EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

F. W. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in if not paid before the extitation of Six are occasioned, and by promoting the horiza-Months from the date of Subscription- tive secretions of the macous membrane. Feand Four Dollars if not paid within twelve vers of all kinds. by testoring the blood to a Months. Subscribers out of the State are regular circulation through the process of perrequired 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.

less otherwise ordered before the exptration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, Worms, by disinding from the turnings of the shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Advertisements conspicuously inserted at

624 cents per square, (12 lines, or less.) heving the air vessels of the att gs nom the mufor the first insertion, and 431 cts. for each continuance Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertious 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.

MOFFATT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES. HE reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originater, Mr John Moffat When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city of New York; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vege-table preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life. but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

THE LIFE MEDICINES-GENERAL REMARKS. These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endning them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostroms of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which ca ses they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophi cal principles upon which they were compound-

ed, and upon which they consequently act THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called because they posses the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phonix said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution The Place ax Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGULS of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effect of Mercary, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Il in mediately care the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phonix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use

of a single bottle. The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the diffusion of the press for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE WEDICINES with in the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Autimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from care and powerful plants the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian cribes, and recently to some emment pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknows to the ignorant pretender to medical science; and were never before administered

in so happily efficacious a combination. The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stamach and howels, the various impurities and crudities constantly setting aroun them; and to remove the harden diaces which collect in the convolutions of the small intesame-Other medicines only partially cleanse these; and leave such collected masses beautid as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarchæa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the butman howels death; and hence the prejudice of these nformed men against the quack medicine The second effect of the VEGE-The second caree the kidpulder, and by this means the non the regularity of the The blood, which takes its sed color from the agency of the lever and the lungs before a presentate the heart; being thus purified by these, and remained by find comand feedly through

the blooming cheek.

The following are seen in the distriction of braids in the blooming cheek.

The following are seen the distriction of the theory of hitman diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well-known to be intalled to with the awarded against him.

DYSPEPSIA, by thereughly cheaning the first and second stomachs, and creating a few of pure healthy bile, instead of the sade and nerid kind:—Fatulency, Palphoton in the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-bury and Heart are, Reviewance, Hitemper, Arrive Languages.

and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure (osticeness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leaves the boweis costive within Three Dollars per annum, if paid in two days. Diarrhau and Choicea, by removing advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents the sharp acred finds by which these complaints spiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestina, obstructions in others -The Life Medicines have been known to cure theamatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half the time, by removing local inflamon of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued units of the publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued units of the publisher.

Bropsics of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kindleys and blander; they operate most denginiany on those importantorgans, and hence have ever been found a cer-tain remody for the worst cases of Grard Also bowels the sums watter in which these creatures adhere: Asthma and Consumption, by recus, which even sight colds will occasion, which it not removed becomes hardened, and produces those divadfin diseases. Scurry, Utcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which those Life Fills give to the blood, and all the nu ors: Scarbute Eruptions and Bud Complexions, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions ail Eruptice complaints, Sallow, Coudy, and other disagreeable Complexions The use of these I'llis for a very snort time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Itheum, Lrysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the Skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,-as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Late Phis deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these valuable Pals was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-fire years. and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the Medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improba bie, but absolutely impossible, by any human

All that Mr. Moliat requires of his patients s 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 immself may say in their layor, that hopes togain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Advice to Females.-Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines as they purely the blood, remove Obstructhe and blooming appearance.

To Parents and others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness dimuess of sight, or drowsness, from too great a flow or bacod to the head, should take it irequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

To Elderly Persons - Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their quintal of earth, while that of Saxony health, and keep off the infirmities of age. Heads of Families should always keep a quan-

tity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden it mass; for by their prompt administration, Cholero Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Crassps, Spasies, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often rove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Aurses - It is a fact stablished by the annual balls or mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the trustful somes of this mortality is found to exist in that find state of the stomach and howels which pro-duces the generation of Worms. As the rafe restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished resultation; and for fortness of the stomach and lowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to

For sale by C. A. MEIGS, Agent

BDE F. B. B. B. B. B. F.

