

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., May 4, 1842.

NO. 14.

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 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 29.

The friends of Scarborough Broadwater, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, March 9.

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

The friends of Wiley Culbreath, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, September 30.

The friends of Shubel Ataway, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District, September 2.

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

The friends of Wm. J. Hill, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, September 2.

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

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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 uncontestedly 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 ending them with renewed tone and vigor, and in 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 had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous 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 Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix 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 impaired condition. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of the medicine.

The singular success in the opportunity afforded by the discovery of the new, for purifying the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, which in the knowledge and health of every individual in the community. Unlike the best of purgatives, which cause the loss of valuable nutritious elements, the Life Pills are pure and without any deleterious effects. They contain neither Mercury, Antimony, 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 fibres which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. 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 healthful 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 varieties 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 acid kind—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the bowels for the most cases of Great Alia Worms, by dissolving from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter in which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by removing the air vessels of the lungs, from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scoury, Ulcers, and Incurable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all plethoric, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints. Saline, Cloudy, 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—a sure remedy for the most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the origin of these valuable Pills was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of fifty years, and that he tried in vain every remedy presented within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however offers to the public, and decline which he never offers, after his recovery was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only impossible, but absolutely impossible, by any human mind.

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 any 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.

Advice to Females—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines as 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, and find that 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 fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that not 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 reputation; and for fulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

For sale by C. A. MEIGS, Agent, March 23.

The Wonderful Cures

PERFORMED BY
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY.

CINCINNATI, February 15, 1840.

DR. 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 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 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 Presbytery in a Church New York.

For sale by Dr. Swayne at 54 North sixth st. Philadelphia, and by S. D. CLARKE & Co. Druggists, Corner Centre and Mercer streets, Hamburg S. C. March 9.

Brought to the Jail

Wm. Thompson, of Muckies Island, S. C. a light complexion, large whiskers from ear to ear, 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. C. H. GOODMAN, J. D. Jan. 5, 1842.

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

J. Glover, vs. Declaration in Attachment. Habeshock.

WHEREAS 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 given against him.

Clerk's Office. GEO. POPE, c. c. p. Oct. 18, 1841. age 36

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

John Moore vs. Declaration in Attachment. Houston.

WHEREAS 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 given against him.

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

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

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

Henry Carr, vs. Foreign Attachment. The same.

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.

Clerk's Office. } s & t. age 16 May 20, 1841.

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

B. J. Rsn. vs. Foreign Attachment. The same.

L. B. Paley. 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 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.

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

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

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



Poetic Necessity.

THE MISER
There is a man who always seems
The pink of true perfection;
He goes to meeting Sabbath days,
And never doubts election.

They say he lives an honest life,
Was never known to mutter;
To hear him speak you would not dream
His mouth could dilute butter.

He'll bite you when he can in trade,
And think it not unwell,
He was a precious second-hand made,
With heart o'er full of evil.

'Tis said to gain a grout he would
A tender orphan, cheat her
And chase to cut the suit out,
To do, in a fat misquato.

He cheats himself, his neighbors too—
And when from earth he passes,
Satan, to see his little soul,
Will have to use his glass.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

The following humorous account of the campaign of the North, which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne's army, was found among the papers of the late General Starke, and was probably the production of some warrior bard of the Northern Army of 1777, who, like Ossian could "Sing the battles of his spear."

Gen. Burgoyne's overthrow at Saratoga, 17th October 1777.

Here I boweth the direful fate
Of Burgoyne and his army great,
Who so proudly did display
The might of despotic sway.

His power and pride, and many threats,
Have brought low by fortune Gates,
To bid to the United States,
British officers by Convention, 2442

Foreigners by Contravention, 2128
Torment across the Lake,
Burgoyne and some, in state,
Sick and wounded, bruised & wounded } 528

Ne'er so much before confounded, } 4000
The most despotic Convention
Where glorious Stark his arms
Killed in September and October, } 300

Taken by brave Brown some drunk } 413
some sober,
Slain by high lamed Herkerman, } 300
On both flanks, on rear and van,
Indians, settlers and drovers,
Enough to crowd large plains all over,
And those whom grim death did prevent } 4413

From fighting against our continent;
And also those who stole away,
Lest down their arms they should lay,
Abjuring that obnoxious pay.

The whole make fourteen thousand men } 14000
Who may not wish us fight again.
This is a pretty just account,
Of Burgoyne's legion's whole amount,
Who came across the northern lake
To desolate our happy states,
Their brass cannons we have got all—
Fifty-six—both great and small;
And ten thousand stand of arms,
To prevent all future harms;
Stores and implements complete,
Of workmen exceeding neat;
Covered wagons in great plenty,
And proper harness no way scanty.
Among our prisoners there are:
Six Generals of fame most rare;
Six members of their Parliament,
Reluctantly seem content;
Three British Lords and Lord Balcarross,
Who came to our country free to harass
Two Barons of high extraction
Were sorely wounded in the action.

