

Poetic Access.



THE SMALL FRY POLITICIANS.

A Song.—Air—"Hunters of Kentucky."
Ye politicians large and small,
Of great size—and little;

Your rostrum is a bar horn chair,
Your stimulant—hard cider!
And once a crowd you gather there,

Of every great one of the land,
Ye swear ye are his equal,
And scarce would shake with him the hand,

Ye'd better try to make your break,
The way that suits your calling!
And cease to strain—an honest head,

Miscellaneous.

From the Carolina Planter.

LUCERNE.

SUMMERVILLE, Aug. 12, 1840.

Dear Friend.—Business and absence

have prevented me from answering your

letter concerning Lucerne. I am, however,

in time, if you only desire to commence

its cultivation this season.

The time for planting is any part

of the month of September. I think

the best mode of preparing the ground

and planting, is to measure a piece of high,

light land, rather sandy, but of as much

fertility as may be found on our soils;

broad-cast, with about fifteen large four

horse wagon loads of well rotted yard or

stable manure to the acre—plough it in as

fast as it is spread, to avoid evaporation,

and plough as deep as possible—eight or ten

inches will be quite shallow enough. Drill

the land very shallow about 18 inches a-

part, and sow the seed in the drill about

as thick as you would sow wheat. When

it comes up you can keep it clean of grass

by hoeing. After sowing it cover it very

lightly, as you do cotton seed, and press

the dirt on the seed with a roller or some

other contrivance, in order to make it come

up. In May or June, if the grass does

not take possession of it, you may cut it

the first time for hay, and you will get

another and perhaps two or three other

cuttings from it during the summer, if the

manure and the land suit it. It will die

on land which is incumbent on a wet sub-

soil, where the water rises within two feet

of the top of the ground.

If the object is to feed it to the hogs,

they should be let on it sparingly the first

summer. It may be cut and fed to hogs

every day if they are kept out of the patch

where it grows, and will not be injured by

this mode of using it, whilst the hogs are

receiving as much benefit as if they were

allowed to run on the growing crop. This

is called soiling, and for this it is inval-

uable. I have seen a small spot in a garden

thus cut five or six times during the sum-

mer.

Any one who desires to keep his hogs

up all the summer may do so, and have

abundant food from one acre, well man-

ured and cultivated, for soiling twenty-five

or thirty hogs, large and small, with little

or no food—and this would be infinitely

better for any one than to have his hogs

starving on our poor lands in the summer

—and if by chance one of his hogs should

get in a eatable condition, to have him

killed by negroes, who may happen to find

him.

You ask if any particular breed of hogs

will do better on this grass than another.

I am not a ware of any one breed of hogs

that will do better on it than another.

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet recom-

mends that the Lucerne should be

sowed broad cast—but I should be afraid

of the weeds and grass overrunning it

the first year and thus destroying it. After it

has once gained the ascendancy over the

weeds; and grass of other kinds, it will keep

it for a generation.

If you plant it in drills you can manure

it as often as you may desire, with such

manure as you may have. Grass sowed

broad cast may be manured by top-dress-

ing with ashes, plaster of Paris, &c., but

these are not always to be obtained with-

out greater expense and trouble than is

attended on procuring the manure ordinar-

ily made in this District. I would refer

you to vol. 4th of Farmer's Cabinet, published

in Philadelphia, and some late numbers

of the Columbia Planter, for much valuable

information on this subject.

The value of an acre of land success-fully

cultivated in Lucerne, may be estimated

in the following manner.

Three thousand weight of hay may be

obtained from a moderate harvest at each

cutting. Four cuttings may be had each

summer. More than four thousand weight

may be obtained at a cutting. Good hay is

worth one dollar per hundred pounds.

The result is, that the entire harvest of

hay from a single acre

of land in Lucerne Grass would be worth one hundred and twenty dollars per annum. Let it be remembered too, that this grass will require to be planted but once in your lifetime. A friend of mine who has been cultivating this grass, said to me that if he had five acres of it growing on his plantation, he would not be deprived of it for one hundred dollars per acre.

As you have been interested by my first article on Lucerne, published in the Planter, to address me on this subject, and supposing that the information sought, by your letter, may be in like manner inquired for by others, I have thought it best to answer you through the medium of a paper, which is doing more good to the country than half of our political prints together.