PEALER, Surgeon Dentist, would PEALER, Surgeon Branes, and the respectfully inform his friends, and the respectfully inform his friends attend public generally, that he is prepared to attend to all business in his profession, such as Filing, Pingging, Cleausing, and Extracting TEUTH. He is also prepared to lesert, partial or full setts of incorruptible Teeth, on Pivots, or Gold Plate, on the most scientifice principles

Those desirous of his professional services will be waited on by addressing him at Long-mires P. O., Edgefield District, S. C.

Brow ht to the Jail

P this District, a negree man who says his name as Joseph, and that he belongs to John Perrisson, of Markies Island, S. C., at light complexion, large whokers from ear to on 5 feet 6 inches high.

The awner is requested to come forward. prove property pay charges and take him away.

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

C. Giover, vs. | Declaration in Attachment.
A. Halsinbeck, | Declaration in Attachment |
H. REAS flue Plaintiff in the above stated case, has this day filed his declaration against the Defendant, who is absent from, and without the limits of this State, as it is said, having neither wife nor attorney, known within the same, on whom a copy of the declaration with a rule to plead thereto, might be served; Ordered that the Defendant plead to the said declaraon, within a year and a day, from the date sereof, otherwise final and absolute judgment

del's Office. } GEO. POPE, c. c. p.

OF Every description executed with BO IS & JOB PRINTING geatherand despatch, at the Office.

The Wonderful Cures

PERFORMED BY SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SY-RUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA,

OR WILD CHERRY. DR. SWAYNE-Dear Sir:-Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time to express my approbation, of lamilies and others your invaluable medi- borne down by the weight of authority, cine-the Compoud Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late I have seen in many instances the wonderful effects of your medici ic in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing Chooking of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c. &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental, in restoring to perfect health the "only child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of acquaintance. "I thank Haven," said the doating mother, "my child is saved from the jaws of death! O how I feared the relentless

ravager! But my child is safe! is safe!! Beyond all doubt Dr. Swayne's compond Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most caluable medicine in this or any other egunry. I am certain I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues; I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial-worth double and often ten times its price. The Public are assured there is no quackery about it.

R. JACKSON, D. D. Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyteri an Church New York.

For sale by Dr. Swayne at 54 North sixth t. Philadelphia, and by S D. CLARKE & C

Corner Centre and M. urg S. C. march 9

Miscella A HE DELICE OF MERIL

the grand object which idea of unbounded we pleudor with the nau

and silver, by a natural musion, have always shone in the eyes of mankind with a lastre beyond that of any other metal. has produced more silver than all the rest of the world united. The silver ore of Mexico is far from rich; it seldom yields yields ten, or even fifteen ounces. Tho quantity, however, is in many instances immense, and obtained with comparatively little difficulty: for, instead of being, as usual, placed in the heart of dreary and almost inaccessible de-erts, the mines occupy the very best situation of the great table plain, are surrounded with brilliant vegetation, and with all the means of a comfortable subsistence. There are three thousand mines in Mexico, most of them however, are now unproductive, and even ruinous; but adventurers have not been, encouraged to begin; and to persevere while a particle of their capital remained , y the enormous profits which have in a

w instances been realized. The produce of the mines continued increasing until the commencement of the late revolution. From 1750 to 1759 the average appeared to be \$16,566,000; from 1771 to 1803, it was \$19,688,000; but in the first years of the present century the duties levied implied an amount of \$22,unit and allowing for contraband, the total might probably be \$25,000,000 ring the Greadful convulsions of the late revolution, the amount was greatly reduced -the water having in many instances been allowed to rush in, the machinery destroyed, and the workmen dispersed.

The annual average produced since the retolation is not more than \$12,000,000. The silver coined in the mint of Mexico. which in 1810, amounted to the value of \$17,950,000 had fallen in 1825 to \$3,661,-

The mint of Mexico is a prodigious establishment in which all the processes are carried on with the greatest activity. It is capable of stamping \$100,000 within the hoar. So rapid an operation is seldon required; yet there have passed through it probably upwards of \$3,000 000 .- Mitchell's World.

From the Southern Planter. CHANGE OF SEEDS.

