

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VI.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., October 21, 1841.

NO. 35.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 6 1/2 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 4 1/2 cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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

Citizens of Charleston, AND THE NEIGHBORING STATES.

YOU are respectfully informed that 70 MEETING STREET 70—is my Office for the exclusive sale of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Price twenty-five cents per box, with directions in English, French, Spanish Portuguese and German.

The high and universal reputation of the Brandreth Pills, renders it unnecessary to commend largely on their particular virtues. As an anti-bilious and purgative medicine, they are unequalled by any. Their purifying effect on the blood is universally allowed—all that have ever used have approved and recommended them.

In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these Pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country, where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other Preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of Fourteen Thousand cases have been certified as cured, solely from their use since the introduction of that into the U. States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases, by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way, therefore, whatever may be said of the THEORY; the UTILITY OF THE PRACTICE is now EXTENDED all DOUBT.

As Brandreth's Pills cure Scrupy, Costiveness, and its consequences, sea-sickness, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without, in order to resort to them on every occasion of illness. No medicine chest is required where they are.

N. B.—Time or climate affects them not, provided they are kept dry. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one that will insure health to the people on their estates.

Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist, professing to be Brandreth's Pills. Under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established Agents have INvariably an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed B. Brandreth, M. D. in my own hand writing. This is renewed yearly—and when over twelve months old, it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine, it would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed on the paper with a steel seal. If the genuine medicine is obtained, there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions, there is little doubt but they will obtain it.

Remember 70 Meeting Street, is the only place in Charleston where the genuine medicine can be obtained, and at W. V. Sales, Hamburg and C. A. Dowd, Edgefield C. H. the only authorised Agents for Edgefield.

AGENTS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.
Stephen Owen, Aiken; David Turner, Beaufort; John McLaren, Abbeville; William Cunningham, Columbia; Elijah Alexander, Pickens; John Hattie, Pendleton; Samuel Wilcox, Georgetown; McLure, Brawley & Co., Chester; Charles Wilcox, Coosawatchee; Maker & Ryan, Barnwell; H. D. & H. Rice, Graham's P. O., Barrowell District; Gaines & Bolling, Greenville District; Reuben Cross, Lexington; Hasie & Nichol, Greenville C. H.; John G. Tongue, Youngsville; Fairbank & Johnson, Newberry; Rice & Cater, Anderson; James E. Gee, Leesville, Lexington District; Barkdale & Saxon, Garendville; Vernon & Mitchell, Spartanburg; P. J. Foster, Foster's Union District; John McLure, Unionville; George Steel, Yorkville; A. H. Chambers, Winsboro; Charles Miller, Edisto Bluff; John Rosser, Camden; Samuel Aitout, Georgetown; Maker & Ryan, Barnwell; E. Gartigue, Blackville; Barnwell; E. D. Felder, Midway, Barnwell; Gangle & Drummond, Lower Three Run; Barnwell; Philip Chartrand, Beaufort; Orangeburg; A. Stevenson, Pickensville, Union, and B. Jaudon, Robertville Beaufort.
Feb. 13, 1840

State of South Carolina, BARNWELL DISTRICT.

Mason L. Mosley and wife, and others, vs. Wm. Fortson, Ann Fortune, and Jesse McCreey. Bill for Partition and Account.

On reading the affidavit filed in this cause, on a motion of Patterson, it is ordered that the defendant Jesse McCreey, who resides without the limits of the State do answer, plead, or demur to the within Bill, within three months, or judgment will be taken against him pro confesso.
A. P. ALDRICH, C. E. D. D.
September 23, 1841.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, & PHENIX BITTERS.

The perfectly safe, unerring, and successful treatment of almost every species of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousand patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Life Medicines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. Such happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M. and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow-citizens.

The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEGETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thorough—acting rapidly upon the secretions of the system—carrying off all acrimonious humors, and assimilating with and purifying the blood. For this reason, in aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, the Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever-and-Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Dizziness in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every disease arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond doubt greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

For sale by C. A. DOWD, if 7
March 18.

