

# 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., January 17, 1844.

NO. 51.

## 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 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.

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Edgefield C. H., on the first day of January, 1844. Persons enquiring for letters on this list will please state they are advertised.

**A.**  
Armstrong, James  
Bauskett, John  
Butler, Robert  
Chapman, Giles  
Craigmiles, Wm  
Cloud, John  
Clark, L George

**B.**  
Bussey, Wm A  
Bolges, Mrs  
Coleman, Ricard  
Christian, John H  
Christopher, Mrs C

**C.**  
Coleman, Ricard  
Christian, John H  
Christopher, Mrs C

**D.**  
Daniel, Thomas S  
Dunwoody, Rev S

**E.**  
Elingsburg, Charles  
Edwards, Col J D

**F.**  
Elmsburg, Charles  
Edwards, Col J D

**G.**  
Freeman, Sterling  
Goode, Lewelling  
Griffin, Dr Richard  
Griffin, Col Larkin  
Griffin, John

**H.**  
Hatcher, Mrs E A  
Hammond, J H  
Harlow, Rev H C  
Harvey, Miss J F  
Holston, Wado  
Hunter, Robert

**J.**  
Jones, Mrs Elizabeth  
Jones, Nathan  
Johnson, William  
Jones, Dabney

**K.**  
Kennerly, Rev S  
Killcrease, S Esq

**L.**  
Landrum, G W  
Lipscomb, James 2

**M.**  
Mackenzie, miss R C  
McDuffie, George  
McClendon, P  
Moragna, W C  
Michel, Caleb

**N.**  
Nix, G W

**O.**  
Proctor, W  
Permenter, Edward  
Philips, Mrs  
Prator, W C

**R.**  
Robertso, James  
Receiver, Tax  
Reynolds, R

**S.**  
Sharpton, Alexander  
Smiley, Major  
Sumpter, Mrs M 2  
Summers, Mrs E  
Simkins, J C  
Shelton Mrs R 2

**T.**  
Tessant, Gilbert  
Taylor, E or Moses

**U.**  
Upson, Marcus

**W.**  
White, Richmond  
Waters, Mrs C  
Watson, Miss Sophia  
Ward, Richard  
Weaver, Pickens

**Z.**  
Zimmerman, Samuel  
M. FRAZIER, P. M.  
January 3 St 49

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted for work done at the Saw Mill, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts for the year 1843, either by note or otherwise; and those having demands against the estate of Jesse Swearingen, dec'd., are requested to hand in their accounts, properly attested.  
JAMES SWEARINGEN.  
October 18 tf 38

**Notice.**  
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of A. Delaughter, deceased, are requested to render them in properly attested, according to law, and all indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.  
S. LANIER, Administrator.  
NANCY DELAUGHTER.  
Dec 4, 1843 tf 54

**Final Notice.**  
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Notes and Accounts, due in my old business, which expired the 1st January, 1843, are hereby notified that longer indulgence cannot be given.  
E. B. PRESLEY.  
Edgefield, Oct 10, 1843 tf 37

## Notice.

The Subscriber would take this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and the community in general, for the liberal patronage they have conferred on him for the last few years. He intends carrying on the  
**Merchand Tailoring**  
Business, in all its branches, at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors which have been so liberally bestowed on him.  
JOHN LYON.  
Dec. 12 tf 46

## Bethany Academy.

The Trustees of this institution take a pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have again succeeded in securing the services of the Rev. A. G. Barwen, as instructor for the ensuing year; and, from the progress made by the students of the present year, they feel fully justified in recommending the Institution to the confidence of those who may be disposed to give it their patronage.  
The exercises will be resumed on the third Monday in January next, and will continue for the term of ten months, to be divided into two equal sessions. At the close of the first Session there will be an examination of the Students, and a public exhibition.