We some time since copied au article from the Louisville Journal (a paper, by the way, whose agricultural department is proving its celebrated Editor to be a universal genius) recommending the importation of northern seeds, for the purpose of expediting the growth of plants, We ventured to express the opinion, that this object would be mere effectually obtained by the use of southern, than northern seeds, and quoted some authorities which we thought sustained us in the position. The purport of those authorities was, that seed obtained and transmitted a quickening impulse from the climate and soil in which they were cultivated; hence, we inferred, that seeds, raised under the vegetative powers of a southern sun, would acquire for the inction of the curious, a fossil the axe cost in all 2 dollars and 31 cts .- home gave delightful .- Allo Cultivater.

we were about to abandon our proposition when we met with unexpected support in the following communication addressed to the Journal. Reinforced as we are by this statement of facts, we shall not retreat, yet. awhie at least, from our first position.

From the Louisville Journal. Gentlemen. - You have frequently orged your agricultural readers to adopt the system of frequent change of seed for every kind of crop. The utility of this is not disputed, as I have seen, by any of crop, upon which a great many theoretical your core spondents; but there seem to be opinions have been advanced by men who conflicting opinions as to the sources of supply-perhaps not so much as to the sources of supply, as with regard to the cause why such a change is beneficial.

One writer, "A Jefferson Farmet," says that grain, the produce of a northern latitude, transported to a southern climate, there ripens sooner than a native. The reason is that in the short summers of the north it had learned to perfect itself speedily, while the southern plant, relying on its long summer, got addicted to lazy hab-Broughitis, to which it proved effectual in its. This, I believe, he stated as the result of his own experience; and I have no experience in a similar latitude to guaranty a counter ophnion. In Scotland it has been long known and practised on. that seed from a warmer climate carried to a colder, ripen earlier than the native; and vice zersa. The farmers on the head waters of the Scottish streams are in the habit of teceiving from the sea side, annually, such a supply of seed grain as, when sown on their own farm, produces as much as will sow the whole farm the nort year, that is if the-

There they meet and exchange loads; the

sea-side farmers carrying potatoes down,

and the moorland farmers taking oats. &c.

KERSHAWS AND KENTUCKY PUMPKING.

Some time since we asked the Editor

of the Keptucky Farmer to tell us the

properties and uses of the Cushaw or Ker-

shaw, he very obligingly answered us as

follows:-After noting that the proper or-

thography of the word is Kershaw ins-

tead of Cushaw, he says, "this is a striped

hard shell sumpkin with a crooked neck,

grown frequently like common pumpkins,

in our cornields, but often also in lots and

in kitchen jardens. The geneal proper-

ties are these of the pumpkin, but to the

taste they are richer, sweeter, and less

watery; reembling in flavor this sweet

notato or vim. The chief use, is food

for the table: The neck is cut off at the

innetion and quartered, the residue is cut

into slices of convenient wedth and length,

and being aked with the rind on, is thus

sought. Ind we can assure our yankee

brother if he can get of these Kershaw

which is not watery but comparatively

dry and nealy when baked, he will find

it far supeur to any of the vaunted squash-

es, the sed if which we have obtained

from the brth. Last spring we received

a packagui seeds from Hon. A. L.

Ellswortl commissioner of Patents at

Washingen D. C., among which were

some Krshaws and some Kentucky

Pumpkin: It was quite late in the season

when the arrived, but they were imme-

diately pinted, vegetated rapidly, and grew well. Tey acquired a good growth but

did not jirly ripen before they were

touched ith the frost, which prevented

our festin their qualities. One of the

pumpkinsipened however, and we found

to be ver sweet and good, we thought

it superioto our common kind. It was

white and attened at the stem and blos-

som end pro than the common kind.

There we others on the vines that

grew larg and were not white like this

one, but thy did not ripen .- Maine Far.

Fat the Union Agriculturist.

RABBE GIRDLING FRUIT TREES.

