

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., September 14, 1842.

NO. 33.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars & 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.



HEAD QUARTERS.

ORDERED. — The Commissioned Officers of the following Brigades are ordered to encamp for five days, at the times hereinafter specified:— The 1st Brigade of Infantry, on Tuesday, The 9th Brigade of Infantry, at the Limestone Springs, on Monday, the 5th day of September next.

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.

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

Candidates.

For Legislature.
For Senate.—Major J. S. Jeter.
For House of Representatives.—Col. John Hines, Maj. Tillman Watson, Dr. J. O. Nicholson, Maj. George Boswell, Col. James Tompkins, Dr. E. C. Griffin, Wiley Harrison Esq., Dawson Atkinson, Esq., Genl. M. L. Bonham, James Sheppard.

The friends of H. R. WILLIAMS, announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

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

The friends of Scar- (text cut off)

candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District. Jan 19 of 51

The friends of Wm. J. SIMKINS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District. September 2 of 31

The friends of Colonel J. HILL, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District. August 26 of 20

The friends of Col. W. H. MOSS, announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District. Dec. 16, 1841. c. age 47

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Lewis Culbreath, Declaration in Assumpsit, vs. John Scurry, Foreign Attachment, Samuel M. Chappell, Declaration in Assumpsit, vs. John Scurry, Foreign Attachment.

The Plaintiff having this day filed their declarations in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be within the State, on whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the said defendant do 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. r. Clerk's Office, Dec. 18, 1841. c. age 47

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Beverly Burton, Attachment, vs. Wm. M. Steife, Debt.

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 said declaration, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the defendant do 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. r. Clerk's Office, Dec. 18, 1841. c. age 47

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Robert W. Mathis, Assumpsit, vs. Wiley Milton, 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 said declaration, with a rule to plead, could be served. It is ordered, that the defendant do 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. r. Clerk's Office, Dec. 18, 1841. c. age 47

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

Commercial.

Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.	par	4
Bank of Augusta,	par	4
Branch State of Georgia at Augusta,	par	4
Agency Bank of Brunswick,	par	4
Branch Georgia Rail Road,	par	4
Mechanic's Bank,	par	4
Bank of St. Mary's,	par	4
Bank of Milledgeville,	par	4
Bank of the St. of Geo. at Sav.	par	4
Branches of ditto	par	4
Agency of ditto, at Greensboro'	par	4
Bank of Brunswick,	par	4
Commercial Bank, at Macon,	par	4
Geo. R. R. & Bkg. Co. Athens,	par	4
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank, Sav.	par	4
Branch of ditto, at Macon,	par	4
Planters Bank, Savannah,	par	4
Richmond Banking Compy',	par	4
Phoenix Bank of Columbus,	5	10
Ocmulgee Bank,	3	5
Exchange Bank, Brunswick,	10	15
Central Bank of Georgia,	—	33
Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. Sav.	16	20
Ins. Bk. of Columbus, at Macon,	2	5
Alabama Notes,	—	35
Bank of Hawkinsville,	20	35
Charleston Banks,	par	4
Bank of Camden,	par	4
Bank of Georgetown,	par	4
Commercial, Columbia,	par	4
Merchants', at Cheraw,	par	4
Bank of Hamburg,	par	4

No Sale or Uncertain.

Bank of Darlington and Branches.
Bank of Columbus.

Chattanooga R. Road & Banking Company.
Monroe R. Road & Banking Company.
Planters' and Merchants' Bank, Columbus.
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome.

On New York, 1 a 0 prem.
Charleston, a 3 disc.
Savannah, a 4 disc.
Philadelphia, 1 a 13 prem.
Lexington, Ky. par a 1

Agriculture, &c.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The District and neighborhood Agricultural Societies are requested to notice the following Resolution, adopted by the State Society in November last:

"That from and after this meeting, five delegates shall be received from each Society."

The Societies are also requested, in their selections, to send delegates to assist the Standing Committee.

The Committees are all following arrangement:—
5th, on Sheep; 6th, on C Corn; 8th, on Small Grain

10th, on Rice.

The following are the a

For the best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, \$20

For the best Mare for agricultural purposes, A Silver Cup, 20

For the second best Mare, 15

For the best Colt, 10

For the best Filly, 10

For the best Bull, 20

For the second best Bull, 15

For the best two year old Bull 12

For the best yearling Bull, 10

For the best Cow, 15

For the second best Cow, 12

For the best Heifer under 3 yrs, old, 15

For the 2d best Heifer " 10

For the best yearling Heifer, " 10

For the best bull Calf, " 10

For the best heifer Calf, " 10

For the best Sow, " 10

For the second best Sow, " 8

For the second best Sow, " 8

For the best pair pigs under 1 year, " 5

For the best pair of pigs under 6 months, " 5

For the best Ram, " 15

For the second best Ram, " 10

For the best Ewe, " 10

For the best pair of Lambs, " 10

For the best 3 year old Mule, " 16

For the best 2 year old Mule, " 10

For the best Mule under 2 yrs " 10

It was resolved, that no animal of mature age, having taken a premium, could again be exhibited; and the following ages were decided upon as nature:

Hogs, 2 years of age.