**TERMS:**  
For Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, per session, \$ 6 00  
The above, with Modern History, and Geography, per session, 8 00  
So much of the above as may be necessary, together with English Grammar, Ancient History and Geography, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Bookkeeping per session, 10 00  
So much of the former as may be required, with Mathematics, Chemistry, Logic, and all other higher branches of English Education, per session, 12 00  
No Student will be received for a shorter term than the half of a session.  
Good Board can be had convenient to the School on reasonable terms.  
A. PERRIN,  
T. J. HIBBLER,  
A. T. TRAYLER,  
E. G. ROBERTSON,  
J. SHIBBLEY,  
W. S. COTHRAN.  
Trustees.  
Dec. 11 2m3m 46

## Ridge Academy.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Ridge Academy, having engaged the services of Mr. S. F. McDowell for the year 1844, take great pleasure in recommending him to the public, as well qualified for the duties of an Instructor, being a regular graduate of the South Carolina College, and having given great satisfaction in the present year.  
The Academy is situated on the Stage road leading from Edgefield to Columbia, and student from a distance will have the privilege of travelling to and from the School, at 5 cents per mile in the Stage.  
The Ridge is well known to be strictly healthy at all seasons of the year.  
Board can be obtained in orderly families at low rates.

**RATES OF TUITION, per quarter.**  
Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$3 00  
With Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, 5 00  
History, Composition, Elements of Natural Philosophy, &c. &c., 7 00  
The School is provided with a very superior Terrestrial Globe, necessary Maps, &c., complete.  
R. WARD,  
R. T. BOATWRIGHT,  
T. WATSON,  
S. WATSON,  
A. RUTLAND,  
M. WATSON,  
December 27 43 5t.

## A CARD.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he will open a School at Lowndesville, Abbeville District, on the 2nd Monday of January next, in which will be taught the usual branches of English, Mathematics, the Greek, Latin and French Languages. His Classes will be so arranged that those Pupils who are studying the Languages, can also receive instruction in the English Branches.  
As his object is to establish a permanent School, as he has had long experience in teaching, and been signally successful in preparing Students for College, and as the location is healthy and remote from scenes of dissipation and vice, he flatters himself that he will receive a due share of the patronage of the Public.— Board at \$7 per month. Tuition, in the Languages, Mathematics and higher branches of English, \$17 per Session of 5 months. English Grammar and Geography \$10. Lower Branches \$7.  
All who wish to know the competency of the Teacher are referred to Gen. G. McDuffie, Hon. F. W. Pickens, and Hon. A. Burt.  
J. L. LESLY.  
Dec 8, 1843 tf 46

## Law Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of Law for Edgefield District. Office near Goodman's Hotel.  
J. TERRY,  
JOSEPH ABNEY.  
December 23, 1843 tf 45

## Notice

ALL Persons who made purchases at the Sale of B. A. Wallace, deceased, are solicited to pay the claims now due his Estate.  
H. R. SPANN, Executor.  
Dec 12, 1843 tf 46

## Notice.

STARLING TURNER, living upon the waters of Big Creek, near the Higgins Ferry Road, in Edgefield District, Tolls before me, one dark brown bay HORSE, with a dim star in his forehead, and a snip upon his nose. Supposed to be nine years old, appraised at thirty dollars.  
HARDY WHITE, Magistrate.  
Novr. 22 (\$2 00) mt 43

## The Friends of George POPE, Esq., announce him as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Clerk of the Court of this District.

