

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 VII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., April 27 1842.

NO. 13

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,
W. W. BUNSOE, 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 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ 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.

The friends of Capt. J. J. SENTELL, announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, march 28 9.

The friends of SCARBOROUGH BROADWATER, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, march 9 6.

The friends of Col. W. H. MOSS, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District, September 20.

The friends of Wiley CULBREATH, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, September 20.

The friends of Shubel ATWAY, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District, August 26.

The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN, announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District, Jan 19.

The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS, Esq. announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District, August 26.

The friends of Colonel J. HILL, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, August 26.

The Wonderful Cures
FORMED BY
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, RUP & WILD CHERRY.

ASHCROFT, February 15, 1840.

R. SWAYNE—Dear Sir:—Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time to express my approbation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late I have seen in many instances the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing, Choking of Plethoric, 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 Heaven," 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 Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. 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 Bronchitis, to which it proved effectual in 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 Presbyterian Church New York.

For sale by Dr. Swayne at 54 North sixth Philadelphia, and by

W. W. BUNSOE & Co. Druggists, Edgefield, S. C.

at the Corner of Mercer streets, Hamilton, N. Y. if 6

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. S. NORTON, Surgeon Dentist, would

be a responsibility to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to attend in all instances in his profession, such as Filling, Plugging, Cleaning, and Extracting TEETH. He is also prepared to insert, in all cases, Gold Plates, on the most scientific principles.

Those desirous of his professional services, will be waited on by addressing him at Long street P. O., Edgefield District, S. C. if 49

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

Every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office, at the Edgefield Advertiser.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS. ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.

THE reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffatt's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. John Moffatt. 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 skillful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable 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 incontrovertibly 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 enduing 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 nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed has been their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than marvellous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure 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 chronic situations. As a remedy for Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity to impart to the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of quackeries, which boast of vegetable, and mineral, and contain neither Mercury, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown 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 stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convulsions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these; and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The 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 the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the beneficial action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red 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.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Headlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of indigestion, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Constiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels constive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of purification in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.—The Life Medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half the time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by tearing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, by dissolving from the tunings of the vessels the slimy matter in which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by loosening the vessels of the lungs from the mucus which their slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those fearful diseases. Scarry Ulcers and Inverted Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scarcely, Erysipelas and Bad Complexions, by their operation on the blood, the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptions, such as Sallow, Clapnet, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will

effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, 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 Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic commendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these valuable Pills was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty 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, and his recovery had been pronounced not only impracticable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

All that Mr. Moffatt 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 hopes to gain 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 which they purify the blood, remove Obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. 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 Moffatt's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the frightful source of this mortality is found to exist in the food state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infantine Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished



Poetic Access.

From the N. Y. Mechanic.

THE WORKINGMAN'S APPEAL.

Revolving years still speed their source away
And man still tramples on his fellow clay.
Throughout the world the people cry in pain,
Strong are they bound in slavery's galling chain.

Too long their dearest rights have been betray'd,
Too long have tyrants' iron sceptres sway'd;
Still are they kept in superstitious awe
By drages with money, by the aid of law.

Yea, thousands of the laboring race of man,
From year to year, since early time began,
Have spent their days in service, toil and pain,
And all their labor's been the rich man's gain.

The poor man's hands rear up the palace wall,
His skill and toil beset the palace hall,
Yet hardly knows he where to lay his head—
His home a hovel, and the straw his bed!

He makes fine clothing with its glossy hue,
To deck the persons of the lordly few;
Yet, for himself, a coat can scarce obtain,
He toils severely, but he toils in vain!

What makes this difference in the social state?
Are all things govern'd by decrees of fate?
Why should the laborer, who prepares the feast,
Partake of none, or yet partake the least?

Miscellaneous.

We extract the following from the Remarks on the Agricultural Statistics of our country by the Commissioner of Patents.

Cotton.—This, it is well known, is the great staple product of several States, as well as the great article of our exports, the price of which, in the foreign market, has been more relied on than anything else, to influence favorably the exchanges of this country with Great Britain and Europe. The cotton crop of the United

States is evident that it is becoming more and more the settled policy of England to encourage the production of cotton in India, while it is equally certain that a foreign market can not be relied on for our cotton to the same extent as it has hitherto been. An English authority, speaking of the decline of England and of her manufactures, as having commenced a downward progress, in accounting for this decline, attributes the distress in Leeds, and other places, to the landholders, who by excluding the foreign bread-stuff, have driven foreigners to manufacture in self-defence.—This decline, not being confined merely to her old staple of woolsens, must, too, operate in the reduction and diminution of cotton exported from this country. The following statement confirms the position now taken:

In 1824, Great Britain exported to all foreign countries, including the British possessions of cloths, &c., 567,317 pieces; in 1828, 566,566 pieces; in 1830, 440,260 pieces; and in 1840, only 250,962 pieces. During the same year last named (1840) the total manufactured in only one district in Belgium and Prussia, all within a day's journey of each other, was 333,245 pieces; so that, in one district only, there was made more than was exported by Britain to all the world, by 76,333 pieces.