Cattle, 4 " "

Horses and Mules, 5 " "

Sheep, 3 " "

J. B. DAVIS, Rec'g. Sec'y.

From the Temperance Advocate.

REPORT

Of the committee of the Newberry Agricultural Society, on Raising Mules, 1842

Mr. President:—Agreeably to your appointment, we, your Committee, make this our Report on the best method of raising Mules.

In the first place, always select a good Jack, and if you have good colts, you may reasonably expect good mules. During the season of putting mares to a Jack, it is best not to let them run with other horses until the season is out, which will make them more certain to prove with foal. It does not injure a mare to work moderately during the time she is with foal. It is best to let her rest a month before and after she foals. After the colt is foaled, she should not have any grain for eight or ten days. I have known mares turned on grain lots from the day the colt was foaled produce weavers in the colt, and sometimes kill it. The colt should suck six or seven months, and when you are ready to wean it, shut the colt up in the stable, and let the mare remain in the lot around the stable: by that means, the colt

does not run itself poor before weaned. After being in the stable for eight or ten days it will be satisfied without sucking: then turn the colt into a corn field out of hearing of the mare. It is always best to have two male colts at a time; one being company for the other, they are not so apt to learn to jump fences. Let them remain in the corn field until you are compelled to gather the corn, and as long after as the pasture will keep them in good order. Then bring them up, and give them a few ears of corn, and a plenty of cut oats, night and morning. Continue this until your lots are ready for grazing on, which should be in the middle of September. It is best to have three or four small lots of three or four acres each; when one is nearly eaten down, shut them out of that into another, and by the time the last one is eaten down the first one will be ready for them again. It is best to mix the grain you sow—have equal parts of rye and wheat; they prefer wheat to any other grain that is sown, but by mixing rye with it, they will eat both, and the pasture will last longer. And while they are in those lots, have troughs in each and give them a few ears of corn, and a plenty of cut oats, night and morning. In February, sow a large oats field pasture, and when those lots of rye and wheat give out, turn them on the oats, feeding them once a day on corn, and giving them salt once or twice a week; continue this until the oats begin to head, and after that, they will need no more feeding until fall, and as the weather is dry and the grass not good, in that case they will have to be fed two or three times a week on cut oats.

By this method, a mule can be raised to be of good size with but little trouble or expense. The fall after they are two years old, they may be worked a little in the wagon, and the spring following, ploughed a little, after the ground is broken up. It is bad policy to work them hard until they are near four years old, for if they are worked hard young, they soon become slow and of not much value.

REPORT

On Saving Pork and Preserving Bacon, made to the Newberry, S. C. Agricultural Society.

The shoulders: in this way, the blood will be completely drained out. Scalding is performed either in hogheads, or in boxes sunk in the ground. The water is heated with hot rocks. The rocks should be removed before the scalding begins.

As we presume almost every person knows how to dissect a hog, we deem it unnecessary to much upon that point, but would merely recommend that a sharp knife be used, in order that the meat may be cut smooth; for should it be jagged, it will be more exposed to flies. Cut the middlings as large as the hog will permit, as you cut, lay all the pieces of the same kind together, for convenience.

We are now ready to commence salting and packing away. A large table should be placed for salting upon, and one bushel and a half of salt to the thousand pounds is sufficient. Rub the salt on well with the hands, and be careful to fill all the crevices, and cover the ends of the bones.

There exists some difference of opinion in regard to the mode of packing away—Some prefer packing on plank, others pack in hogheads, therefore your Committee will give both plans. When plank is used, they should be placed near the floor or ground, on pieces of timber, sticks of wood, or something of the kind. Pack the middlings down, so as to form a circle, with a hollow in the middle sufficiently large to hold the joints. Pack the joints in this hollow; after which, sprinkle the ribs and backbones with salt, and lay them on top for immediate use. The whole should then be covered with bagging, wagon-sheet, or something of the kind, in order to keep out the flies. The head and feet should be made into soups, or used immediately. When we pack in hogheads or boxes, we place the middlings at the bottom and the joints on top, that they may be convenient to be examined. In the course of six or eight days, the meat should be examined to see if the salt has taken effect in every part, and if there is enough of it on.