Dec 12, 1843 tf 46

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

JAMES D. HAMMOND, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the Jail of Edgefield District by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Charles J. Glover, having filed his petition with a schedule on oath, of his whole estate and effects, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly, commonly called the Insolvent Debtors Acts.  
Public notice is hereby given, that the petition of the said James D. Hammond will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, at Edgefield Court House, on the second Monday of March next, or on such other day as the Court may order, during the term, commencing on the second Monday in March next, at said place; and all the creditors of said James D. Hammond are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, if then and there, in said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said James D. Hammond upon his executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid.  
GEO. POPE, c. l. r.  
Clerk's Office, Novr. 24, 1843. 3m 44

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

M. C. FREELAND, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the Jail of Edgefield District by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of O. H. Lee, having filed his petition, with a schedule on oath, of his whole estate and effects, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly, commonly called the Insolvent Debtors Acts.  
Public notice is hereby given, that the petition of the said J. M. C. Freeland, will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District, at Edgefield Court House, on the second Monday of March next, or on such other day as the Court may order, during the term, commencing on the second Monday in March next, at said place; and all the creditors of said J. M. C. Freeland are hereby summoned personally or by attorney, if then and there, in said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said J. M. C. Freeland upon his executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid.  
GEO. POPE, c. l. r.  
Clerk's Office, 24th November, 1843. 3m 4

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

Curry & Caver, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
B. S. Miller, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
Henry Carter, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
Jared E. Groce, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
The Same, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
Curry & Caver, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
The Same, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
William Curry, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
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Jared E. Groce, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
The Same, and Benjamin S. Miller, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
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John W. Carter, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
B. W. Groce, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
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The Same, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
J. A. Hibler, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
Hiram N. Wilson, Agent, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
Israel Bond, for the use of the same, vs. Declaration in Foreign Attachment.  
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## State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN CHANCERY.

The Hon. Bayles J. Earle, Ex'or. of James B. Mays, vs. Rhydon G. Mays, & Dannett H. Mays.  
Bill for Relief.  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Dannett H. Mays, one of the Defendant's, resides without the limits of this State. On motion, by Meminger, complainant's Solicitor, Ordered, that the said Dannett H. do plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's Bill, within three months from the publication hereof, or the said Bill will be taken pro confesso against him.  
J. TERRY, c. l. r. e. d.  
Commissioner's Office, Oct. 23, 1843. 3m 40

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

Oliver Simpson, vs. Middleton Belk.  
Foreign Attachment.  
THE Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in this case, in my office, and the defendant having no wife or attorney, known to be within this State, on whom a copy of said declaration, with a rule to plead can be served: It is ordered, that the said defendant do plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day from the publication of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against him.  
GEO. POPE, c. l. r.  
Clerk's Office, Edgefield C. H. April 10, 1843 April 12

## AGRICULTURAL. INDICATIONS OF WEATHER.

From the American Agriculturist.  
"Dost thou know the balancings of the clouds? Out of the south cometh the whirlwind: fair weather and cold, out of the north."—Job.  
"When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, it will be foul weather to day; for the sky is red and lowering."—Matt.  
"When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say there cometh a shower; and so it is. And when ye see the south wind blow, ye say, there will be heat; and it cometh to pass."—Luke.

We have high authority for predicting the weather from the appearance of the sky, and it is certain that this has been a leading fancy in all ages and climes. Indeed, so important is a foreknowledge of the approaching weather, especially to the husbandman, that he may well stand excused for paying a very close attention to its indications. These are afforded not only from the appearance of the sky, and the wind, but also by the habits of the larger animals, birds, fish, reptiles, and insects; and how often by the feelings of the human system, as the shooting from a corn, a chronic wound, or rheumatic pains, when an east wind sighs through the trees; and how elastic and bounding do the spirits rise when a fresh north-west comes booming along from the arctic?

The moon, too, has a full share of influence assigned her in changing the face of the sky, and varying the range of the thermometer. It has been estimated that a new moon, when she exerts her influence on the earth in conjunction with the sun, the chances of a change in the weather are as 7 to 1; when in her first quarter, 90 degrees distant from the sun; and when full and in opposition to the sun, the chances of change are as 5 to 2; and when in her third quarter, as 5 to 4. In perigee, when nearest the earth, the chances are 7 to 1; and in apogee, or at the greatest distance, as 4 to 1. That the moon should have some influence in producing changes in our atmosphere, is very probable. It is certain she causes the tides by her attraction; and it is equally certain, that she produces tides in the atmosphere, which must have some effect on the weather. But what the effect is precisely, who can tell?