MOFFAT'S 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 Phenix 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 and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest 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 those well informed men against such medicines—or medicines prepared and labelled 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 the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scrupy, Ulcers, Invererate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexion, 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 any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial. These valuable Medicines are for sale by C. A. DOWD, if 4
February 25, 1841.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

C. A. Dowd vs. Foreign Attachment. Geo. Thurmond.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered that the defendant plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.
Clerks Office, }
May 20, 1841. } J. W. W. age 16

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF Every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office, at the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Henry Williams vs. Foreign Attachment. Guthrie Williams.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered that the Defendant plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.
Clerks Office, }
May 20, 1841. } J. W. W. age 16

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Beverly Burton vs. Attachment, Wm. M. Steffe.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered that the Defendant plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.
Clerks Office, }
Dec. 18, 1840. } a a n \$7 50 47

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. R. C. Baldwin & Co. vs. Attachment. Gray & McReynolds.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in the above stated case, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy of the said declaration with a rule to plead could be served. It is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.
Clerks Office, }
March 22, 1841. } J. W. W. age 10

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Josiah King vs. Foreign Attachment. Henry Proctor.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, on whom a copy of the same, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered that the Defendant plead to the said declaration within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.
GEO. POPE, C. C. P.
Clerks Office, }
May 13, 1841. } c. age 16

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY. Wiley Edison and wife, vs. Partition. Nathan Bodie and wife.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order from the Court of Chancery, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at Edgefield Court House on the first Monday in November next, the real estate of John Edison, deceased, consisting of three tracts of land, as follows, viz: one tract containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, called the "Davis Tract," adjoining lands of Simpson Rogers, James Rogers, the estate of Strother and other lands of the intestate. One other tract called the "Holman Tract," containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Mrs. P. Lark, William Rogers, Mary Watson, James Rogers and the other lands of the intestate where he lived. And one other tract containing three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Mrs. P. Lark, George Bell, Mrs. Rabun, Simpson Rogers and the Holman tract. All said tracts lying in Edgefield District, and to be sold separately on a credit of one year, except for so much as may be necessary to pay the costs, which must be paid in cash; the purchaser to give bond and personal security and mortgage of the premises.
J. TERRY, C. E. D. D.
Commissioner's Office, }
Oct. 5, 1841. } (\$5 81) e 36

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY. Ebenezer Chamberlain and wife, vs. Martin Mims and Samuel Mims.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order from Chancellor Johnston, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in November next, the real estate of David Mims, deceased, consisting of three tracts of land, as follows, viz: the Home tract, lying on Bird Creek, waters of Stephen's Creek, and containing six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Ansel Falbert, John Tompkins, Charles Nix and others; a tract containing sixty five acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the widow Kilcrease, Charles Finley, James Kilcrease and others, on the following terms: The sixty-five acre tract, on a credit of one year; the Beaverdam tract, on a credit of one and two years, and the Home tract on a credit of one and two years, except for so much as will pay the costs, which must be paid in cash. The purchasers to give bond and personal security, and a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.
J. TERRY, C. E. D. D.
Comm'n's Office, }
Oct. 5, 1841. } \$5 81 d 36

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J. TERRY, C. E. D. D.
Comm'n's Office, }
Oct. 5, 1841. } \$5 81 d 36

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, to open a public road, leading from Dr. R. C. Griffin's, on the Islandford road, to Mill Creek on the old Charleston road.
August 15

Agricultural.

From the Camden Journal. WATERERS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at Swift Creek, on Thursday, the 9th instant. The President being absent, William Sanders, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair. The Recording Secretary read the proceedings of the former meeting. Mr. James Cantey was proposed and unanimously elected a member.

Major J. M. DeSaussure from the Committee appointed to prepare an essay or memoir to be submitted at this meeting, made a report, which, after being read, was approved and accepted, with instructions that the same be sent up to the State Agricultural Society.

The Committee on Cotton asked further time to make their report upon the probable amount that will be made on the Waterers, which was granted.

Several Committees were then appointed to make all necessary arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Society, and to make suitable preparations for the exhibition of the stock on the first Thursday in November next.

The President, in pursuance of a resolution, commenced calling upon the members to give their views and opinions upon the best mode of raising and attending cattle and hogs, and the cultivating of lucerne.

Col. W. J. Taylor stated that his hogs were of the Cobbett breed; that he has for several years past, paid great attention to them, and finds by proper treatment and management, can make them a first rate hog. Pushes them when young. He thinks a cross would be advantageous—and whilst the country is not yet well supplied with the best foreign improved breed, neighbors should exchange with each other to obtain that object.

Mr. Jacob Little, a gentleman of long experience, observed that he was satisfied that crossing the breed was necessary and advantageous, inasmuch as he thought the same old stock would degenerate; was harder to keep up; took much more food; were lazy and sluggish, and became unprofitable. Out feeds were indispensably necessary to the raising of hogs successfully and economically. The stock hogs and those intended for slaughter should be turned upon them—it makes them industrious and healthy. It practices the larger should be separated from the smaller.