This product is cultivated to comparatively a very little extent in the U. States, except in South Carolina and Georgia.—In the former of these, it is an object of no small attention, and ranks second only to cotton. It forms a considerable article of export from this country to Europe. England, however, imports annually large quantities of rice from India. The crop of rice in 1841 is said to have been, on the whole, a very good one—equal, if not superior, to the usual average.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and Indiana, are, in their order, the greatest producers of this kind of crop. In Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New York, Maryland, Arkansas, and the New England States, it appears to be a very favorite crop. In New England, especially, the aggregate is greater than in any of the grains, except oats. More of

the very essence of quackery, in man or beast.

A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, and require a treatment conducted upon the same general principles—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense, which are too frequently witnessed.

A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with colic or with worms. There is no more mystery about the diseases of a horse, or an ox, than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as the other.

There is too great a propensity, everywhere, to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes. An adviser in sickness is often most useful, and shows most skill where he only tells what is to be avoided, and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well meaning persons from interfering with the salutary changes that may be going on.

Remember, that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust, than to direct active remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given.

There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal is made to swallow from the more whim of an ignorant horse or cow-doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such prescriptions.

When your animal has fever nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided.—Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging, to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light, and easily-digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks, to allay thirst, and to some extent, compensate for diminished secretions—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in his system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—

management of a sick or injured animal; to remember they have a powerful assistant in nature (if she is fairly used), and that specifies, as they are called, are much fewer and less to be trusted than their proprietors would have us believe. We might, indeed, almost sum up what we would desire in one general direction of five words—*treat your brutes like men.*

[Farmer's Cabinet.]

AN INTERESTING WONDER IN ASTRONOMY.
We have never found an article or circumstances in the science of astronomy, which has excited more admiration in our mind, than the statement of M. Argo, the eminent French astronomer, on the subject of the distances of the planets. We are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the required addition of *fours*, mentioned in the following statement, is in consequence of some inaccuracy of observation, occasioned by refraction or other cause as yet unknown.

It is stated that if we place in a horizontal line, a series of figures, of which the law is evident, each doubling the preceding;—

0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192
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—and afterwards add four to each, we should have a series denoting the relative distance of the planets from the sun. Thus:—

4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196
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Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus. If 10 represents the distance of the Earth, 4 will be that of Mercury, 7 Venus, 16 Mars, and 52, 100 and 196 the respective distance of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. This law was known as far as 100 years before the discovery of Uranus; and the distance of that planet being found to correspond, affords a very remarkable confirmation of its truth. But it will be observed, there will be a deficiency of one term between Mars and Jupiter, at the proportional distance of 28 from the sun. At this point a small planet was some time since discovered. This planet was named Ceres; and, since three others have been found—Pallas, Juno, and Vesta; all of which have their orbits so near each other as to lead astronomers to believe that they are fragments of a large planet, which had been shattered into pieces by some internal explosion, or the shock of a comet.—*American Mechanic.*

VALUABLE RECIPES.
Opodeldoc, or Camphorated Soap Liniment.—Take common white soap, 3 ounces, 1 oz., oil of rosemary, oil of origanum, of each 1-8 ounce, alcohol, 1 pint; cut the soap fine, and with a gentle heat dissolve it in the alcohol in which the other articles had been previously dissolved. Pour into wide mouthed vials or jars, to cool.

If *Opodeldoc* is preferred take 2 ounces of Castile soap, in place of 3 ounces of common soap. N. B. Troy ounces are designated. If not practicable to have the articles weighed by that standard, bear in mind that the Troy ounce is nearly equal to 1-9 ounce Avoirdupois.

car, 5 feet 6 inches high.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away.
C. H. GOODMAN, J. E. D.
Jan. 5, 1842. if 49

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

C. J. GUYER, vs. Declaration in Attachment.

W. H. REAS the 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 could be served, might be served. Ordered, that the Defendant plead to the said Declaration, within a year and a day, from the date thereof, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

Clerk's Office, } GEO. POPE, c. c. p. }
Oct. 18, 1841. } age 38

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

John Moore vs. Declaration in Attachment.

W. H. REAS the 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 Declaration, within a year and a day from the date thereof, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, C. C. P.
Clerk's Office, } n. & t. }
May 15, 1841. } age 17

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

C. A. DOWD, vs. Foreign Attachment.

Geo. Thurmond vs. Foreign Attachment.