Where is the manual that points out her influence with any certainty? and of the thousand and one moon-struck philosophers, who are constantly gazing on her placid face which one of them-all, has reduced his observations to certainty or method? We may safely let the moon attend to her own affairs, while we look for some more certain harbingers of change. These signs are in every body's mouth, though a majority of them are fallacious. We have room only to notice some of the most prominent and best authenticated.

It may be stated as a philosophic fact, that any general change from extreme heat to cold, unless caused by a strong north wind, produces rain. The result is based on the soundest principles of science. For the warm air takes up a large amount of water in the shape of aerial vapor, and this quantity, when the heat is at 150 degs. Fahr., nearly equals 1-20 the weight of the atmosphere. When the temperature falls to 50 degs., the air can hold but 1-75, so that nearly 3 of all the aqueous vapor before suspended must fall to the earth.

This effect is briefly and unexpectedly foretold in the sublimely beautiful bursting of the thunder-cloud; as it rolls rapidly over our heads on a sultry summer's day.—Electricity is the disturbing cause here, which by suddenly lowering the high temperature of the air, compels it to let go of large portions of water it had abstracted from the surface below, which now comes pelting down, like molten bullets from the sky. In general an east wind will bring a storm, and especially one from the south-east and south. This is rendered more probable when the wind increases considerably, by this means condensing the atmosphere, and compelling it to part with a portion of its vapor. Variable winds produce rain; it also follows a hoar frost. A rainbow in the morning foretells rain in the course of the day; so too, does distant thunder heard at that time. When a storm clears off in the night, rain may soon be expected. There are many appearances of the winds and clouds, which to eagle-eyed observers, as mariners, fishermen, and shepherds; whose situations compel them to a close observance of nature, for their own protection, are so plain that they can hardly be mistaken; but these are in most cases local, and so dependent on seasons and other circumstances, as hardly to justify recording.

In general, when animals are careful in providing themselves with good shelter and warm nests, a storm may be expected; and when they are seen indifferent to their protection, fine weather may be anticipated. Sheep, gambolling in their pasture, foretell a change; and when they lie out openly on some exposed knoll, fair weather may be confidently predicted. In wild animals, these indications are much more distinct and unerring, as they are habituated to rely on their instincts, while the artificial, domesticated brute, has been taught to depend almost solely on the reason of his master. Yet the hog, one of the most constant and ancient pets of man, is seen to go round, uneasy, and careful in gathering up whatever straw and waste grass and weeds he can find, and ostending them in some safe place, for a bed during the coming storm.

Birds, too, are remarkable indicators of approaching weather. How they send to their sylvan retreats when the tempest approaches, and how hushed are their warbling notes, as if afraid, to provoke the coming war of the elements! And when the rain is over and gone, with what bounding ecstasy do they again burst forth with their joyous songs, apparently joking familiarly with ever passer by! Foul weather is sometimes betokened by cocks crowing in the evening, or at unusual hours; by ducks and geese flying back and forth, and plunging in the water; by the sea-birds hastening to their hiding places on shore; and by the swallow and martin gliding over the surface of the ground, or lightly skimming the liquid plain, as they dart for the insects which the excessive humidity of the air has driven to its lowest stratum.

Insects are barometers also. When flies and gnats sting, and are unusually troublesome, cold and wet weather may be looked for; but when they form a vertical column in the last rays of the setting sun, fine weather may be expected.  
Spiders are, however, probably the surest indicators of weather. When they are idle and listless, neglecting their tattered web, rain or wind may be certainly anticipated; or if they tie up their nets by strong short filaments, firmly bracing it against the perils it will have to encounter. On the other hand, if they are seen busily weaving a slender web, even if it be then raining, permanently clear weather may be relied on.