* Col. John Brown of Massachusetts.
† General Herkimer of New York, (probably) killed at Fort Herkimer, in the action with the right wing of Burgoyne's army under Col. S. Legare.

Miscellaneous.

From the Charleston Transcript.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Cotton manufactures are becoming objects of interest and engaging the attention of most of the civilized nations of the world. We see them springing into existence in all parts of Europe. The charm is broken, and great Britain is no longer to enjoy exclusively the important trade of these agricultural nations in cotton fabrics. They have learned the lesson that South Carolina has yet to learn; that it is essential to their well being that their pursuits of industry should be diversified, that a dependence on the production of any one great staple is often attended with great and ruinous embarrassments. They find that their wheat will not always command fair prices in exchange for cotton yarn and other articles essential to their comfort and prosperity, and that nature has bountifully supplied them with water power, thus enabling them with the aid of machinery, and the labour of their women and children to furnish themselves with that, which hitherto rendered them dependant on other nations, and cost them millions per annum. France, Russia, Prussia, Switzerland, Austria, and all the German States are engaging in this branch of industry, and appear determined no longer to subject themselves to the immense tax heretofore levied on them by Great Britain, through her manufactures, but to open a trade direct with the countries producing this great staple. It is computed that there are about one million of looms on the Continent of Europe engaged in weaving cotton goods; it

said that 100,000 weavers are employed in the immediate vicinity of Vienna alone. The finest fabrics known to the commercial world at the present day are woven on the continent from British yarn. As yarn spinners, they have commenced on low numbers and have succeeded in cutting off the trade with Great Britain in coarse fabrics. They may continue to supply themselves with these fabrics, but the cost of the raw material will forbid their ever coming into competition with this country, and was that portion of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, which can no longer profitably produce cotton to engage in spinning, there can be but little doubt but that yarn would be furnished so cheap as to induce those nations to abandon the manufacture of the coarse, and turn their attention, as Britain has done, to the fine fabrics, in which, the amount of labor and not the cost of the raw material constitutes the chief value. Labour on the Continent is certainly far cheaper than in this country, and gives such advantages as to forbid our entering into competition in the finer articles where mechanical skill and labour are the principal components of cost. The average wages of Factory operatives in France is \$1.25 per week; Switzerland \$1.50 cts.; Saxony 78 cts.; Prussia 50 cts. The price of Beef ranges from 3 to 6 cts. per pound. Bread 1 ct. per lb. Potatoes 68 cts. per hundred lbs.

This is about the price of provisions in our interior. Water power in all populous countries is necessarily dear, and although much cheaper on the Continent than in Great Britain it is yet high compared with this country. We find that in the vicinity of Zurich in Switzerland, it has been sold for manufacturing purposes as high as \$600 for each horse power, this sum would purchase the power of 100 horses in many desirable locations for manufacturing in our upper districts. This is one of the great benefits that nature has placed in our hands; but one of far more importance is a climate and soil to produce the raw material. Having this at hand will ever give us the ascendancy over all countries not possessing the same natural advantage. A combination of circumstances seems to have peculiarly fitted us for this branch of manufacturing and it is a matter of surprise that we have not before this undertaken to avail ourselves of the advantages with which Nature has blessed our manufacturing districts on the Continent of Europe, may be put down at 2 cts. per lb. This added to 3½ cts. the difference between our interior and the ports in Europe, gives us a natural protection of \$18 per bag, that no change either political or commercial can take from us. With these facts before us do we need further arguments to satisfy us that we possess all the elements of success and that this is the appropriate period to put them into action. Let us no longer listen to those who are disposed to declaim about Southern apathy, indolent habits, want of enterprise, and the inevitable ruin that awaits those who have the boldness to make the first step. Once embarked in this business, we will be no longer subject to the embarrassments brought about by a depression of the value of our great staple. We will no longer be dependant on the prosperity or adversity of the Manchester spinners. The rich soils of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, will no longer be a terror to us or a drain to our population. If the planters of these States can live by the culture of cotton at 4 cents, we can make a better living, and even grow rich, by cultivating and spinning it at 15 cts.

When a fair portion of the capital and labour of this State becomes engaged in this department of industry, we will behold a new state of things; cotton manufacturing and the kindred arts which attend it, will give employment to that portion of our community who have brought upon us the reproachful character of indolence. The planter whose wealth enables him to support his sons in idleness and whose income is measured by the activity of his overseer, will in this branch of industry find that the good management of the multifarious mercantile transactions of his business, will be the criterion of his income. He will here find healthful, intellectual and honorable employment for his educated sons. Our learned professions will no longer be overstocked with youth, engaged in hopeless rivalry. A great portion of our trading community instead of being occupied exclusively in foreign commerce, uncertain in its results, precarious in its profits; will find employment in the various branches of internal trade, far more certain in its returns, which must be connected with manufacturing while those mechanic arts will follow which are hand maids in this department of industry. The crowds of idle young men to be found in our city and the villages throughout the State will find employment as agents, clerks, overseers, &c. The unemployed throughout the country, who are too poor to purchase land, and too lazy to work it, will be awakened from their lethargy and become the renovators of our soil, the builders of villages, and the sturdy handicraftsmen of our country—the destitute widow and orphan will find a comfortable home, and profitable employment.

