

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 VIII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., November 1, 1843.

NO. 40.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

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 arrears 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 62 1/2 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43 1/2 cents, 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 Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the Village.

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

The Bommer Manure Method.

WHICH teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost from 50c. to \$4.

And also to make Compost in a few days—And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent \$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres 10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres 15 00
do from 200 to 300 do 18 00
do from 300 to 400 do 20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm 25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.
ABBETT & CO. Baltimore.

Proprietors of the Patent right for the South and Western States.

The publishers of any newspapers who are following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order. A. & Co. August 23, 1843. if 30

The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to S. SANDS.

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Philip H. Mautz, } Foreign Attachment.
vs.
B. M. Duvall.

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, 14th March, 1843. 1y 9

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

G. L. & E. Penn & Co. } Declaration in Foreign Attachment.
vs.
Ann E. Gluscock.

THE Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no 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 her.

GEO. POPE, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, Oct. 18, 1842. c. & s. age 43

State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Oliver Stimpson, } Foreign Attachment.
vs.
Middleton Belk.

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, Edgefield C. H. April 10, 1843. 1y

State of South Carolina.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

ames T. Gray, } Foreign Attachment.
vs.
Ann Milledge.

THE Plaintiff in the above case, having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no attorney, known to be in this State, on whom a rule to plead can be served; on motion, Ordered, that the said defendant do plead within a year and a day from the publication of this rule or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against her.

ORASMUS D. ALLEN, c. c. p.
Clerk's Office, 5th June, 1843. 1y 20

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS.
Read and reflect! then decide for yourselves!

CHARLES SANFORD,
(At the NEW CASH STORE, in HAMBURG, in the same Building of HUNTER'S Hotel.)

HAS Opened, and is now receiving, a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, suited to this season, and the approaching Season, among which may be found

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.
Wool and piece dyed Black, Blue, Olive and Invisible Green. Brown and mixed Cloths—A great variety of Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings of the best quality.

PRINTS, DELAINS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, SHEETINGS, &c.
English, French and American Calicoes, at all prices; Furniture Colicoes; Linens of every fabric; Cotton and all Wool Flannels; Colored, Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambrics; Swiss Muslins; a great variety of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Plaid and Plain Linsey, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
A good supply of Hats, best quality and latest style; Men's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, The above at as low prices as can be had in the State. A large assortment of Shawls, Cotton Wool and Merino.

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
The above comprising by far the most extensive stock of Dry Goods ever offered in town, having been purchased for cash in the city of New York, which will be sold correspondingly cheap.

The subscriber acknowledges with pleasure, the extensive patronage he has received from the trading community of this and the adjoining Districts; and desiring to give his customers, at all times, every advantage that the market affords, is still prepared to sell as low as can be had in this country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call, examine, and satisfy themselves.

Hamburg, October 7
CHAS. SANFORD

W. M. KETCHAM & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.
In American, French and English FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF
French, English and American Prints, Alpaccas, Merinos, Bombazines, Easton Gingham, Orientals, Muslin De Laines.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Plaid Linseys, Flannels 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Blankets, 3-8, 4-4, 6-4, and 12-4 bleached and unbleached Domestic.

Silk, Woolen and Cotton Shawls, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, And all other articles usually kept in our line of business.

FRAZIER & ADDISON.
Edgefield, Oct. 9. 6t 37

J. O. B. FORD.

HAS a hand constantly engaged in New York & Boston, to enable him to receive at the earliest possible date, every New style & fashion of Goods as they come out, and will be receiving by almost every arrival from those places during the season. Thankful for the past, he takes this method to solicit future and increased patronage.

Hamburg, Sept. 22. if 35

New Goods.—New Goods.

MURPIN & BARNES have just received and are now opening, (at the Store recently occupied by H. P. Peck, and immediately above the United States Hotel,) an entire Stock of New and Seasonable

DRY GOODS,
which have been carefully selected by themselves in New York, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of their Friends and the Public.

Augusta, Ga. Oct. 7, 1843. 4t 37

Merchant Tailor Shop,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDANCE OF
MR. G. W. DICKINSON,
(Sibley's Corner, HAMBURG, S. C.)

WHERE Clothes will be made to Measure, not inferior in Style and Workmanship, to any Shop in the Southern country.

The Stock Consists of
French, American and West of England Broad Cloths and Beaver Cloths, of all the fashionable and durable colors, and of every price and quality.

Bucks in Cassimeres, silk and fancy colored, Wool-dyed do, figured and plain, Paris diamond and fig'd French Cassimeres, Silk, Satin and Velvet VESTINGS, Plaid and Figured do.

Also,
Quilted Merino, rich Persian and Cashmere Vestings,
Marseilles, Swainsdown and Valencia Vestings, All of which, will be sold by the Pattern, or made up to measure, warranted to fit, or no sale.

Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Cravat Stiffeners, Bonnets, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, Hose, Together with a general assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, Wholesale or Retail.

W. M. KETCHAM & Co.
Hamburg, Oct. 7, 1843. 10t 37

NEW BOOT, SHOE,

AND
HARNESS STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully informs their friends and the public in general, that they have entered into co-partnership, and will carry on the above named business in all its various branches, in the town of Hamburg.

They will always keep on hand a quantity of FINE BOOTS,
Warranted home made Shoes, Children's, &c. Course and fine Ladies Shoes, Chudren's do., Northern Brogans, &c.

Harness & Wagon Geers.
BOOT & SHOE FINDINGS.
In short, they will keep all articles connected with the trade, which they will sell cheap for Cash, well dried Hides, or town acceptances.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to order, in the most fashionable style, and repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice.

M. L. GEARTY,
THOS. MCCONNELL.
October 11. if 37

State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

Samuel Jordan Admr. } Bill for Marshalling Assets, and for sale of Real Estate for payment of Debts.
vs.
Sarah Ansly, and Celestia Ansly.

IN pursuance of an Order, made in this case, at June term, 1843, requiring the creditors of the estate of John S. Ansly, to appear before the Commissioner, and prove their demand against said estate, on or before the first Monday in January next. I hereby appoint Wednesday the 15th of November next. The creditors of said estate will therefore take Notice to appear before me and prove their demands, on that day, at Abbeville Court House.

H. A. JONES, c. c. p.
Commissioner's Office, 20th June, 1843. Jun 28 3m 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Planter.

The cruelty of custom. "Hooks in Horses." The only safe and humane remedy for the cure of inflamed eyes.

Mr. DuBose:—I have always been addicted to extreme fondness for animals of all kinds; which, in some measure, accounts for the *soubriquet*, which my friends have bestowed on me; and whilst I have indulged in trailing up favorite game to their dens and hollows in the swamps, I have discovered that no man was looser, who noted the diagnosis of the various diseases which afflict domestic animals. Veterinary science is too little understood, and if one half "we medics" were to turn our attention to the maladies of horses, cows, sheep and dogs, a part of humanity might be saved from empiricism, and the useful individuals enumerated, might be usefully benefited. In reflecting upon the treatment to which ignorance and superstition have subjected the horse and cow, we see much which requires hasty and summary correction, and we consider the best and most efficient plan to do this, when we see in an agricultural journal, any quackery or humbugery, immediately to expose the fallacy, if it is in our power.

Our attention has been arrested by this view, by the communication of "Fairfield," in your paper of the 13th inst., and, like my friend, I have been led to the faithful observation of the diseases of domestic stock, and have in my time, heard of those torturing operations of "cutting the hooks out of the eyes and nose" of the horse, with more pain than pleasure.

I have been pleased with the earnestness with which "Fairfield" reports this commencement to his intended series of "Anomalous Cases," and look with interest for the forthcoming numbers of the Planter, which will bring me an exposition of all such popular remedies as the one described in the article above referred to, and "blind teeth," together; perhaps, with a complete dissertation on "boring for the hollow horn," and "cutting the murrain out of the tails of cattle," which remedies I pronounce all at par, when compared with such applications as reason, science, and humanity require us to resort to. Truly we are enshrouded in darkness, and veterinary ignorance may be said to obtain in our age and land, when we are recommended "to cut two tendons on each side of the nasal bone, for the relief of simple inflammation of the *caruncula lachrymalis*!" In the name of—who ever heard of such a surgical operation? Or who first discovered the benefits arising from such barbarous treatment, but some bungler, who, in the inception of his knowledge of the Physiology of Vision, began his devotion to the "art divine," by cutting away the entire *caruncula lachrymalis* with a common jack knife? My friend, "Fairfield," is a man of too much good sense, to have thoroughly investigated the theory he has advanced, and publish the physiological inconsistencies contained in his article. He has been seduced by "that operation," and he has let credulity get the upper hand of his discrimination in this plain matter of equine anatomy. I am no Doctor, nor even a well-read farmer, but blindness in horses was so common on the place I was raised, and I had so many opportunities of seeing various operations performed, their cruel excursions, that I early in life came to the conclusion, that no horse of mine should never be subjected to their tender mercies. I have pursued the plan of treatment which I shall lay down at the end of this communication—and in the mean time, I will attempt to show, in a simple manner, the inconsistency of the "cutting practice," in inflamed eyes. This I will do, by describing the true disease, and the relative functions of some of the organs of the eye.

