EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER. W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.



Moetic Alecess.

From the Augusta Mirror. A LIFE-HYMN. BY WILLIAM C. RICHARDS.

"Life is real, life is earnest. And the grave is not its goal; Dust then art—to dest returnest— Was not spoken of the soul."

Live lendeth through the darksome grave, It never endeth there; Or man the resting place might crave To hide him from despo

Life is the soul, that vital flame, Enduring as its Maker's name, Unquenchable by death.

The body moulders dust to dust, 'Tis but the casket gone; Amid the sinful or the just, The spirit-gem lives on!

Time is a fragment of our life, This side the mortal goal; A day, an hour, how brief, yet rife With moment to the soul!

Beyond the narrow bounds of Time, To mortal ken unknown-Death opes the portals to a clime, Where spirit dwells alone.

There we shall live, as each shall bear Time's impress on the soul; The just shall robes of honor wear, While blissful ages roll.

The spirit stained by guilt and crime Unwept and unforgiven, Shall never rise to joys sublime-The heritage of Heaven.

Guard well thy life, oh! man; for know Its destiny will be-For future weal, or future wo, As time shall pass with thee! Penfield, Ga.

> From the Augusta Mirror. IMPROMPTU.

1. When o'er the brow of loveliness. A blush hath found its purple way, And mantling 'neath each raven tress, The conscious face would shrink away;

When love in melting accents pour'd, And hands entwin'd, and eyes that speak-When expectation seals the lip

And bids the heart in transport break; III. Oh! turn not from that lovely scene,

Frown not, cold moralist, nor start; 'Tis sweet to be what few have been-The partner of a guileless heart. ALBANIO. Augusta, Ga.

THE COLIAN HARP.

"It was a chorus of the winds that stole Its silence from the night, and seem'd to play A momentary dirge-as if the soul Of harmony had died and passed away. Now to the air it gave a solemn peal, And on the hearing in sad concord hung Anon in trembling distance did it steal, Till not one note of faint vibration rung.

Again it breathes in fitful murmuring. Now querulous and low, now full and clear Borne on the midnight gale's mysterious wing. Like angel-echces from a distant sphere."

Agricultural.

From the N. E. Farmer. MANURE. .

Any person of common observation, and at all interested in such subjects, cannot fail to observe the immense quantities of manure which are absolutely thrown away on our farms, in our cities, and about our roads and huildings, What a blessing it would be, if we had something of the reported frugality of the Chinese, on the score of cleanliness and health, as well as interest. How few farmers even think of saving their sonp suds, and yet it is a most valuable manure; and by having a vault or pool in which to deposite a pile of loam, or large heap of earth, by regularly throwing the contents of the wash tub opon it, it might be converted into the means of greatly enriching the land, and what tons of the most valuable liquid manure, by a little pains-taking and contrivance, might be obtained in the city, by farmers, who are now willing to come four and six miles and transport fire-fanged and dried horse manure at a cost, before it reached their arms, of six and eight dollars a cord.

The French are now taking great pains to save the water in which the wool is washed at the woolen factories, full as it is of soap and animal oil, and find it a most valuable application on their lands. We have long known the value of ruse wool; and we have stood by the mill shute in Lowell more than once with feelings of serious regret, when we have seen the wash from their woollen factory, full of eariching matters, mingling with the waters of the river and passing off into the ocean, as so much valuable material absolutely thrown away.

Our highly respectable friend Bement, of Albany, has made some very successfull experiments with hogs' bristles, applied in potatoe hills and in other forms .-He speaks of their beneficial effects as quite remarkable.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR HILL SIDE.

A red, poor, parched up, unproductive hill, is one of the most uncomly features belonging to a farm. There are, however, many ways of euriching pour spots of land, but at present we will mention but three modes.

1st. In hauling stable manure, leav from the woods, mould, and often by listing, poor land may be made quite fertile; but this made is so expensive that it will talmit of but small cortions being improved.

be repeated, or swift determinations takes

2d. By sowing several of the grasses on the same land, and grazing stock upon it, therefore thought to day to it may be enriched very fast. If this is cate it, through the resolute of you the plan adopted, after grazing two or per, that my fellow cruzens may hav three years at most, the land might be or rye—if in the latter, it might be pastured till April, and then it would bear a corn at their breast, by a string passing around crop. After taking off the wheat or Indian corn, if clover had been upon the ground, a good stand will soon appear.—

When this is the case it may be corned bandles the nail had been upon the landles the nail had been upon the staken from the keg; as the workman afterwards. When this is the case, it may be grazed the second and third years, or if desired, a crop of hay may be taken off each season, and then it will afford some good grassing. By managing land thus, it may be made very rich in a few years, and yield a constant profit to the ower.

