

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., June 8, 1842.

NO. 19.

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 continuation. 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.*

The friends of SARBOROUGH BROADWATER, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, *March 9.*

The friend of Col. W. H. MOSS, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District, *March 9.*

The friends of Shubel ATTAWAY, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District, *March 9.*

The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN, announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District, *March 9.*

The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS, Esq. announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, *March 9.*

The friends of Colonel J. HILL, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District, *March 9.*

MISSION HOUSE.



EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. B. Addison, has fitted it up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The Hotel is near the Courthouse, in a very pleasant situation, and he flatters himself that his table will bear a comparison with any in this section of the country. Good stabling and attentive servants are provided, and in fact every thing that can be done on his part to render travellers and boarders comfortable, will be attended to.

He is prepared to accommodate two or more families with board, and from the well known health and good society of this Village, families will find it a desirable summer residence.

His charges in all instances will be made to correspond with the times.

CHARLES COMPTON.

March 2, 1842. 5 if

New Boot and Shoe



ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his friends, that he has provided himself with the best materials for making fine BOOTS and SHOES and has commenced business at Pottersville.

The best evidence of thanks that he can give his friends and the public, for their patronage which he hopes to merit, is to insure good and fashionable work upon terms to suit the times.

ST. VEN A. BROWN.

Repairing done at the shortest notice. may 4 3t 14

CARRIAGE MAKING.



C. J. GLOVE respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that having received a large supply of superior materials, he is now prepared to repair or build to order any description of CARRIAGES, which in beauty of model and permanency of workmanship, shall not be surpassed by any in the Southern market. He is likewise prepared to manufacture HARNESS, and to have done at his establishment all kinds of BLACKS, FITTING, and hopes by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN B. MAYSON.

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Poetic Access.

From the Brother Jonathan.

DEPARTED JOYS.

"Nature again shall spring restore,
But spring returns to man no more."
Where now are fled once cheerful Spring,
The joys which to this heart,
Borne on thy soft and gentle wing,
Thy charms could once impart?

Whence, earliest sougher of the grove,
Hath fled that magic strain,
Which, like the voice of those we love,
Could soothe the sting of pain?

And where—oh, where, beyond the wiles
Of Spring or music's charm,
Have fled those sympathetic smiles,
Which once this bosom warm?

They have not fled—thy joys, oh Spring,
Thou' joyous hearts rebound,
Still do the verdant warblers sing,
Their tuneful notes around.

They have not fled—from hearts still warm,
Ye beams the tranquil smile,
Which once could passion's self disarm,
And ease-worn grief beguile.

But oh! the hearts which once could beat,
Responsive to thy voice,
That voice, oh Spring, no more can greet,
Nor in thy charms rejoice.

No more can fond affection's face
Light up the brow of care,
No more the wound of grief erase,
Nor chase away despair.

Yet hasten onward, cheerful Spring,
And raise, weed bid, thy song:
Let thy blithe notes thro' woodlands ring,
And still thy strain prolong.

And ye whose smiles in other days
Were wont on me to beam;
Still shall those bright, those sunny rays,
Through brighter bosoms gleam.

What boots it that this heart no more
Should feel the bliss of love,
That nothing can its peace restore,
Its joys no more awake?

A thousand groves are vocal still
With music's magic power,
With rapture thousand hearts shall thrill
When this shall beat no more.

Thus break the bubbles of a day
On life's tempestuous shore,
While Time's deep tide still sweeps its way,
As proudly as before.

Still Nature's mighty wheel shall roll,
As rolling ages e'er,
Thou' crush'd beneath its track may fall
The insect of an hour.

Yet veiled beneath some brighter form,
That insect still may rise,
And far beyond these seas of storm,
May rest serene skies.

ASK ME NO MORE.

The following elegant address to his Mistress, is by T. Carew, who has been called the English Amoretto:
Ask me no more, where love bestows,
When June is past, the fading rose;
For in your beauties' orient deep
These flowers, as in their causes, sleep.

Ask me no more, whether doth stray
The golden atoms of the day;
For in pure love, Heaven did prepare
Thous' powers to enrich your hair.

Ask me no more, whether doth haste
The nightingale when May is past;
For in your sweet dividing throat
She winters and keeps warm her note.

Ask me no more, where those stars light
That downward fall in dead of night;
For in your eyes they sit, and there
Fixed become, as in their sphere.

Ask me no more, if east or west
The Phoenix builds her spicy nest;
For in you you at last she flies,
And in your fragrant bosom dies.