Four weeks is a sufficient time for meat to lay in salt, unless the weather has been extremely cold, in which case the salt will not take effect so fast as in moderate weather; consequently it had better remain in salt a week longer.

It is preferable to hang up meat in cold weather, if possible, and the joints should be hung with the big end up. As soon as it is hung up, the process of smoking should begin. This should be done with green hickory wood, or chips from the pile. A constant smoke should be kept up, but care should be taken not to have the fire large enough to heat the meat. Six or eight weeks is sufficient time to cure it, but we generally smoke it until the middle or end of February, at which time the joints should be taken down, rubbed well with ashes, and then packed away either in boxes or in bulk. The hams are sometimes sacked, which conduces very much to their preservation.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by
JAS. L. GILDER,
J. J. KIBLER,
DAVID REID,
GEORGE NEEL, } Committee.

Miscellaneous.

A Marvellous Fish Story.—We were shown a letter yesterday, says the Cincinnati Times of Tuesday by a gentleman of this city, which he received from a friend living in Louisville, giving a description of a monster of the Snake species, captured near Baton Rouge, on the 20th ult. We are rather inclined to the belief that it was a hoax, but having seen a paper of the 29th, which detailed the whole history of the expedition, battle and capture, we can see no reason to doubt the authenticity of the statement referred to.

It is thought that his majesty came up through some of the bayous, or numerous outlets of the Mississippi, in that part of Louisiana. We give the condensed statement taken from the letter mentioned above.

The Pilot of the steamboat Plaque mine, a lower country boat, just before she reached Baton Rouge, on rounding the point, discovered close ahead, what he supposed to be a floating tree, and as it was somewhat foggy at the time, 7 o'clock, A. M., he rung the bell, and the engine was instantly stopped. The stopping of the boat attracted attention, and as usual, every eye on deck was directed forward to ascertain the reason, by which time this huge monster of the deep, having probably satisfied his curiosity, moved off majestically to the opposite shore, inclining down the stream. The sensation produced on all who witnessed the fearful but magnificent undulation of his body, as he passed rapidly through the water, to judge by my own feelings, and the countenances of those around me, was indescribable. The alarm quickly ran through the boat; although every person on board was on the lookout, not more than twenty persons saw him as the fog immediately hid him from our sight. Steam was instantly let on, and in about thirty-five minutes we reached Baton Rouge. Some time elapsed before the citizens could believe we were in earnest, but after a while it was remembered that several negroes, cattle and hogs, had disappeared within the last few days, in an unaccountable and mysterious manner, and that the negroes had been talking about a big animal seen in a bayou, which would devour our Congo niggers, was one of God Almighty's Spirits, come to free the biggers, and take them back to their country. At last, however a company was formed to go in search of this hideous monster. Our two boats were soon filled with volunteers from the steamboat, among whom were the two old South Sea whalers, who fixed up harpoons, and made the regular arrangement for a desperate encounter.

Lieutenant Brooks, of the United States Navy who was on a visit to a brother attached to the command, occupying the United States Arsenal here, volunteered to go, and was unanimously appointed commander of the expedition—fifteen men including officers, also put off in the boats, belonging to the garrison, and joined us. After a row of about an hour, we arrived at the spot where his snake ship was last seen—the sun had dispelled the fog, and shone out in unclouded splendor. About one mile and a half below, we found the monster half upon the bank and the other half in the water, in a bend where the water runs exceedingly swift. One of the garrison boats, in the bow of which was a small cannon or swivel, went ahead; this gun had been loaded with musket bullets, and when the boat approached the dreadful looking creature a man laid himself down in the boat, for the purpose of taking aim, while another stood ready with a match which he applied instantly as the found word was given and at the report, was that almost, if not all the bullets, struck the monster, and cut him nearly in two; he fell over, however into the river, dragging with him a large calf. As he gave away, one half of the men in each boat fired four rounds alternately upon his majesty, when we were satisfied he was helpless. We then rowed up cautiously, and having satisfactorily ascertained that he was dead, made fast to him, and towed him to shore, and in a few minutes the steamboat Rosabel came along, and towed our prize up to town. On measuring him he was 53 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet and a half in diameter, at the thickest part; his skin resembled somewhat that of a young alligator, but with scales—his head is more like an alligator than a common snake and his jaws were fearful and horrible to behold; there was a double parallel row of teeth, as sharp as needles at the point, and about two inches long. Great was the excitement when we started, but still greater was the joy at our return; every man, woman, child and negro within five miles, apparently, came to the landing to see the monster. Preparations are making to dress and stuff the skin, and place it in some of our museums. I must now close, but shall write again more fully as soon as I return home.