I observed number of the trees had been.

girdled bye rabbits. Auxious to preserve

my youngees, I made a wash of lime and

strong sotsuds, about the consistency of

cream, wib, with a common paint brush.

was appll to the trunks; the result of

which habeen, thus far, effectually to

If the plication of the above fact will

ED. W. BREWSTER.

occasions to renew the wash.

your pap

J. S. Fright. Esq - Sir, - Passing

ELGIN, Dec. 10th, 1841.

a capability of growth that would steady petrifaction, discovered in St. Matthews' This axe hung so true that one could them, for a while, even under less genial parish. The workman employed in excainfluences. But the Journal argues that vating for the Columbia rail road, when the norteern is shorter, quicker, and more about lifteen feet from the surface of the vegetative than the southern summer, and ground struck on a hard substance, and on therefore that we have drawn an erroneous digging round it, found it to be a tree of conclusion from the premises. In this some three or four feet in diameter, in a opinion, loo, he is backed by an article state of petrifaction. Sometime since, from an able pen in the 12th number of there were dug up, near Forte Motte, sehe first volume of the Planter. Struck veral stone jars, containing bones supposand to recommend to the attention of heads by the plausibility of the argument, and ed to be the remains of Iudians .- Chars. Courier.

From the Southern Planter.

CORN.

We pledged ourselves, in our last, for at least one communication on the cultivation of this important crop. To enable us to redeem this pledge, we applied to our old friend, Mr. Thomas Dicken, for the benefit of his experience. Our object is to make the Planter a practical work, and when we are requested by a subscriber to furnish directions for the cultivation of a never succeeded in making a good one, we knew no better way of serving him, than by applying to an individual, who had devoted his life wholly and solely to the cultivation of the soil, and who, from the humble station of an overseer, had raised himself by dint of skill and industry to the station of an independent lauded proprietor. Mr. Dicken does not pretend to be a learned man, (indeed he pretends to nothing for his worth is only exceeded by his modesty), nor is he such in the usual acceptation of the term. But, if a thorough meeting, Dr. M. McLean the Aunivermodesty), nor is he such in the usual accepknowledge of his business, if the information sary Orator, then arose and delivered a to be gathered by a mind naturally strong very interesting address. After this, it and observant, devoted wholly for a length of time to a patientar pursuit, can entitle new members Mr. John W. Leak, and a man to the character of being well in- Alex. McQuee, were proposed and cleeformed upon that subject then would we ted. The Society then proceeded to the say, that passing by mere theorists and election of officers for the ensuing year: users of high sounding terms, we had ap- when, plied, for the desired information, to the most "learned" man of our acquaintance. elected President. In this oppinion, too, of Mr. Dicken's by the Henrico Agricultural Society, who of Cheraw, and Dr. M. McLean of Che-

can cultivate it to profit.

quickly absorbs water.

I will first state the errors

was not dry enough, though it was pine

renched (as recommended by Arthur

Young) to at least the depth of 12 inches.

and filled with the best undecomposed

manure for two thirds of the distance from

the bottom, the seeds should be sown

thick, the most regular and expeditious

way is, to put them in a bottle with a

quil through its cork. These are some of

the errors that I committed-having the

rows too wide apart; not having a suffi-

ciently rich and dry soil; and sowing the

seeds too thin. It is a waste of time and

money to attempt cultivating Lucerne

without a very rich and dry soil, kept

entirely clean of every thing that might

obstruct its growth, when once firmly

rooted it would be difficult to eradicate it,

yet in its earliest stages it is a very delica-

cate plant, I pulled up about the 1st of Jan,

a sprig that had a root more than twelve

inches in length, the lateral roots were very

short and hence my conclusion that it will

should be made very rich to a considera-

In looking over some old papers some

time since, I found a very small pamph-

let, entitled "A treatise on the culture of

Lucerne in and about Richmond Va. by

Jacqulin Ambler, Esq." which is at your

disposal, to make any extracts from that

you may think interesting to your read-

ble depth

It should be

out missing the mark.

Capt. Thoughtless, a neighbor of farmer T., also purchased an axe of rather an ordinary quality, paid for the same 1 dollar and 33 cts., he also bought a handle which was a little crooked for 6 cts., and put the handle into the axe himself; price of axe and handle I dollar and 39 cts., difference between price of said aze and Farmer Thrifty's 92 cts.

strike fifty times in the same place with-

Farmer Thrifty and Capt. Thoughtless had each a woodpile of about equal size tocut, each hired a man by the day. Farmer Thrifty's man cut his pile in 12 days, and it cost Capt. Thoughtless 18 day's labor to perform the task, -difference reckoning labor and board at only 63 cts. per day, 4 dollars, nett gain of farmer Thrifty, for use of his axe for only 12 days, 2 dollars and 8 cts. Now Messrs. Editors, let us extend our ideas and endeavor to conceive what vast advantages Farmer Thrifty will gain in performing all the varied operations of farming, having in his possession no other but the most superior implements of husbandry. Honor to Farmer Thrifty, and health and long life to the skillful mechanic.