The disease called "Hooks," in all its forms, is nothing more than the enlargement of the *caruncula lachrymalis*, (vulgarly called the *washer* of the eye,) which enlargement, is caused by inflammation, consequent to high feeding and over exercise. This organ is, in the language of a renewed Physiologist, "a collection of minute mucous follicles which secrete a thick, whitish humor," and connected with this gland, is the apparatus for secreting the tears, which, by lubricating the surface of the eye, keeps it in the necessary degree of humidity for the proper performance of its functions. To cut into the nose, at the place specified by "Fairfield," would necessarily destroy the nasal duct, and by changing the seat of the inflammation, usually, for a time, relieves the exterior inflammation, (which results from the novel principle of counter-irritation) but this operation results in the complete, or at least, the partial destruction of this gland, and that the destruction of any gland which ministers to the eye, terminates in confirmed blindness, and the total disorganization of the eyeball. This treatment of counter-irritation, reminds me of the empiric who, when called to see a patient, was asked by the sick man if he "could tell him the nature of his disease?" To which, Dr. Galen replied, "I can't say what is the matter with you now, but I have given you medicine which will throw you into fits in less than two hours, and I am first rate on fits, I tell you." Yea, it almost equals the skill of a "Choctaw medicine man," whom I knew in the far west, who invariably converted cancer, bruise wound or ulcer, into a plain burn, relying on his skill in curing that type of inflammation, for a favorable result.

I know a noted village farmer, who has grown to the dimensions of Fallstaff's waistbands, without the magic aid of Sack, but whose "immense magnitude" has resulted from a healthy practice which he indulges in, of swelling on small matters; who by the way, is a noted hooker. He divides this disease into two classes—one, he designates as the "Gristly," and the other, as the "Fat Hooks," and I am told, he can slip a pistreen under the eyelid, and relieve a horse from inflammation as quick as shooting!

It would please me, if he, together with the operator referred to by "Fairfield," would give the experience and results of their practice to the readers of the Planter, and show the world how many "six year old horses" they have deprived of the joy of sunshine, and the benefit of the light of heaven. Out of six horses on my father's plantation, during late years, on whom the operation of "cutting hooks," was performed, both by executing the *caruncula lachrymalis*, and by cutting out the nasal duct, the remarkable number of half dozen, went blind, and since the practice has been abandoned, several bad cases of inflamed eyes have yielded to the milder and safer plan of treatment, which I learned first, from a highly honored friend, who graces the Chancery bench of the State, and who has not confined all his ideas to the "wool sack," which course has not prevented him from giving good opinions on matters foreign to his official duties.

In the proper place, I neglected to mention that another very fruitful source of inflamed eyes, was the heated exhalations arising from filthy and badly ventilated stables.

The practice of blistering with ointment, immediately below the eye, is a certain cure for this disease, but as it invariably leaves a white spot, a horse after this treatment, would always be regarded with suspicion by a purchaser, and, consequently, for selling, his value would be impaired. The application is made by shaving off the hair, and rubbing in the ointment, until it produces the degree of inflammation desired, and must be repeated as long as the eye exhibits symptoms of derangement. These blisters should be dressed regularly, with some emollient salve.

The Best Cure.—The best remedy for this disease, is a simple application of finely prepared mercurial ointment, and a cure is early effected by rubbing the *caruncula lachrymalis*, well with a portion sufficient to cover, and by lubricating the region all around the eye and temple with a good supply—this application to be made three times a day. If this treatment is resorted to as often as the inflammation occurs, and the horse is fed on good cleansing and active washes, and is freely bled, not under the eye, but in the neck; I have no hesitation in asserting, that a cure will always be effected. In cases of violent inflammation of the eyes, and when they discharge much purulent matter—tepid water with the chill merely taken off, should be used as a bath every two hours, and when it could be applied—in such cases, a poultice of Slippery Elm should be used—but this latter is impracticable, in any but gentle and extremely docile horses. A horse with weak eyes, should have his forehead kept short, and the upper part of his forehead and temples should be regularly washed with clean cold water. With these precautions and remedies, we need never fear hooks.

I hope, Mr. Editor, this disease has been satisfactorily trailed up by your friend,

"THE OLD COON HUNTER."
Sept. 16, 1843

Reasons why Land should be Improved.
More can be cultivated with the same hands, because tilled with less hard labor.

Briers and shrubs disappear, and grasses appear.

Cattle damage the land and grass less, because they do not have to tramp so great a space to fill themselves.

Less land required; less fencing.

Less trotting after cows and horses.

Less work at the smith's shop.

Fewer whips worn out.

Stronger teams.

More manure and less need for it.

A stimulus to action.

A protection against winter's frost and summer's heat.

A good example to children and neighbors.

Keeps off Sheriffs and buzzards.

Stops emigration.

Produces money for books, and time for reading.