We have not at hand the requisite information to fulfil our promise in giving a statement of the necessary outlay in establishing cotton spinning mills, but will take occasion to do so hereafter. With this number we will close our remarks for the present on cotton manufacturing, and next commence a series on a not less important

branch of industry to wit: the manufacture of Iron in South Carolina.

From the Cultivator.

A FARMER'S BREAKFAST.

Messrs. Editors—If you will permit me, I wish to give you a description of a farmer's breakfast. It will not perhaps be as inviting as those served up on city tables, but more substantial, and doubtless as healthful.

The first thing is the bread; for now, as in the days of Martinus Scriblerius, "bread, gentlemen, bread is the staff of life;" and during the winter months, our bread for the breakfast is mostly hot buckwheat cakes. Some complain that such cakes are unpalatable, and liable to become sour. It is true, some do not like the taste of such cakes at first, but I have seen no one who did not soon become fond of them; and there is no more necessity of sour buckwheat cakes than of sour wheat bread. I wet up my cakes in the usual manner, (a quart of flour for 7 or 8 persons, with lukewarm water sufficient to make the batter of the right thickness, with about a teacup of good sweet yeast—the yeast only necessary when you commence using cakes, or if the batter becomes sour and needs renewal,) set the stone jar in which I keep the batter where it shall be moderately warm until it begins to rise, when I remove it to a place where the temperature is low, and the fermentation is checked before the mass is sour in the least. This batter is baked in small cakes and placed on the table, hot; care being taken to leave enough in the pot to ferment the next evening, which should be done as soon as breakfast is over. A loaf of wheat bread is placed on the table to suit the taste of such as may prefer it to the cakes.

The preparations for the bread completed, the next thing is the meat. For this, I prefer beef of good quality—not the coarse, tallow loaded meat that is sometimes seen, but the fine grained flesh, well mottled with fat, tender and delicious.—This should be kept frozen; and when wanted, a sufficient quantity clipped or sliced off, the thinner the better, and placed in the fryer on the stove; cover it, and do not hurry it in the cooking, or burn it.—For a gravy, which is essential with cakes, I take a spoonful or two of flour, a sufficient quantity of butter and pepper, and work them well together in a dish. When the meat is properly cooked, I turn from it and attend to the potatoes. This is turned on the meat, the whole boiled up and stirred, when it is placed in the dish ready for the table.

But a farmer could not make a breakfast without potatoes. One of the first things to be done, therefore, in getting a breakfast ready, is to select ten or a dozen potatoes, (they should be kept ready washed, but secured from light in a cool cupboard or cellar, as light is injurious to the quality of all roots,) pinkeyes or Meers my husband thinks are the best, and place them in the stove oven, turning them occasionally to see they do not burn, and they will be done by the time the other parts of the breakfast are ready.

These are the substantial of a farmer's breakfast. But other things are necessary to give zest and relish to the meal. A bowl of apple sauce made with about one-third quince to two-thirds apples, the cider made from sweet apples, and reduced by boiling about three parts to one, may be considered indispensable; pickles, too, green, hard, and thoroughly penetrated with cayenne, or garden red peppers, will not be amiss. Coffee or tea, as the taste may determine, not too strong, as either may be injurious, with sweet cream and sugar, will furnish the drink for the farmer's morning meal. Mince and apple pies, with cakes and cheese, are ready for such as wish them.

The table is ready. The meat and potatoes, of right, occupy the center, flanked by the smoking cakes and coffee. Around are the sauces, the pies, cakes, &c. Industry and sweet sleep have given an appetite; and with the invoked blessing of heaven, the farmer's breakfast, plain and simple as it is, is not unfrequently better enjoyed than the late and sumptuous repasts of the rich and opulent.

Should you give a place to this, I may hereafter give you a picture of a farmer's dinner. A FARMER'S WIFE.

From the Cultivator.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.

A disease has prevailed this season, very extensively throughout New-England, destroying many valuable horses. No name, so far as I have learned, has been assigned to this ail, it is, evidently, inflammatory.— Its promontory symptoms are lassitude, stiffness and swelling of the joints, loss of appetite, and occasional running at the eyes. These symptoms are followed, in severe cases, by swelling of the head and the glands of the throat, accompanied with considerable fever. The most successful treatment has been, bleeding in the neck, to the amount, at least, of one gallon; (this should be done in the forming stage of the disease,) and followed by one or more brisk cathartics of Glauber or Epsom salts. When his treatment sufficiently subdues the inflammation, the animal should be given, during his convalescence, a tea spoon full of crude antimony, daily.

CHARLES A. SAVORY.

Contoocookville, N. H., Feb., 1842.

The clergy live by our sins, the doctor by our diseases, and the lawyer by our follies. What do printers live on!—echo answers, what!