Miscellaneous.

From the Yankee Farmer.

PROTECTION AGAINST DROUGHT.
In tillage, the best protection against drought that can be conveniently practised to a great extent, is frequently stirring the earth, so as to keep it light and loose.

In this way, the earth at the surface is in many small particles, which serve as a non-conductor of moisture, and retains it below, where the roots obtain a supply.

On the contrary, when the earth is hard and compact, the moisture is readily conducted off through it, even to a great depth in a very dry time. As an illustration, if one end of a long bar of iron be put into a fire, the heat will readily pass to the other end; but if that bar be cut into pieces of one inch or less in length, and laid along in the manner of a bar, the pieces would touch in some places, and in others there would be a small space between them; and on heating one end, the other would not be affected, as the heat would not pass by a small space through the pieces.

Again, we will suppose that a fire of intense heat be made on a block of iron, that is four feet square, and ten feet high, the body of iron would fast become heated downward, even to the bottom. Now, if that iron should be cut or broken into

fine pieces, and a body of iron formed of these pieces, of the same size as the block, and a fire of like degree of heat made thereon, the fire would work down slowly, after penetrating a small distance through the many particles, and the air intervening between them. We give this as the theory. It is the practice, as in all other things, that we rely on as the foundation of true science.

There is in a dry time, a great quantity of moisture in the earth, that is continually rising and passing off in evaporation; and if this evaporation can be prevented, in a great measure by a non-conductor of moisture at the surface, the plants will suffer comparatively but little. This is abundantly shown in practice.

Those who have not witnessed from experiments and observations the advantages of fine loose earth on the surface, as a protection of plants against the drought, would not be likely to suppose its effects so great as it is, though the theory is plausible and reasonable. Corn and other vegetables that have been well hoed in extremely dry times, have flourished well, while some parts left for experiment, were nearly destroyed by drought.

We noticed the powerful effects of this protection last season. We cultivated a few acres, mostly dry land, and the drought was severe indeed. Where the soil was frequently stirred and kept light and loose on the top, there was a constant moisture a short distance from the top; but where the earth remained unmoved it dried to a great depth.

A narrow strip, running across the piece, was left for turns, and remained unploughed. On this the soil became dry below the usual depth of ploughing, and the weeds were almost dead for want of moisture, while at the side, weeds were fresh and vigorous, and the soil was dry only a few inches on the surface.

Where some grain was sowed, the earth was dry down six or seven inches; while by the side of it, where the soil was often stirred, it was dried down only three or four inches. And in this latter case, the moist earth had a good deal of moisture, while the former contained but little.

On this subject an intell. at cultivator observed, that he would rather have six men among lands, stirring the earth to keep it loose and fine, in a severe drought, than to have the same number of men engaged in watering the plants.

SOWING GRASS SEED IN THE FALL.

We have received the following communication from the late President of the New York State Agricultural Society.—The suggestions it contains are of great importance,—and if any of our farmers have themselves tried the same experiment with their grass seed in the fall, we should be pleased to be furnished with the results for our paper.

GUIDELAND, April 16th, 1842.
I have been very unfortunate with my grass seed for two years, and in consequence my rotation of crops is sadly put out, and my farm in a deplorable condition.

In consequence of this, I have sought for some method which would ensure success whenever grass seed is sown. From you and our friend Sherwood, I learned that plaster sown after the grass seed had sprouted was very sure to prevent the subsequent withering of the young plants; but I find it not certain to do so. On mentioning to a very close mouthed, unscrupulous man, my distress,—and also some experiments I had instituted, to ascertain how well founded the common opinion is, that clover will freeze out or otherwise perish when sown in the fall, he showed me a field of young clover sown last fall after harvesting his corn and potatoes, which will be fit for the scythe very early; and upon conversing with him further, I found that he had long ago discovered, that clover sown in the fall was certain to do well,—and that it had in consequence, become his settled policy, to sow it at this period, abandoning spring sowing altogether.

Every farmer knows that Timothy is much more certain to take when sown in the fall than when sown in the spring. But no farmer sows clover seed at that time, that I am aware of,—and least of all, do they manage to sow their grass seed in the fall and mow it in the following summer.

You may say that I over estimate the value of the fact I communicate; but allowing that I do not,—its publication may give as much satisfaction, perhaps, to a thousand readers, as it has to me, to whom it was orally communicated by a man, who would not take an agricultural paper, nor have told me what he did, had he been aware that I would put it into the hands of one who will do all the good he can with it.