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.
Clerk's Office, } J. W. W. }
May 20, 1841. } age 16

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

B. J. RYAN, vs. Debt, Foreign Attachment.

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.
Clerk's Office, Dec. 16, 1841 c. age 47

ican brig, at the Liverpool custom house, because it was not believed that so much cotton could have been sent at one time from the United States! The cotton crop of 1842, compared with that of 1829 and 1840, was probably less, by from 500,000 to 600,000 bales. In the early part of the last cotton-growing season, an average crop was confidently anticipated; but this hopeful prospect was not realized. In portions of the cotton-producing States, as in parts of Georgia, however, the crop was greater than usual; and in Arkansas it has been estimated at a gain over that of 1839, of 33 per cent; but probably owing to its having suffered from the boll worm, it will be set down at 20 or 25 per cent.—A similar advance is expected in future years, among other causes, from the great increase of population by immigration.—Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina, are, in their order, the great cotton-growing States. An important fact deserves notice here, on account of the relation which the cotton crop bears to other crops. Wherever it is cultivated, it will be owing) the price of cotton is low, the attention of cultivators, the next year, is more particularly directed from cotton to the culture of corn, and other branches of agriculture, in the cotton-producing States. As cotton is now so low, and so little in demand in the foreign market, unless a market be created at home it must necessarily become an object of less attention to the planters; and it cannot be expected that its agricultural products of the West will find ready sale in the Southern market as some former years. Other countries, such as India, Egypt, and others of Africa, Brazil, and Texas, are now coming more decidedly into competition with the cotton-growing interest of our country; so that an increase of this product from those countries, and a corresponding depression in ours, are to be expected.—The amount of India Cotton imported into England in 1840 was 76,703,205 pounds—almost equal to the whole cotton crop of North Carolina and South Carolina, or to that of Alabama, for the past year, and nearly double the amount produced by Tennessee, Kansas, and Florida, combined; being, also, an increase on the importation of cotton from India, the preceding year, 630,000,000 of pounds, and, in amount, nearly one sixth of the whole quantity imported during the same year from the United States. From the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, it appears that from the 1st of June, 1840, to the 1st of June, 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay amounted to 171,212,755 pounds; the whole India cotton crop is estimated, on good authority, at 190,000,000 pounds. This is a larger quantity than America produced up to 1829, and more than was consumed by England in its same year, and nearly one third of the whole estimated crop of the United States 1841. From these facts

of a good crop, as in Missouri; "on the whole, a tolerable one," as in Kentucky. In others, the language is of "a short crop," as in Maryland; or "cut off," as in North Carolina; or "below an average," as in Virginia. On the whole, however, from the best estimate that can be made, it is believed to have equalled, if it did not exceed, an average crop. The improvement continually making in the quality of the seed (and this remark is likewise applicable, in various degrees, to other products) augurs well for the productiveness of this indigenous crop, as it has been found that new varieties are susceptible of being used to great advantage. Considered as an article of food for man, and also for the domestic animals, it takes a high rank. No inconsiderable quantities have likewise been consumed in distillation; and the article of kiln-dried meal, for exportation, is yet destined, it is believed, to be of no small account to the corn growing sections of our country. It will command a good price, and find a ready market in the parts which are open to its reception. But the importance of this crop will doubtless soon be felt in the new application of it to the manufacture of sugar from the stalk, and of oil from the meal. Below will be found some comparisons and deductions on this subject, and a view of the policy of our country in relation to and to agricultural industry generally.

THE TREATMENT OF SICK ANIMALS.

There are so many erroneous notions prevalent in the community, respecting injured or diseased domestic animals, and such unnatural and injurious practices as a consequence of these incorrect views, that no apology necessary for an attempt to subvert the cause and interest of these useful creatures who, if they had tongues to speak, would tell sad tales of the wrongs to which they have been, and still are, too often subjected.

We not propose to give an essay on the particular cases that require attention—our object is rather, very briefly to ask the owners of domestic animals to be guided by a few correct principles which are applicable to nearly all cases, and which will at least prevent our doing harm, where we are not able to effect much good.

In the first place, then, we would insist, that when an animal is well he never requires any medicine—and when he is sick, we would protest against his being dosed with articles that are said to be "good" for a particular disease, without any reference to its violence or the symptoms, as common sense would dictate; that remedies the most opposite in their character and effects, may be equally advantageous in different periods of a case.

Always distrust the man and the remedy, when your friend declares that an article is always "good" or a "certain cure" for a disease, without reference to its symptoms—prescribing for the name of the disease, rather than the disease itself—this is

the very essence of quackery, in man or beast. A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, and require a treatment conducted upon the same general principles—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense, which are too frequently witnessed. A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with colic or with worms. There is no more mystery about the diseases of a horse, or an ox, than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as the other. There is too great a propensity, everywhere, to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes. An adviser in sickness is often most useful, and shows most skill where he only tells what is to be avoided, and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well meaning persons from interfering with the salutary changes that may be going on. Remember, that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust, than to direct active remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given. There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal is made to swallow from the more whim of an ignorant horse or cow-doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such prescriptions. When your animal has fever nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided.—Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging, to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light, and easily-digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks, to allay thirst, and to some extent, compensate for diminished secretions—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in his system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—