Surplus time and money for erecting buildings.

Also school houses and churches.

Produces time to travel, to lecture on economy and preach the gospel.

Produces sociability and hospitality.

Makes a paradise of a barren plenty out of poverty, a blessing out of a curse.

The barn is filled, the dairy is filled the purse is filled, and the soul is filled with gratitude.

If the reader will reflect he will discover that the number of good reasons why the farmer should improve his land, is almost innumerable.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Bustles.—It looks queer, don't it, to see girls as poor as crows in the face, with a huge bustle sticking out a foot to make them look fat?

"I can take no pleasure in you when you get into one of your snappish ways," as the rat said to the steel trap.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Hibernia.

Commercial affairs still continued to improve, and all branches of trade wore an active appearance. In the manufacturing districts it is said all is bustle and activity. The Cotton market had improved since the last accounts fully id on American descriptions.

Loss of the Mennon Steamer, in the Red Sea, with the Oorude India Mail, of the 1st of August.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, letters from our correspondent in Syria, Egypt, Malta, and Marseilles, announcing, we regret to say, the total loss of the Hon. East India Company's steamship Mennon off Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, near to Aden, on the evening of the 1st of August. The crew, passengers and treasures were saved, but the mails and the effects of the passengers went down in the wreck.

Commercial Summary.—The revival of trade is the theme of general congratulation. Every branch of business feels its nourishing glow, in the manufacturing districts all is bustle and activity. The demand on, is principally confined in the home market. Orders for the East, more particularly for China, have come pouring in of late. But the other great foreign markets, the United States and Brazil, are in a state of comparative, if not actual stagnation. The Cotton market, that unerring barometer of the commercial temperature—continues active, sometimes buoyant. The sales for the week, ending the 30th ult. (Saturday,) have not been quite so great as previous, but the demand has been well sustained, and holders are firm. Speculation has subsided a little, but the present feelings are at once healthy and encouraging.

The accounts respecting the new Cotton crop, which came to hand by the Britannia, are deemed favorable to holders. The sales on Saturday exceeded 6000 bags, of which 2000 were on speculation. But Monday last was one of the most stirring days which has ever occurred in the market. The sales amounted to 20,000 bags, of which enormous quantity, speculators took one half. Yesterday being Tuesday, the great Manchester market day, there was comparatively less doing, but the sales, notwithstanding, reached 12,000 bags, of which speculators took nearly the half. The market, to day (Wednesday) is still in a state of great excitement, and remained so at the time we put our paper to press. An advance of a farthing per pound has taken place on most descriptions of cotton since the arrival of the Britannia. The darkest hour is generally the precursor of the dawn; and the intermittent fever through which we have passed, seems to promise for the future a career of healthy and invigorating action.

France.—The French are about to send an ambassador to China. The French papers are creating a great sensation throughout France, by the agitation of the question, relative to the fortification of Paris. Reports were rife throughout Paris, that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the armament, without reference to the question of necessity, and which it is supposed meant, in case of invasion, reserved by the Chamber of Deputies. Louis Philippe is too cautious a statesman, not to prepare for war during peace.

Senor Olazaga has arrived at Paris from Madrid. At present he is only accredited as envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of Spain to the Court of the Tuileries; but should the French government come to the resolution of sending an ambassador to Spain, Senor Olazaga will hold a similar post in the French capital, being provided with letters of credence as ambassador from Queen Isabella to Louis Philippe.

Dr. Collyer had arrived in Liverpool and was about to deliver a course of lectures on Mermerism.

The Journal de Indre announces that Gen Bertrand (now in the U. States) has made a present to the municipality of his native town, Chateauroux, of the following articles:—The Sabre worn by Napoleon in Egypt; the large decoration of the same order; the cross of the iron crown; a silver gilt necklace, which he had with him in his campaigns; a part of the books, which composed his library at St. Helena; and a copy of the full length portrait of Napoleon in Egypt by Gros.

The Barcelona papers of the 16th announce that the two Carlist chiefs, Zorilla and Morela, have collected bands, and are devastating the towns of Catalonia, in the name of Narvoez and Christina, who, in their despair have flung themselves into the arms of the Carlists.

Ireland.—The Repeal agitation continues in Ireland with unabated ardor, but without exciting any apparent alarm on the part of the government. It is stated that the government is secretly yet actively maturing plans to crush the first attempt at electing an Irish Parliament. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech at Chilton, had stated that his "monster meetings" were nearly over—that he should not hold more than seven or eight of them—that the country was sufficiently aroused—and that the giant moral power of Ireland was now strong enough, with subordination and discipline, to accomplish all they wanted.—Repeat, and nothing but Repeat!

Complete Revolution in Greece.—A revolution, which puts to the blush that of