J. B. NOTT.

[Central New York Farmer.

CHEESE.

Mr. Stephen Scott of Lee, whose reputation as a dairyman is not surpassed by any farmer in this vicinity, has furnished us with the following account of his method of Cheese making:—"The night's milk should be skimmed in the morning, the cream put in a kettle and warmed until it becomes thin, then fill the kettle with milk and heat all together; add the morning's milk. The rennet should now be put in, in sufficient quantity to cause the milk to coagulate in half to three quarters of an hour, then break it up carefully with the hands. When settled, dip off the whey and heat a sufficient quantity to scald the curd. If the weather is cool it will need more scalding than in warm weather; keep it well stirred up when scalding, as that the whole may be scalded alike; dip into a sink to cool, and salt, so that it will taste

seasoned, press forty eight hours; turn and rub and grease every day, while young put on as little grease as possible."

Cheeses which are large, should be banded with thin sheeting to prevent their spreading. Much of the Cheese made in this country is good, but many dairies are of inferior quality. We think many cheese makers commit an error in making cheese too late in the season, in which case it is not properly cured before sending to market, and consequently nearly worthless.

In all the operations of the dairy, it is very essential that the vessels used, be properly scalded so as to be kept perfectly sweet and pure; for without this precaution it is impossible to make good butter or cheese. The time has gone by when one hundred pounds of butter or two hundred pounds of cheese was considered a fair yield from a cow in a season. With a good selection of cows and good management, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of butter, or four to five hundred lbs. of cheese may be made in a season from each cow. This has been done, and what has once been done can be done again, and there is no part of the country more favorable for the production of butter and cheese than the central and northern counties in this State. C. I.

ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER.

Messrs. Gaylor & Tucker.—I am now in the region of the celebrated Goshen butter; and as I have frequently heard the question asked, why Goshen butter sells for six or eight cents a pound more than that of other good butter regions, I have concluded to give you the result of my inquiries by the method of making butter.

1st. The milk house or cellar should be under ground, and entered through a door on the north or east, with a stone or earth bottom, and two or three windows, with such shutters as to entirely exclude the rays of the sun. A back cell should be made, dark and cool, with one small window to keep the butter in. Thousands of tubs of good butter are spoiled for want of a good cellar to keep them in.

2d. The milk is put into shallow tin pans, with a pint of cold water in a pan, and set on the bottom of the cellar, where it remains until it is thick; so thick that when it is cut or broken, they will appear. It must by no means stand till they rise and stand between the milk and cream. To a barrel of milk one quart full of cold water is added, and now churned, cold or warm water being added during the process to keep it at the right temperature. If the weather is too cool to allow the milk to change, a little butter-milk is put into each pan when it is strained. In very cold weather a small box stove is used to warm the cellar.

3d. The butter is taken out with a ladle, (the hands would warm it and make portions of it oily,) washed through cold water twice, and then salted with as much salt as will dissolve, and no more. Let it stand in the tray on the cellar bottom only till it is cool enough to work. Work the milk out. (This process must not be continued too long, till the butter becomes sticky or oily; for from this state it could not be recalled. Pack it closely in the tub, and cover it well till the tub is filled.—Then put a tin cloth over the butter and keep it covered with a strong brine till it goes to market. The butter cellar should have a little air admitted to prevent mould. To prevent the sickness from moulding, they should be set so as not to touch the wall; and in a very damp cellar, on a board an inch from the bottom.

This is the result of much and careful inquiry; and whether this is the best method or not, the butter is certainly the best I ever tasted. The best Orinda or Cherrango butter that I have seen is not equal to it. But why should it not be? The country is certainly good. Great care must be used to make and preserve good butter in any place. Sixpence a pound will pay for this care. Why will not all our farmers strive to secure this sixpence? Yours sincerely,

J. EDMUNDS.

P. S. In kneading the butter, it should be simply pressed with the ladle, and not cut or rubbed. Pressing it will make it solid; while rubbing or cutting it will make it soft or oily.—Cultivator.

From the Temperance Advocate.

A nuisance, affecting generally the property of the citizens of the State, and particularly the relations existing between master and slave, is to be found in the hole of free negroes suffered to remain within our limits. There are but few of this class who regard the plainest rules of morality. Of idle habits, "loafers" in feeling and principle, many of them entice slaves to run away, sometimes harboring them, and occasionally they go so far as to provide free papers, and otherwise aid them in escaping to a non-slaveholding State.