The leech lies snugly coiled at the bottom of the water in clear, cold weather, but creeps up to the top on the approach of snow or rain; darts about rapidly before a wind, and seems convulsed on an approaching thunder-storm.  
Many plants indicate rain and sunshine by the contraction or expansion of their petals. Among numberless ones these may be mentioned, the beautiful gentianella, the germander speed-well, the African marigold, and especially the "poor man's weather-glass," the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*;) the purple sand-wax; (*Arenaria stularia*;) and the chickweed or stickwort, [*stellaria media*.]

Severe winters are indicated by excessive rains during the preceding summer, by the migration of squirrels, and the early flight of birds of passage. A mild, open winter, is usually followed by a late spring, and a severe winter is preceded by an unusually productive and abundant harvest.  
As a general rule, there is nearly an equal amount of rain and heat in the annual seasons, taking them together as constituting a year, and the years, taking two or three together nearly correspond, as to the aggregate of wet and dry, cold and heat, productive and barren. Indeed, so uniform is this rule, that we seldom have two successive years of similar extremes, and three such successive seasons would be a phenomenon.

Solomon says, "He that considereth the wind shall never sow;" and it must be confessed that no one of the foregoing indications are invariable criterions of weather. "One swallow, does not make a summer," and we have had often seen even the wild geese and birds of passage mistaken in their observations. It is only by comparing several of these prognostics that anything like certainty can be attained.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Charleston Patriot.  
WASHINGTON, JAN. 4.  
In the Senate a great number of petitions were presented from Merchants of New York and other cities, asking an amendment of the law, so that drawback may be allowed on goods exported by land.  
Mr. Hanegan, pursuant to notice, introduced his bill, making a provision for a continuation of the Cumberland Road.  
Mr. Fulton gave notice of a bill, extending the franking privilege to the Vice-Presidents.  
Mr. Tallmadge introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.  
The Resolution of Mr. Allen, calling for copies of instruction to our Minister in England, relative to the Oregon territory, was taken up, and after some conversation, again postponed.

After the transaction of some private business, the Senate went into an Executive Session, and confirmed several of the minor nominations. Among them were the following: Alexander Downing as Surveyor General South of Tennessee, and Mr. Caldwell as Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C. The nomination of Mr. Spencer to the Supreme Court, has not, I understand, been yet set in. It was expected this morning.  
In the House of Representatives, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which on yesterday, the tariff resolution of Mr. Black was rejected. After a call of the House, on motion of Mr. Saunders, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, for the purpose of taking a vote on the following resolution, offered by Mr. McDowell, last evening.  
Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, so modifying the present tariff, as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object and no other.

The vote was yeas 34, nays 102. So the resolution was rejected. This confirms the idea that the tariff will not be troubled during the present Session.  
Mr. Dawson offered a resolution providing that all debate in Committee of the Whole, on Gen. Jackson's bill, shall cease at 3 o'clock, and the bill be reported to

the House. It was rejected, there not being two thirds.  
On motion of Mr. Douglass, a resolution was submitted, to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the expediency of authorizing a gold coinage of one dollar.  
A bill was introduced, and twice read, providing for a repeal of the Distribution Act.

Mr. Hughes introduced a bill providing for an organization of the Oregon Territory. It was read twice and referred.  
After the adoption of a great number of resolutions calling for information from the Department on various subjects, the House elected Mr. Johnston, formerly proprietor of the "Washington Index," as its postmaster for the present Congress. A motion to adjourn was then carried.  
JAN. 5.

The Senate did not sit to-day.  
In the House we had war between Mr. Adams Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. It arose as follows. Yesterday there was a tacit agreement that when all the States should have been called for resolutions, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to make the Report on the Rules the special order for Tuesday, should be then entertained.

This morning, however, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the House go into Committee for the purpose of considering Gen. Jackson's bill.  
Mr. Beardsley reminded the Speaker of the agreement of yesterday.  
Mr. Ingersoll however persisted in his motion to go into Committee.  
Mr. Adams said the motion was a breach of faith.