3d. We do not entertain a doubt, but Jerusalem Artichokes on hill sides, and enhausted spots of land, if eaten in the winter by hogs, will make land very rich. In the first place, Artichokes afford abundance of foliage which shades the ground in summer, and falls, after frost, is covered by the rooting of the hogs, and rots in a short time. In the second place, swine give large quantities of the very best manure, while moting after their food. We do not say that any one of the foregoing modes is to be adopted to the rejection of the rest, but all should be pursued as far as the farmer's means will permit .- Nashville, (Tenn ... Agriculturist.

> From the Gennesse Farmer. TO OBTAIN ONION SEED.

The best time to set out onious for seed is about the middle of October. This is preferable to planting them in the spring. as the bulbs will have time to throw out fibres and become well rooted; and they will produce more full and certain crops of seed, than if deferred till the latter pe-

Roots of a suitable size, and the hardest and best shaped, should be selected, and when different varieties are to be raised. the roots of each variety should be planted remote from the others, in order to preclade any danger of their becoming mix-

The ground should be light, rich, and well dug, and the onious should be planted in drills about one foot apart, and from six to nine inches asunder in the drills. The drills should be dug about five inches deep. the bulbs placed evenly in the bottom, and then covered at least three inches above their crowns with earth. It will be most convenient to make the drills by a line stretched over the ground, and to complete

one before another is commenced. The plants will appear above ground early in spring, and in the early part of summer will have attained their full height. In order to support the stalks, and prevent the weight of newly formed seed from driven, in all the drills, at distances of a few The ink may then be decanted from the exchange when it was necessary, (said Mr. breaking them down, stakes should be cies of base matting, run in double lines | glass bottle well corked.

along the row of stakes, passing on each side of the stems, a little below the heads these double lines may be connected at intervals by short pieces tied across.

When the seeds are ripe, the heads are eut off, spread thinly over cloths or newspapers to become thoroughly dry, and afterwards shelled out by rubbing, cleaned and preserved.

From the Southern Planter. CORN COBS FOR CATTLE.

C. T. Botts.-My Dear Sir.-I am much pleased with your recommendation of cob meal in the last number of the Planter. I am perfectly satisfied of the value of it. Having understood that Col. Burfoot, of Chesterfield, never wasted a cob, but considered it capital feed, I took some pains to discover his mode of using them. It is as follows; Whenever he shells corn for mill, the cobs are thrown into a half hogshead of salt and water, to which his cows have access. By the time he sends to mill again, there is plenty of room for more cobs. I have tried this plan with great success. The cohs are hardly soaked by the salt water, before they are eagerly devoured by my catrle. I would as soon think of throwing away my fodder as my corn cobs. Yours, A. B. S. We have understood, upon inquiry, that A. B. S.

Col. Burfoot now boils his cobs, instead of soaking them. He breaks them with an axe, and throws them into his feed kertle, and we are assured that there is no portion of its contents that are preferred to these bits of corn cob.

These plans are no doubt both good; much betier than throwing away un article that contains so much nutriment; but, where it could be done conveniently, we from the labor and trouble, which he from the labor and trouble and the labor and the la

either horse or cattle. If its at qualities are admitted, there is su much reason in grinding the e grinding the grain.

The following article, conta able suggestion, is copied from th town (Pa.) Democrat:-

in three or four years the operation must cucrous plan. I have mentioned it is three of experienced workmen and in opinion of its savantages. I

> benefit of its adoption, The plan is this:- The workmen w white lead is forced up as the nail passes in, and completely fills up the hole and the head of the noil is embedded in the paint -thus preventing water from penetrating by the nail hole and the rust of the nail,-The progress of the workmen is very little retarded by the operation-a keg of twenty five pounds will do for about ten thousand shingles. The same process might be advantageous in weather-boarding and in putting on the decks and hurricane roof

of steamboats. JAMES L. BROWN.

VALUABLE RECIPE.