In some sections of South Carolina, planters are annoyed by this population to an extent no longer to be tolerated; indeed, as a class, they apply illustrate the truth of an old and quaint saying—that "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop."

The inquiry suggests itself, what is to be done? However harsh it may be judged, would it not be advisable, as a matter of policy and humanity, to present them the alternative, either to leave the State within a limited time, or upon refusal, to be sold as public property, and placed in every respect on a level with the slave population.

Whether there exists any legal authority for their removal, is a proposition deserving consideration; though, if its affirmative

be true, then it would certainly be an act of kindness, where they had local partialities, and preferred it, to allow them to become slaves and remain, rather than be driven to associate and amalgamate with their kind and considerate friends of the North. The sort of freedom they now have can scarce be said to exist in name—more than enough, however, to suit their capacities. Take it from them, such as it is, and the condition of all our slaves is not only improved, but our property would be rendered more secure; whilst, on the contrary, they would be more than compensated in knowing and feeling that they were happier and better contented in a state of slavery.

At a time like the present, it becomes us to adopt such measures as common reason would indicate proper to be pursued, in reference to our domestic institutions.—It is hoped these crude observations may have the effect of drawing public attention to a subject deemed by many slave holders, well worthy legislative action.

FAIRFIELD.

From the Winyah Observer.

Phenomenon.—The following communication is from a very respectable planter in our neighborhood, whose name is left with us—and there is no hoax about the matter. He has seen something new; it may be that the strange animal that appeared at North Inlet in 1818, and put the whole of the Islanders in such trepidation, and about which so much was said in another shape. We would like to know upon whom Dr. Mitchell's mantle has fallen as we wish to send out this paper, to know whether it be a fish or not. If it be the sea-serpent, it has lost 30 feet of its length since it was last spoken in a mere Eastern latitude.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—In this age, producing Sen Devis and other strange phenomena, at which we who see but in part are much amazed, and some of us much interested; permit a subscriber to your paper, to record a singular sight which was afforded some passengers, the Captain and crew of one of our most valuable coasting schooners, on Tuesday 29th April, while crossing the Georgetown bar, on a passage from Charleston. When nearing the second buoy, in the south channel discovered an object over the larboard bow apparently rising up to an elevation of 3 or 4 feet and sinking again with the water. Approached within 30 or 40 yards (quite close the last time) and was convinced that it was a living creature—it appeared formed in the body like an alligator, having ridges or bumps upon the back—had no fins—the head and neck rose up as before described above the water—the neck looked like our logger head turtle, and the head very similar save being more flattened and square about the mouth—the body or its largest portion was from 8 to 10 feet through, and its whole length about 30 feet.—On its first discovery it was about two hundred yards off—on nearing it and when just abreast of us, it disappeared, and witness farther knoweth not.

Mr. Editor, this is no humbug—no fancy of the imagination, but as you read more newspapers than I do, be pleased to say if you have ever read of such a monster save in the instance of the great Sea-Serpent down East. Be it as it may, the writer of this can be known to you, and the facts as set forth substantiated to any one who will profess to you that he has a curiosity in contemplating the mighty works of an all-wise Creator.

From the National Intelligencer.

PAGE'S PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL.

When the mountain went go to Mahomet, Mahomet must first go to the mountain. So with timber land and this ingenious machinist, Mr. Page. Forests of timber, however distant from towns or navigation, are easily accessible to his portable circular saw. A few days since, a party of gentlemen made an excursion in the afternoon to see it at work in Mr. Calvert's woods, near Bladensburg, and the way it ran through the "gnarled oak" was a caution. The great peculiarity in this use of steam power by Mr. P. consists in its movability. It can be taken down and moved a mile in a day, and the next day set up and put in motion. The saw is capable of cutting a log four feet in diameter, and will saw out 10,000 feet of inch plank in a day, with six hands in attendance. The expedition is much expedited by an arrangement of the two carriages, by which a continuous action of the saw is secured. It has connected with it a machine for boring and morticing posts at the same operation, and with perfect uniformity, another saw cuts up slabs and prepares hoghead staves and heading; the rails are sharpened at the same time to fit the posts exactly coming together at an angle, one under the other, and not side by side, as is usual; so that the water passes off and the rail is less liable to rot.—This wonderful machine will complete 300 or 400 posts in a day; by it a cord of wood of the tops of the tree may be cut up in fifteen minutes. It seems to be omnivorous—no part of the tree is rejected by it.