An intelligent and trusty servant should have the management, and his whole time devoted to their care. Mr. Little further stated that the hogs he intends to slaughter in the winter are turned into the corn field the latter part of August, or first of September, and that it is all a mistaken notion, that the destruction of the corn will be much felt—that the hogs would first take the corn lying on the ground, which would rot before it is usually gathered for your bars. The peas and pumpkins they have, also the benefit of eating the young pea plants at the same time. Mr. Little kills of pork a year, and there has been bought but one thousand pounds of bacon for the place he is living on, for the last nineteen years; he pickles 10 to 12 hogs through the winter, which with the pork that is cured, makes a plentiful supply for the negroes.

Mr. J. Arthur coincided, and was prepared to say that great benefit would result from a rigorous prosecution of a systematic operation of raising stock of all kinds. Other members were called on, who gave pretty much the same statements.

Maj. A. H. Boykin was then requested to give information to the society touching the French Clover on Lucerne. He stated that it was an early grass; put forth much earlier in the spring than other grasses that are indigenous to the climate or soil; has an acre of it planted; can be cut ten or twelve times a year. The time for cutting is when it begins to bloom; is fine for horses cattle and hogs; should be planted on a sandy soil, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. August the proper time, as it would require less trouble to get it ahead; but the spring would answer; was tender, and like the turnip patch, nice treatment was necessary to get it in a good growing way; when it has got possession, roots out other grasses; is somewhat exhausting to land, therefore to be occasionally manured. It is a perennial, and need not be planted or renewed for ten or twelve years, stands drought remarkably well, as its roots penetrate nine or more feet. From his own experience and observation thinks it superior to the common Clover, Timothy or Herd's Grass, either for hay or soiling, the yield being very great; as much as various times have been obtained from the various cuttings through the year, and is satisfied, that the general introduction of its culture by planters and farmers would tend much to the economy of raising stock.

Col. W. J. Taylor thought that the Society should meet oftener, and on motion, made by him, an extra meeting will be held on the first Thursday in October.

Capt. B. Boykin then moved an adjournment, which was carried.

J. BOYKIN, Sec'y.

From the Mobile Journal.

We have been favored by a friend, with a copy of a letter addressed to him, from the interior of India, by one of our countrymen who went out on an engagement with the East India Company to improve the cultivation of Cotton in that region.—We make the following extracts which may be interesting to our readers, coming from the other side of the world, from a plain working native of this part of the United States.

CALPEE, May 10th, 1841.

"I am now about six hundred miles from Calcutta in the District of Bundelcund, and have commenced business after a sort of fashion. As to labor I can get plenty such as it is; one of our negroes will do more work than five of the natives. They are something like our Choctaw Indians, at home, only much inferior in strength, courage and energy. There is no forest for them to roam in here, as the Choctaws have, and they are therefore compelled to make a living such as it is, by labor, and the rent to the Government eats out the profits of all they do cultivate. The land here all belongs to the Government, and the natives have to pay the rent for using it. The rent is from three to nine rupees per Begha, according to situation; the nearer a well the higher the rent, three beghas make about an acre of our measure. This grinds them down so hard that they rarely attempt to make more than a mere living, which is nothing but a little rice. There are few of them that ever get animal food at all, so you may judge what sort of creatures they are for labor, compared with our negroes at the South. I do say that this is a great deal more slavery than that of the slaves of North America. You may say they have no master to order them to their work as you do slaves, but they are nothing like as well provided for as slaves. You can hire the best men here for five pice a day, women and boys at two to three pice, there are 43 pice in a rupee, and a rupee is worth about 45 cents of our money—so you see the free laborer here gets less than 5 cents per day, or one dollar and a half per month with which to clothe and feed themselves and pay rent to government.

Besides this, there are other circumstances against this being an agricultural country. There is hardly any timber fit for use. I have seen no tree, since I have been here higher than thirty feet in the top branch. There are no horses fit for work, except the Arabian brought from Persia, and sold at high prices, from hundreds up to two thousands rupees, which is too much for any faro horse, so we have nothing to depend on for ploughing, but very small oxen, much inferior to those in America. We may make about 200 pounds of cotton to the acre, and three acres to the hand, which will be about 600 pounds, or a bale and a half of our weight to the hand, but I have not yet heard of more than 100 pounds to the acre, and that of very inferior stuff compared with Mississippi cotton. Still this is much better than the native cultivation, I may do quite as well for myself at home, for I am disposed to think the government will be liberal. I shall nevertheless, return to America at the close of my engagement.