Mr. Ingersoll much excited said "I will tell that gentleman that I am not so much in the habit of being guilty of breaches of faith as he is himself."  
Mr. Adams with great warmth, exclaimed, "I don't care a great what that gentleman says, I defy him."  
Mr. Ingersoll—"But I'll make you care, I'll make the gentleman care!"

The exhibition of so much anger on the part of these two venerable gentlemen caused considerable mirth. The fact is there has been for a long time a kind of standing quarrel between them. They have each received such deep cuts that the wounds bleed afresh whenever they come in contact.

After some discussion among the members relative to the agreements in question, Mr. Ingersoll said he was not aware that any such understanding existed. As however, it appeared there was an understanding among some gentlemen, he would withdraw his motion to go into Committee.

The vote by which the House had refused to make the report on the Rules, the special order for Tuesday, was reconsidered, yeas 103, nays 78.  
The question then recurred on the original motion to make the report the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Adams in answer to a question, said that the report rejects the 21st Rule.  
After some tedious discussion on points of order, Mr. Black moved to re-commit the report with instructions to insert the 21st rule. He supported his motion by a speech, in which he declared that the torch of the incendiary was much nearer the South than was generally believed.

Mr. Hanley moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion failed, yeas 78, nays 100.  
Mr. Hamlin then took the floor and spoke in favor of the rejection of the 21st Rule.

Mr. Beardsley followed on the same side. He said he was sorry to see that many gentlemen labored under the erroneous idea, that because petitions were received, their prayer must necessarily be granted. For his part, although against the prayer of these abolition petitions, he would always vote for their reception and reference to a Committee. He referred to the first Congress, at which although a resolution declaring "that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States," was adopted, petitions asking for that interference were received and referred. He hoped the South would concede the right of petition, after which their friends of the North would then be able to join them on constitutional ground, and unite in refusing the prayer of abolition petitions.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C. next took the floor, and spoke in favor of rejecting the 21st rule, and referring abolition petitions. He thought a great change of opinion on this matter had recently taken place in the South.  
Mr. Duncan followed, but gave way to a motion of adjournment.

From the votes to-day, it is the general impression that the 21st rule will be ultimately rejected.  
From letters received here, it appears that the Whigs of the South have prevailed on Mr. Clay to alter his position somewhat in relation to the two great stumbling blocks between him and the Presidency—a U. S. Bank and the Tariff. It is said that Mr. C. will take the first opportunity of stating that inasmuch as there are no complaints relative to the exchanges, &c. he, if elected, will not himself press such an institution upon Congress; but will, however, accede to it if it be recommended by that body; also, that he will advocate such a tariff only as will suffice for a liberal, yet economical administration of the government. I give you this as a current rumor. It can go for what it is worth.

After the transaction of some private business, the Senate went into an Executive Session, and confirmed several of the minor nominations. Among them were the following: Alexander Downing as Surveyor General South of Tennessee, and Mr. Caldwell as Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C. The nomination of Mr. Spencer to the Supreme Court, has not, I understand, been yet set in. It was expected this morning.  
In the House of Representatives, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which on yesterday, the tariff resolution of Mr. Black was rejected. After a call of the House, on motion of Mr. Saunders, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, for the purpose of taking a vote on the following resolution, offered by Mr. McDowell, last evening.  
Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, so modifying the present tariff, as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object and no other.

The vote was yeas 34, nays 102. So the resolution was rejected. This confirms the idea that the tariff will not be troubled during the present Session.  
Mr. Dawson offered a resolution providing that all debate in Committee of the Whole, on Gen. Jackson's bill, shall cease at 3 o'clock, and the bill be reported to

the House. It was rejected, there not being two thirds.  
On motion of Mr. Douglass, a resolution was submitted, to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the expediency of authorizing a gold coinage of one dollar.  
A bill was introduced, and twice read, providing for a repeal of the Distribution Act.