It is hard to estimate, in a new country, where timber is abundant and labor dear, the value of a machine which may be carried from one forest to another, and that will cut a board, 22 inches wide and 36 feet long, at the rate of 66 feet in a minute and a half.

The machine is of 8 feet cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 100 revolutions in a minute, and 61 pounds of steam to the square inch,

From the Southern Planter.

POTATOES.

Mr. Daniel I. Curtis, in a letter to the Editors of the Cultivator, expresses the opinion that too much seed is generally used in planting Irish potatoes. The consequence is a great many small potatoes, instead of a lesser number and greater weight of good ones. This opinion, long entertained, has been, he says, confirmed by experiments made during the last season, which he presents in the following tabular form:

"No. 1.—All large potatoes, had in number, 368, weight 40 ¼ lbs.

"No. 2.—Six eyes in hill, cut from large potatoes, 292, weight 39 ¼ lbs.

"No. 3.—Four eyes in hill, cut from large potatoes, 220, weight 44 ¼ lbs.

"No. 4.—Two eyes in hill, cut from large potatoes, 230, weight 45 lbs.

"No. 5.—All small whole potatoes, 260, weight 45 ¼ lbs.

"No. 6.—Six eyes, cut from small potatoes, 262, weight 41 ¼ lbs.

"No. 7.—Four eyes, cut from small potatoes, 270, weight 49 ¼ lbs."

The season he says was a very dry one, but thinks that would not affect the relative results. The rows were all subjected to exactly the same variety. We infer, although it is not expressly stated, that the kind known as Pink Eye was the one used on this occasion.

From the Western Farmer.

BREEDING.

The duration of life in the swine, is said by naturalists, to extend to twenty or thirty years, who report that the boar continues to grow to the end of the term.—Swine are ready for procreation at the age of seven months, but the male is unprofitable for that purpose until twelve months old, and is in his prime at two years. In other respects, the age of swine is matter of small concern, since they are never kept until they are old; and it is the custom with most breeders to slaughter even their most prolific sows in the second year. The young sows to be preserved for breeding, should be chosen with deep and capacious bellies, the full number of teats, and of the most extensive or widest general form.—The term of gestation in swine is four months, or one hundred and fifteen days, with a very few days variation, producing three litters of from five to twelve pigs each, in about eighteen months, supposing the pigs to be weaned but in two or three months less time, the pigs being suckled for roasters. I have, however, found, and more especially in the large breeds, that a litter of a moderate number is most profitable, since in the most numerous litters there are generally several undersized and weak individuals.

Thus a litter of nine or ten good pigs may bring more profit than a litter of thirteen or fourteen.

CHINESE METHOD OF PROPAGATING FRUIT TREES.

Take about two quarts of moist earth and tie it around the limb, which you wish to make a new tree of, by means of a piece of old cloth, or any thing else that will keep it in place. Let it remain several months, till the earth becomes full of small roots. Then cut off the limb just below the parcel of earth, and set it in the ground.—The small roots soon become large ones, and the limb speedily forms a productive tree. If the earth be put on a good limb in April it would probably be fit to plant in November; though I cannot say it would not require another year. This method may, in many cases, be better than grafting, cutting off roots and planting the sprouts that run up from them, or any other method in use among us for multiplying the number of trees bearing choice kinds of apples or other fruits.—Vermont Chronicle.

Care should be taken to include a bud or eye in the earth, and it will be better if one or two incisions are made through the bark, about one third of the way round.—With shrubs, it is more convenient to peg down a twig in the earth in which it grows.—Southern Planter.

POTATOES ON A ROCK.

In corroboration of the truth of the "New Discovery in Agriculture," or the production of crops without earth or tillage, Mr. Greely of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following as related to him by a respectable farmer: "A portion of his farm was bare rock, which, in view of the small amount of labor he bestowed upon it, he made the most productive. In the spring of the year he laid down or planted his potatoes on this rock, and covering them over with straw, paid no more attention to them until fall, when he merely raked off the dry straw, and exposed a most abundant crop of the finest quality. The advantages of this method of raising potatoes are: 1. No plowing, 2. No hoeing, 3. No digging; they are rarely being injured. 4. They are perfectly dry; and 5. They are perfectly clean."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Henry Chickeston, an ordinary seaman, on board the North Carolina, has invented a gun carriage of much importance. The invention consists in an apparatus, by which a gun can be pointed in an oblique direction, without moving the carriage, and with the utmost ease—a 42 pounder only requiring one man on each side. It is highly spoken of