The native dress here is nothing but a strip of cloth tied round the middle and a turban on the head of another strip, the rest of the body in both sexes is naked exposed to the sun and weather. The women you may judge of, when I say they are more offensive than the Choctaw women. If any difference, the Choctaws have it."

The writer's route to India, was London, Paris, Lyons, Malta, Alexandria, down the Nile to Cairo, thence by the way of the Red Sea to Bomba, and Calcutta, a journey, which while it excited the wonder of a Mississippi cotton grower, served also to raise his disgust at many things which met his eye and his other senses, and caused him to declare himself more of an American than ever."

EVERLASTING PEA.

In the course of conversation, a few days since, Gen. Overton, of Louisiana, formerly of Virginia, informed us, that he thought a pea, cultivated in his State, would be a great acquisition to this country. He says it is called the everlasting pea, that the vine is so luxuriant that it frequently runs to twenty feet, and the pea so hardy, that it will lie either on, or under, the ground for the whole winter without rotting, thus affording a continued and most luxuriant pasturage. Its fertilizing properties are such, that two crops turned in are found to make the land too rich for the cultivation of cotton, and one, even after it has been pastured, is sufficient to restore the original fertility after the cultivation of the most exhausting crop.

We should be extremely obliged in any of our subscribers in Louisiana, who will contrive us a few of the seed of this valuable plant.—Southern Planter.

THE "SKINNING SYSTEM," &c.
Mr. J. R. Moser, of Flint Rock, Lincoln co. N. C., gives the following account of the "skinning system," as practiced in that part of the United States:

"The 'skinning system' is the only system that is generally in vogue among us, and that is practiced by some (excuse the expression) on an improved plan, for they plant their fields year after year, in corn, and use no implement in its culture except a wretched fixture called a shovel-plow, with which they scrape their land, or perhaps at times the addition of a hoe. I said they scrape their land, that is, they scratch a furrow a few inches deep, then another

so far from the first, that it may just cover the space earth, so as to show a plowed surface. This they call 'breaking up their ground'; some do not even 'break up their ground,' but only mark it with their shovels-plows, so as to be enabled to deposit their seed in rows. The after culture is performed pretty much in the same manner as the breaking up. This is about all the culture their ground gets 'till the next season, when the same process again goes thro'.

This may give you some idea of our improved system of skinning. This description, however, does not apply to all our farmers, for there are some who use better implements, cultivate their farms in a better manner, are endeavoring to introduce improvements, and are setting a praiseworthy example. Still it is a source of regret, that most of our farmers are opposed to the improvements in modern farming. They say the plans laid down in the Cultivator, and other publications, will answer well for the wealthy, but for themselves, they are not able to follow them for the want of means."

We hope Mr. Moser will succeed in his intention of carrying out a rotation of crops, as a proof such a system is adapted to the south, and in any country where wheat, corn, beans, clover, &c. can be grown, we are confident there can be no insurmountable difficulties. Animals to furnish manure; lucerne, clover, beans, corn, &c. for feeding them, would, in our opinion, be far more advantageous to the south than present systems, and speedily convince the planter that the great corn crops of the middle and northern States are no "extraneous" Mr. M.'s suggestions respecting Botany and Entomology shall receive consideration.—Cultivator.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted, in feeding animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over, or neglected.—Some of these will be specified; and

1st. The preparation of Food.—This should be so prepared that its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods—the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes if the grain was ground, or the hay cut as it should be—the sheep that spends hours in making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced it would eat it in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes, or whole corn, when either cooked, could be eaten in one quarter of the time now used, may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given them in a proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the part of the animal, shall be required in eating.

2nd. The food should be in abundance.—From the time the fattening process commences, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food. Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food rather than by limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved by turns, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer.

3rd. The food should be given regularly.—This is one of the most essential points in fattening animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of his condition. When at the regular hour, the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they consciously themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unprovoked invitation to eat.

4th. The animal should not be needlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding.—All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate, until the hour of feeding returns. Animals while fattening should never be alarmed, never rapidly driven, never be fed at unseasonable hours, and above all things, never be allowed to want for food.

The Manchester, N. H. Memorial tells of an old Joke, who, on his way to "muster," in passing a grave yard, espied an aged couple, infirm with years, looking more like ghosts than living beings, emerging from the said yard, where they had been to weep over the graves of lost friends, and accosted them in this wise—"Go back good folks—go back—you must have made a great mistake this morning." The old couple started in surprise. "Go back and lie down, I say—This is no resurrection day—it's only general muster!"

Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue.