease, particularly the second heat. The week after this, he ran another Sweep-stakes, over the Nottaway Course, mile heats, which race he won three heats, under the hardest drive, every heat. He was not then trained till next Spring. He was four years old when he ran at Tree Hill, a most interesting and hard contended race, when he was beaten by Goliath, at four heats—Bayard and many others, were in this race, and Nullifier was only one foot the last heat.—The next week he went to Baltimore, and ran over the Central Course, four mile heats, for the Jockey Club purse, when he was beaten by the flying Dutchman—a very hard race; many other horses running, but only these two contending. The next fall he ran at Broad Rock, two mile heats, which race he won at four heats, beating seven others, after he had lost the first

and second heats. In this race he got one of his sinews sprung; and has not been trained since. The above is all correct and true. W. R. JOHNSON.

Pedigree.—NULLIFIER was got by the celebrated running horse, Old American Eclipse, son of the celebrated American running horse, Old Durock. L'Amma, his dam, was by the imported horse, Sir Harry, the best son of Sir Peter Teazle, grand dam by the imported horse, Saltram, grand dam by Col. Symes' celebrated American horse, Old Wild Air; g. g. grand dam by Driver; g. g. grand dam by the imported horse, Fallow; g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse, Vamper. A certified copy, from Virginia, signed by Benjamin Jones, Robert B. Corban, and Francis P. Corban. For his own, and his colts' performances on the turf, reference can be had to the American Turf Reg. & Sporting Magazine. He is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are large and have a splendid appearance, and are now running with great success, both on the Northern and Southern Courses. ARCHIBALD ARNOLD.

P. S.—NULLIFIER will be in my possession and care, till the end of the present year. A. A. Deadfall, Abbeville, S. C. Feb 1, 1839. d 6

### State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. Brunson, vs. Foreign Attachment. William Drum, }  
THE Plaintiff in this case having on the 11th of September, filed his declaration in the Clerk's Office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration may be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day, from the filing of the said declaration, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded to the said Plaintiff.  
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, Sept 11, 1838. eq 33

### State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. Yarborough, vs. Assumpsit Attachment. THE Plaintiff, in this case, having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having neither wife nor attorney within this State, upon whom a copy of said declaration can be served; Ordered, that the Defendant plead thereto within a year and a day from this publication, or the said action will be taken pro confesso against him.  
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, Oct 24, 1838. daq 43

### State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

John Middleton, vs. Foreign Attachment. Lortain Geddings, }  
THE Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his declaration, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within this State, upon whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead could be served: It is Ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and make his defence in the aforesaid action, within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.  
GEORGE POPE, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, Nov. 1, 1838. dq 40

### State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wade Speed, surviving partner of Watkins & Speed, for use of John Watkins, vs. Debt. Attachment in Debt.  
John Watkins, Adm'r. of H. M. Watkins, vs. Same. Attachment in Assumpsit.

THE Plaintiffs in the above stated cases, having filed their declaration in my Office, on the twenty-second day of November, 1838, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the said declarations can be served: therefore Ordered, that the said defendant do appear and make his defence within a year and a day from the filing of the said declarations, or final and absolute judgments will be awarded against him.  
JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, }  
Feb 14, 1839. w e p. \$10. aqo 3

### State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Mark S. Anthony, vs. Attachment Debt. Adolphus J. Sale, vs. Attachment Assumpsit. Drury Callaway, vs. Attachment Assumpsit. Adolphus J. Sale, vs. Attachment Debt. Speed & Hester, surviving partners, vs. Attachment Debt. Adolphus J. Sale, vs. Attachment Debt.

THE Plaintiffs in the above cases having, on the twenty-second of November, 1838, filed their declarations in my Office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be in this State, upon whom a copy of the declaration, with a special order of the Court endorsed thereon, can be served: therefore Ordered that the said Adolphus J. Sale do appear and make his defence, within a year and a day from the filing of the declarations as aforesaid, or final and absolute judgment will be forth with given and awarded against him.  
JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, C. C. P.  
Clerk's Office, }  
Feb 14, 1839. B & T. \$10. aqo 3

### State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.

J. W. Wimshis, Adm'r. vs. David Cobb, Thomas Cobb, et al. IT appearing to my satisfaction, that John C. Berginer and wife Eliza, formerly Eliza Cobb, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: On motion of Bellinger, solicitor for complainant, Ordered that said absent Defendants do plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, within three months from the publication of this order, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso, against them.  
J. TERRY, C. E. Z. D.  
Commissioner's Office, }  
Edgefield, March 8, 1839. \$875. aq 6

FOR SALE. A DESIRABLE residence in Pottersville, of about 14 acres of good Land—a part not cleared. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, 1 story and a half high, with five rooms—a large framed Kitchen and Smoke-house—an excellent Well of pure water. For particulars enquire at this Office. Feb 14, 1839. 1 f 2

For Sale. MY HOUSE and LOT in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Banskett. JAMES JONES. April 12. 4 10