The worst cases of cholera-morhus, dysentery, bloody flux, &c., that ever I saw, I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, or hours, by a strong tea, made of the bark of the sweet gum-taken green from the tree is best. Steep a handful to a pint of water, until the liquor is like good coffee, drink it clear or sweetened with loaf sugar, or add a glass of good brandy, if the shock is very severe.

If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family.

SOLON ROBISON. We can add our own testimony to the value of the sweet gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yield to the usual remedies .-We have also seen, in the last five years, its wonderful effects in many other cases. We have used the decoction made from the bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effeet; both being efficacious .- Franklin

USEFUL ARTS.

To make good shining Black Ink .-Take two ounces of nut-galls in coarse powder: one ounce of logwood in thin chips : one ounce of sulphate of iron ; threefourths of an ounce of gum arabic; onefourth of an ounce of loaf sugar. Boil the galls and logwood together in three pints of water, till the quantity is reduced to one half. Then the liquor must be strained through a flannel into a proper vessel, and the remainder of the ingredients to be added to it. The mixture is then to be stirred till the whole is dissolved; after which it must be left at rest twenty-four hours .-

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1841. In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Wright resented the proceedings of the Democraey of Brunswick County, Va. He said the proceedings related principally to the charter of a Bank of the United States, and the presmble and resolutions contained a strong, licid, and masterly argument against the constitutional power of Con gress to charter such an institution, and was the production of Gen. Dromgoole, the furnur Representative in Congress from that District. The document was ordered to printed. The Tariff Bill was then taken up, but Mr. Berrien moved that the orders of the day might be postponed to take up the Bank Bill. This was opposed by Mr. Rives at some length, and advocated by Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky and Berrien, and some of the Democratic Sen-ators. The motion was carried-Ayes 34. Noes 14. The bill was then taken up, and Mr. Berrien spoke for nearly two hours in its favor. Much the largest portion of his speech consisted of comments on extracts from the P esident's Message at the upaning of the Session, and from the Veto Message, in which he argued that the present bill was such as the former declarations of the President would compel him to sign, without he wished to put himself in a very unenviable attitude before the country.

Mr. Rives replied at some 'length, and leclared that he considered the bill equally objectionable with the former. It would authorize discounts in the form most liable to abuse-in that of the kite hills and should greatly prefer to relieve the animal race horse bills, which have helped so much

ive amendments were then ofmocratic Senators, merely for of exposing the character of which were coolly voted Federal majority, and the ut to be taken on ordering the osssed, when Mr. Archer exto address the Senate on moved an adjournment,

the resolution on the subh has been debated at hole session, was tu-Butler, of Kentucky, la speech in reply to Messre, and other defenders of Mr. y the late Administration

whe Government .passed to-day, and m will be sent in on ncement of the

Cabinet will be made immediately

houn presented a copy of the proceedings of the Republicans of Amelia County, Virginia, reprobating in strong language, the measures of the present Session of Congress. After the transaction of some unimportant husiness, the Bank bill was place, in the Senate Chamber. It was a taken up, and Mr. Archer spoke for two long hours. About one third of his remarks was devoted to denunciations of the doctrine of nullification, and that he, himself, was par excellence, the champion of State Rights principles: another third to proving that the Fiscality in its present shape was perfectly constitutional, though in its former shape it was entirely unconstitutional. To create an institution with the power of discounting promissory notes, was a gross usurpation, dangerous, if not fatal in its tendency to our free institutions; but to create an institution with power to discount bills of exchange drawn in New York, on Jersey City, or in Philadelphia, on Camden, on the opposite side of the Delaware, was a munificient exercise of expressly delegated power, and was absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Republic. No one, he said would deny that Government had the right to purchase a bill of exchange if it was necessary for the transmission of funds to a distant portion of the country. If it could buy a bill for a thousand dollars, it could for a million. If it could authorize the head of a Department, or an individual, to purchase this bill, it could authorize two or more individuals under the form of a corporation to do so; and, if they could authorize this institution to deal in exchanges at all, they could authorize it to deal in the exchanges of the whole country. The remaining portion of his speech was an effort to show that Mr. Tyler could not consistent with his expressed opinions, veto this bill; that the doctrine of requiring the assent of the States was a super absurdity, so far above comprehension that the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) who was, perhaps the most asture man in the United States could not follow.