A good Bank.—"What sort of a bank do you prefer?" asked a politician, upon an electioeering tour, of a staunch old farmer.

"A bank of earth," was the reply.

"Yes—but that will furnish no facilities."

"True—but it will furnish bread, which is better."

What a Lawyer should be.—We are indebted to Mr. Hamilton of Concord, N. H. for a copy of a "Charge to the Grand Jury upon the uncertainty of the Law, and the duties of those concerned in the administration of it," by Chief Justice Parker, chief justice, we presume, of New Hampshire, though it is not so written down. Among the many good things it contains, there is nothing better than the following, which we find in a note, page 11—Boston Courier.

In the "Character of an Honest Lawyer," printed in 1770, it is said, among other things, that he is "one that practices the law so as not to forget the gospel, but always wears a conscience as well as a gown. He weighs the cause more than gold; and if that will not bear the touch, his generous scorn puts back the fee."

"Though he knows all the criticisms of his faculty and the nice snappadooses of practice, yet he never uses them, unless in a defensive way, to countermeint the plot of knavery; for he affects not the devilish skill of out baffling right, nor aims at the shameful glory of making a bad cause good; but with equal contempt hates the wolf's study and the dog's eloquence; and disdains to grow great by crimes, or build himself a fortune on the spoil of the oppressed, or the ruin of the widow and orphan."

He has more reverence for his profession than to debauch it for unrighteous purposes, and had rather be dumb than suffer his tongue to pimp for injustice, or club his parts to bolster up a cheat with the leg-terminia of lawcraft."

Due respect to a Clergyman.—A Tennessee paper called the Knox Post, tells a capital story in the following way:—

A preacher not long since called at the house of a Mr.—living somewhere near the head of Sandy river in Virginia, to stay all night. Every body knows the character of the citizens of this region of country, and that it has been for a number of years gone by, and in all probability for a number of years to come will continue to be, on account of its mountain fastnesses, the home of a most ignorant population. Our Parson, a man of great simplicity of character, on entering, found four men seated on the floor playing cards. These, who seemed scarcely to note his arrival, he passed by to where the wife of the proprietor was sitting who very soon engaged him in conversation. Among other questions usually propounded, she asked—

"What is your business in these parts, be, stranger?"

"I am hunting the lost sheep of the house of Israel," replied the parson.

"Old man! old man!" cried the woman to her husband, "old man, I say, I'll lay anything that old ram that was here 'tother day belongs to this man."

The minister was forced to explain, whereupon gazing at him with an air of curiosity and astonishment, she rose to her feet and exclaimed, "a preacher! well you are the first critter of that sort; as was ever assably in these parts afore, as I've seen—but maybe you'd like to take a drink stranger?"

"No, madam; I never drink."

"Never drink! Well, raly!"

The men during this dialogue continued their game at cards; but as if suddenly struck by the impropriety of such conduct before a minister of the gospel (a species of animal of which she had heard but never before seen) the woman addressed the card players with the air of one accustomed to command—

"Look here, men; nix you a d—! I nixest, to let a preacher come here and catch you a playin' cards! Move it, every one of you, or I'll break this pine knot over your essed parts!"

It is hardly necessary to add, that the room was speedily cleared.—Pineyane.

Curious Clock.—Clark in his travels in Scandinavia, says, the most curious thing in the Cathedral of Lubec, is a clock of singular construction and high antiquity. It is calculated to answer astronomical purposes, representing the place of the sun and moon in the ecliptic, the moon's age, a perpetual almanac, and many other contrivances. The clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church upon candlemas day, in 1405. Over the face of it appears an image of our Saviour, and on either side of the image, are folding doors, so constructed as to fly open every day, when the clock strikes twelve. At this hour, a set of figures, representing the twelve apostles, come from the door on the left hand of the figure making its obedience, by bowing as it passes that of our Saviour, and afterwards entering the doors on the right hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close.

Mr. William Powder is a prominent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Baltimore. In case of his election, he would, no doubt, keep his affairs in a proper train for adjustment, for fear of being blown up by the people. We do not know if Mr. Powder is fond of literature, but he should by all means, patronize the magazines; and it would not harm him to be a christian and obey all the canons of the church. Suppose this Sheriff should go off?

"What's in a Name?"—Call & Settle is the name of a firm of tailors in the interior of Pennsylvania. How in-appropriate! We knew a firm in this State, that rejoiced in the designation of *Moon & Gun*. They printed a paper in the western part of the State, till *Moan* changed his politics and then *Gun went off*.—Alex. Gaz.