AN ANDROSCOGGINER.

From the Farmers Gazette

MEETING OF THE PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 22nd February 1842.

The President Gen. James Gillespie, called the Society to order, and the Sec-

John N. Williams of Society Hill, was

John McQueen of Marlboro, Josiah J. agriculturial knowledge, we are backed Evans of Society Hill, John J. Marshall

aw, Tre-

1, Corres-

o, Anna-

March, the half-way ions are thronged. Franters intend making the like experi- pointed the necessary Committees to ament. You will recollect that my com- ward the premiums offered at the last munication stated, that I sowed on the meeting.

25th of April, and that I thought it a The committee on Upland Corn made a month too late, at least. Of this I am report in favour of Mr. A. P. Lacoste as now convinced, though my experiment is producing the largest quantity, being 43 far from being full, it has been entirely bushels per nere. The report was not satisfactory in one particular, that is, we adopted owing to a want of fullness in its statements as required by the Society and

for the purpose of enabling others to avoid On motion it was Resolved, that a meetsimilar ones. My rows were 22 inches ing of this Society be held at Marilhoro apart, they should not have been more Court House on the first Monday in Authan 15 at the utmost, perhaps 12, would gust next.

be better. The land that I sowed upon On motion it was farther Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to fix land, it should be a very dry soil, one that the rate of premiums for the next two succeeding meetings. The following composed the committee,

W. T. Ellerbe, James Gillespie, John J Marshall, Thomas E. Howe, and M. Mc-Lean. The Committee were granted an extension of time to make their report and publish the same as the act of the Society. On motion of Maj. Blakeney the Society then adjourned, and repaired to Mrs. Stinemetz's, to partake of the excellent dinner served for the occasion.

W. T. ELLERBE, Secretary.

A STEAMING APPARATUS FOR FARMERS. The following description has been given in the Farmers' Cabinet. It is merely a east iron boiler with a cover, from the top of which rises a tube of wood or iron, perpendicularly at first, then turns and enters a wooden box having a perforated false hottom-the steam rises through the holes ic this false bottom and mixes with the potatges, &c., while the condensed steam admit of being planted very close, and and water which may issue from them, drops through the holes, and lodges on the solid bottom of the box, from whence it may be let off occasionally, by means of a tap. The conveyer of the boiler should be furnished with a valve, and the box must have a tight lot, with a valve also, which might be merely a square trap door. going on hinges-say a foot in length and width, and falling into a shoulder or groove. The cover must be made to lift off, for the convenience of emptying and filling again, but it might be made steam tight, or sufficiently so, by laying cloth several times folded on the edge of the box before the lid is fixed which may be kept down by a couple of uprights of wood, extending to a cross beam, or perhaps to the roof or floor above. Nothing can be cheaper or more convenient than such an apparatus, the iron boiler being at all times ready for other purposes, by merely removing the cover having the tube, and substituting for it any other.

There is one great principle which with the farmer should have due weight allou -A genuan left in our office yesterday. cis. for the "job"—thus you will see that

ers. Yours. A PLANTER. MARLEORO, March 14, 1842.

> From the Maine Cultivator. IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Farmer Thrifty is thought to be a good farmer, and in fact, I think he endeavors through awing orchard a few weeks since, to do nearly right in every thing appertaining to the husiness of husbandry. procuring his implements of husbandry be reasons like a philosopher? All the operations of farming said he, must be carried forward by means of labor. Whatever therefore can help to facilitate labor. or increase its power, deserves the anxious check deplation. It may be necessary attention of the farmer. We will suppose a case. Farmer Thrifty purchased an ed it, and that is looking for happiness at axe for which he paid two dollars, and a home; and perhaps there is so one the save one ple tree it will be worth more handle for which he gave 25 cts., both out of the house, more conducive to this, made by skillful workmen, having special than a well arranged and well cultivated than theest of a year's subscription to care in putting the handle in to the axe, garden. The farmer should remember and doing this little affair he applied to a that every tree, shrub and flower he culti-