Mr. Buchanan briefly, but most triumph-Archer and Berrien in favor of the kite flying fiscality, and contrasted some of their arguments with their pretensions as expounders of State Rights doctrines. The power of Government to purchase a bill of

the exchanges of the whole country, and to establish agencies in every State of the Union against their wishes. This was one specimen of strict construction. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Berrien) yesterday contended that the power to regulate commerce, gave Congress the power to create a paper currency with which to carry on that commerce. This was another specimen of strict construction. He then analyzed the fiscality, and demonstrated that t was infinitely more objectionable than the former bill, and if John Tyler should sign this bill, after taking the high and elevated ground he had done, in the veto message, he would eternally disgrace himself. He remarked in conclusion, that the Whige had been condemned for much of what they had done at the present Session, but they had done one thing for which they deser-ved the thanks of every lover of liberty throughout the world, and that was, they had most effectually done for themselves. This brought up Mr. Clay of Kentucky and the manner in which he commenced, led every one present to expect an eruption, nor were they disappointed. Mr. Buchenan, in reply to a remark of Mr. Archer, that he was better acquainted with what was going on at the White House than he (Mr. A.) was, playfully replied that he was not now, but hoped he soon would be. Mr. Clay took up this remark, and supposed it possible, and on this supposition poured out a torrent of denunciation on the head of John Tyler, in which the vocabulary of invective was exhausted, and conclusively established the reputation of the Speaker as the greatest rhetorical blackguard of the age. The desertion of his political friends by the President, (said Mr. C.) would be an act worse than treason, an act of moral turpitude, which had never been equalled in any age or country; he would be execrable, atrocious, infamous, and would freuder his name loathsome in history; but, he thought this desertion of his friends and his principles by the President to be utterly impossible-the

soil of Virginia was too pure to produce such a traitor. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Buchanan, Walker, King, Wright, Linn, Calboun and Preston. Mr. Calhoun in allusion to some remark by Mr. Clay, as to his visits to the White House, remarked that he had had no communication with the President for the last two months, but he would take that occasion to say that he most heartily approved of the late veto; and that he hoped the present bill, which he considered infinitely worse than the former would border difficulties with meet the same fate, nay, he would go furthe bill of abominations (the Distribution bill) now before him, his support of his adtration would be most cordially given. dr. Nives then rose and read a lecture e impropriety of the course the debate taken, in which threats and intimida-

ion were used on the one side to deter the President from doing a certain act, and flatteries and promises used on the other to induce him to perpetrate the act. Before he had concluded his remarks, he forgot the object for which he said he had risen, and fell into the same strain of argument which he had rebuked at the commence-In the Senate this morning, Mr. Cal- ment of his speech. Mr. Calhoun replied that there were various ways of making known their opinions to the President-one was by confidential intercourse] with the occupant of the White House, the other was for a Senator to state them in his mere matter of taste between him and the Senator from Virginia, and he, (Mr. C.) preferred the latter mode. Several efforts were now made to get a vote on the engrossment of the bill, but Mr. Berrien insisted on having an opportunity of answering the argument of Mr. Buchanan, and moved an adjounment. The Democratic Senators expressed their willingness to hear him then, but he persisted in his motion, which was carried by the Whig ma-

and the Senate adjourned. The House debated for an hour on the McLeol resolution, then talked another hour on various resolutions which were offered by members, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. The Bank Bill (or rather Fiscal Corporation) is taken up to-day in the Senate. But little will be said concerning it. It will go to the President, and if in its present shape, will assuredly be vetoed-and then follows a dissolution of the Cabinet. It is understood that the President will the Democrats cannot take office under

him; and his new Cabinet must be from the Whig party. Should this state of things occur, there is a end to his pretensions to the Presidency for another term. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

In Senate, this morning, Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a large meeing of Republicans of Clarke County, Virginia, which expressed in stronge but decorous language their disapprobation of the measures of the present session of Congress, and reviewed the promises and pledges of the Whig party during the recent Presidential canvass, which are still unredeemed. They also warmly approved of the recent Veto of the President .-Mr. C. moved that they might be read and ordered to be printed. The proceedantly replied to the arguments of Messra. ings were read, and the question being on ordering them to be printed.

Mr. Preston, (who merely acted "Charley." for the occasion.) opposed the motion to print, on the ground that they were disrespectful to the dominant party in the Senate, and move but they be laid upon

withdrawn, which, after some besitation

Mr. P. acceded to.

Mr. Calboun said, he held it to be an inherent right of the people to make them-selves heard in the halls of legislation, on all occasions on questions in which they are interested, when their opinions are expressed in decorous language; and he would challenge a comparison between the language of these proceedings and that which Senators were in the daily babit of using in that chamber: it was far more decorous than was used by Senators on the other side yesterday. Were they to preacribe a rule to the people of this country. a rule which they themselves were in the duily habit of violating? He trusted the motion to lay on the table would not pre-

Mr. Preston then renewed his motion to lay on the table, without rising from his seat, and Mr. Benton proceeding to address the Senate, he was called to order by Mr. P., but he was informed that having made his motion while sitting in his seat, it was unparliamentary, and passed for nothing. The Chair sustained this opinion. and Mr. Benton reprobated in strong terms this attempt to stifle the voice of the freemen of this country, but the attempt would be utterly futile.

Mr. Preston then commented at much length on the proceedings, reading extracts therefrom, (which amused the Senate a good deal from the home truths it contained.) and fastened particularly on a remark that the majority had been pressing their measures with "indecent haste." He appealed to the Senate with much gravity, to say if "indecent" was a decent word. He then renewed his motion to lay on the table, and Mr. Calhoun requested him to withdraw it for the purpose of replying to some of his remarks, but he refused, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by a strict party vote.

Mr. Benton then informed the Senators on the opposite side, that he had a document of similar tenor, from another county in Virginia, which he would present tomorrow, and as they would find its language at least as objectionable as the one just on the table, be would take care to make his remarks on it before they got the opportunity of applying the gag by laying it on the table.

The Botts' Bank bill was now taken up. and Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island, and Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate in its favor. The latter gentleman, in his usual prolix and tiresome manner, spoke for about an hour and a half in reply to Mr. Buchanan, and managed to evade the three ovincinal points of that gentlemen's argu-ment. Much of his speech was a inbored argument to prove that the power to regulate commence conferred on Congress the power of creating paper money to carry on commerce—a doctrine which Henry Clay, a few years since, when it was advanced by Mr. Webster, most solemnly repudiated. When he had concluded, the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was carried-syes 27, noes 22-Mr. Rives voting against the bill, and Messrs. Bayard and Williams having paired off. The bill was then passed, and Mr. Clay expressing a wish to postpone taking up the tariff bill antil to morrow, the Senate adjourned.

In the House nothing of importance was done, and it adjourned about 12 o'clock. The Distributing bill has been signed by the President. Some of the whigs began to fear that it would be returned with a veto. The country would have had gread reason to rejoice had such been the result, and would have triumphantly sustained the veto and its author despite the denunciations of the Great Dejected and his partisans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. In the Senate this morning, a bill from the House making an appropriation of \$600,000 for naval stores and ordinance was taken up, and after some discussion. Mr. Allen moved an amendment providing that the money should be taken from the proceeds of the Public Lands. The amendment was lost, and the further consideration of the bill postponed nutil Mon-

The Tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Clay went into his long delayed expose of the condition of the Treasury.The deficit in the Treasury at the close of the year being the difference between the current revenue and the current expenditure, will be sixteen millions of dollars .-The amount of appropriations, including sign the Land Distribution Bill. If so, the unexpended balances for the present year will be \$30,616.560, and the actual expenditures of the year \$28,500,006-This is about seven millions of dollars more than were expended last year, and is the fullfilment of the promise of retrenchment in expenditure. Mr. Clay said if the taxes on tea and coffee were taken off it would inevitably produce a necessity of raising the other duties above 20 per cent. thus violating the compromise act, which he hoped might be preserved inviolate if the duties were retained on these articles. Mr. Calhoun replied with great power and effect to Mr. Clay. He commenced with much severity on the delay in making known the deplorable condition of the Treasury until it was announced that the President had signed a bill diverting a large and important branch of the public revenue from its legitimate purposes. He asked the Senator where were the proposed reforms and retrenchments that had been so lavishly promised-instead of any attempt at reform, the whole Session had been consumed on projects for squandering the public treasure-distribution-appropriafeet in each, and pack-thread, or small pieare a Bank of : wenty millions, to deal in ply, Mr. Calhoun asked that it might be thought that with proper attention to econ-