From the Farmer's Cabinet. SLACKING LIME AND CHURNING BUTTER.—All bodies, in changing from a fluid to a solid state, give out heat; and when solid bodies become liquid heat is absorbed. The heat which is given out during the slacking of lime, escapes from the water, in consequence of its changing from a liquid to a solid form, by its union with the lime. The same effect is produced in making butter: when the cream changes from a fluid to a solid, a considerable degree of heat is produced. Hence the importance of turning the churn slowly when the butter is about forming, so that the heated air which is expended in the churn may gradually escape by the vent, (which should be kept open at this period of the operation) and not operate so often and injure the butter in very warm weather.

Some butter-makers put a portion of cold water in the churn when the butter is forming, in order to lower the temperature, and to counteract the effect of the heat, set at liberty at this juncture; but experienced dairymen say, that water should never be brought into contact with butter, either in the churn, or during the process of working out the buttermilk. It destroys its fine flavour, and reduces its standard of perfection.

The Tomato.—We are receiving new evidences of the utility of this grateful garden vegetable in preventing and curing indigestion, and disease of the liver and lungs. A writer in the Farmer's Register, says it has been tried by several persons, to his knowledge, with decided success. They were afflicted, says he, with chronic cough, the primary cause of which, in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually cures, a fit of coughing. It was used in a dried state, with a little sugar mixed with it, and it was more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses a conviction that if freely used in July, August and September, it would prove a complete antidote to bilious fever. The tomato, to have it in early use, should be started with us in hot beds; though if raised in abundance it may be dried which is our practice, and may be at command through the year. The mode of drying is as follows:—Full ripe tomatoes are scalded in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking off the skin; when skinned they are well boiled with a little sugar and salt, but no water and then spread in cakes about an eighth of an inch thick in the sun.—They will dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags, which should hang in a dry room. We consider the tomato and rhubarb the most healthy products of the garden.

IMPORTED ENGLISH SEEDS.—In our brief notice a few days since to the valuable breeds of English stock, imported by Mr. W. H. Southam, of Peen Lake Farm, Jefferson County, and Erastus Corning, Esq., of this city, we omitted to state that those gentlemen had imported, at the same time, 275 different kinds of seeds, of almost every description for field and garden, including fifteen kinds of wheat for seed, seven of oats, nine of beans, three of barley, nine sorts of potatoes, &c. &c.—Albany Argus.

The culture of Ruta Baga is exceedingly simple. The great thousand and eleven hundred bushels crops that have been raised in this vicinity, were raised on a deep loamy soil, a little inclining to clay, which has been highly manured and had been cultivated and kept clear from weeds the year before. The whole secret then lies in this. Choose a good loamy soil that is completely subsoiled, and pulverized by previous cultivation. Manure it highly. Plough, harrow, and if you please, roll it. Plant good seed in rows or drills from eighteen inches to two feet apart, and about a foot apart in the rows. Weed again when the plant has become large enough to transplant, and thin out, leaving but one in a hill. Fill up any vacancies which may occur by setting out some that you have pulled up. If your ground is weedy give it another hoeing; at any rate stir up the ground is beneficial. Let the crop stand as late in the fall as you can, and not have it freeze into the ground. We have always had the best crop in this county when we sow early; say the middle of May, if not before.—American Farmer's Companion.

Good Breeding.—A farmer who came up to town to visit a brother, having given some offence to his sister-in-law, who picked herself upon her gentility, by something that did not accord with her ideas of good manners, she percy told him that he was very ill bred, and did not even know what good-breeding was. "Why, look na'am," replied he, "as for that, I consider myself quite as well bred as you, for all your fine airs;—my mother had seventeen of us in sixteen years, and that I take to be good breeding."

Miss Catherine Wilson—a western lady—gave the following toast on the 4th ult:—"The substitution of spinning wheels and looms for Pianos and banks—a sufficient protection against foreign importation."

REMEMBER! Col. R. M. Johnson has a plenty of wounds upon his body, but not a single certificate of bravery in his pockets! Gen Wm. H. Harrison has a plenty of certificates of bravery in his pocket, but not a single wound upon his body!

Mark the difference between a real hero and a sham hero!

PROCLAMATION.



Executive Department.

COLUMBIA, July 16th, 1840.

BY his Excellency, B. K. Henegan, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

Whereas, information has been received at this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed in Union District, on the 11th of June last, by a certain negro man JIM, the property of Elisha Porter, Esq., upon the body of the said JIM has fled from justice. Now that the end that justice may be done, and that the said JIM may be brought to legal trial for his offence, as aforesaid. I do hereby offer a Reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension and delivery into any jail of the State.

The said Jim is described as a black fellow, with heavy eye brows, high cheek bones, sulky countenance, and about 28 years of age. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, the 16th of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

B. K. HENAGAN. By the Governor. M. LABORDE, Secretary of State. July 17, 1840

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

WILLIAM H. ADAMS, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum at the suit of William Cook, having filed his petition, and a schedule on oath, of his whole estate, real and personal, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, commonly called the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of the said Wm. H. Adams will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas, for Edgefield District, at Edgefield C. House, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October next, or on some subsequent day of the Term of said Court, which will be then setting; and all the creditors of the said Wm. H. Adams are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if they can, why the benefit of the Act aforesaid, should not be granted to the said William H. Adams, upon his executing the assignment required by the Act aforesaid.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, July 21, 1840. ac 25

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

HENRY HUFFMAN, Sen., who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of writs of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Lewis Collins and Lorrain Geddings, having filed his petition, and a schedule on oath, of his whole estate both real and personal, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, commonly called the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of the said Henry Huffman, Sen., will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, or on some subsequent day during the Term of said Court, which will then be in session; and all the creditors of the said Henry Huffman, Sen., are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in the said Court to show cause, if they can, why the benefit of the Act aforesaid, should not be granted to the said Henry Huffman, Sen., upon his executing the assignment required by the said Act.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, July 21, 1840. ac 25

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

GEORGE W. THOMAS who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of certain writs of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Lawrence & Bardsley, Ramsell, Brown & Co., Smith & Rutherford, S. C. & S. Lynes, Warren Kimbrell for the use of Wm. Baird, and Waldron, Thomas & Co., having filed his petition, with a schedule on oath, of his whole estate, real and personal, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, commonly called the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the said George W. Thomas, will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas, for Edgefield District, at Edgefield Court House, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, or on some subsequent day of the Term of said Court, which will be then setting; and all the creditors of the said George W. Thomas are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if they can, why the benefit of the Act aforesaid, should not be granted to the said G. W. Thomas, upon his executing the assignment required by the Act aforesaid.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, July 21, 1840. ac 25

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

ABNER BUSHNELL, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Baker, Johnson & Co having filed his petition, with a schedule on oath, of his whole estate real and personal, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, commonly called the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of the said Abner Bushnell will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, or on some subsequent day during the Term of said Court, which will then be in session; and all the creditors of the said Abner Bushnell, are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, then and there, to show cause, if they can, why the benefit of the Act aforesaid, should not be granted to the said Abner Bushnell, upon his executing the assignment required by the said Act.

GEO. POPP, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, July 21, 1840. ac 25

BOOK & JOB PRINTING. Every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

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

JAMES SIMPSON, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Abbeville District, by virtue of mesne process, at the suit of Clark, McTier & Co., having filed his Petition, and a Schedule on oath of his whole estate, real and personal, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the General Assembly, commonly called the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of the said James Simpson will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District, at Abbeville C. House, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of October next, or such other day thereafter as the Court may order during the Term, commencing at the said place on the second Monday in October next; and all the creditors of the said James Simpson are hereby summoned personally, or by attorney, then and there in the said Court to show cause, if they can, why the benefit of the act aforesaid should not be granted to the said James Simpson, upon his executing the assignment required by the Act aforesaid.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, April 22, 1840. ac 22

Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form & description. Their first operation is to loosen the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fibres which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines.—Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines—or medicines prepared and advertised to the public by ignorant persons.—The second effect of the Life-Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its color from the agency of the liver and its lungs before it passes into the heart, is thus purified by the action, and nourished with food coming from a clean stomach, comes freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headach, Reslessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour, Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcer, Invererate Sores, Scrofulic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life-Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit.—It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by C. A. DOWD, Edgefield C. H. March 28, 1840 if 9

Tan-Yard & Shoe Shop opened.

ON the Edgefield Road near Mt. Vintage, where good Cow Hides will be bought, or tanned on shares—one half for the other and fine Shoes, Boots, and Negro Shoes will be made on as good terms, and of materials inferior to none in the State.

Wagon Harness made, and Carriage Harness repaired. Any articles made will be exchanged for good Cow Hides. From application to business, and the best of Leather, the subscriber hopes the public in general will patronize his new effort to accommodate this District, and will call and see his work and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL GEARTY, Near Mt. Vintage, S. C. d 8

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

Allen S. Dozier, Foreign vs William Yarbrough, Attachment.

THE Plaintiff having filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the state, upon whom a copy could be served with a rule to plead. It is ordered that the defendant do plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, Edg. field, Oct 26, 1839. ac 25

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

William Keower vs John Brumfield, Case on Attachment.

THE Plaintiff having filed his declaration in the Clerk's Office of Abbeville District, against the defendant, who is absent from the jurisdiction of the State, and has neither wife, nor attorney, known within the state, upon whom a copy of said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant, do appear and plead to the said Declaration, within a year and a day from the filing of this Declaration, or final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded against him.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p. Clerk's Office, Jan 16, 1840. w & p \$ 6 aqd 51

New Furniture and Joiners Shop.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the citizens of this, and the adjoining Districts, that he has permanently located his FURNITURE AND JOINER'S SHOP on the Martintown Road, near Gilgal Church, about twelve miles above Edgefield C. House, and 17 below Cambridge. Being a Mechanic himself, and having experienced, good workmen in his employ, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders. He has on hand, and expects to keep a good assortment of PANEL DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MANTEL PIECES. Also

CABINET FURNITURE. Such as Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Book Cases, Folding Tables, &c. &c. Repairing done at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. If desired, he will go any distance under twenty-five miles, and punctually attended to. Address the undersigned, Dumfriesville, Edgefield District, S. C., or Wm. F. Durisoe, Edgefield Court House.

WILLIAM BAYLEY. Near Gilgal, S. C. April 20, 1840. 3m 13

Phoenix Stone Ware Factory.

TO MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

THE Subscribers having been engaged in the manufacturing of Stone Ware at Potersville, in Edgefield, S. C. for many years and from long experience, and former owners of that establishment, have located themselves at the Phoenix Factory, Shaws Creek, twelve miles from Edgefield C. House on the main Road leading from Newberry, Union, and the upper Districts to Aiken, for the purpose of manufacturing Stone Ware in all its various branches. They have procured the best of workmen and are constantly making up, and have a large stock on hand. Their assortment is the most complete ever before offered for sale in this market, to which they would call the attention of Druggists, Merchants and Planters, and all those who wish to purchase any thing in their line. Among the many articles of which their stock is composed, are the following viz: Jars of all sizes from 1/2 gallon to 20 gallons. Jugs of all sizes do. 1/2 do. 20 do. Churns of all sizes do. 5 do. Bowls or pans of all sizes, from 1/2 do. to 5 do. Butter Pots of all sizes from 1/2 do. to 3 do. with covers. Pitchers of all sizes from 1/2 do. to 3 do. And leads neatly made for jars and churns if desired. Stew Pots of various sizes, &c. &c.

All of the above is inferior to none made in the United States. Orders addressed to us at Edgefield Court House, S. C. will be promptly attended to, and delivered to the Merchant's door, any distance under one hundred and fifty miles. Charleston merchants can have their wares delivered at the depot in Aiken, at 12 1/2 cents per gallon. The Price at the Factory is 2 1/2 cents per gallon.

MATHIS & RHODES. April 1, 1840. The Charleston Court will publish 3 times weekly, and forward account to this Office.

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

William Yarbrough, Plaintiff in Debt vs THE Plaintiff in this case, having filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having no wife or Attorney known to be 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 proconfesso against him.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, Edg. field, Oct. 1839. ac 25

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

H. J. Jones, vs J. H. Jones, Attachment.

THE Plaintiff in this case, having filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or Attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy could be served with a rule to plead. It is ordered that the Defendant do plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

GEO. POPE, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, Edg. field, Oct 26, 1839. ac 25