

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 XIII.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. SEPTEMBER 27, 1848.

NO. 36.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY WM. F. DURISOE,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum if paid in advance. \$3 not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year gratis.
ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 for each continuance. Those published monthly or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.
Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Public Notice.
I hereby give, that application will be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation of Mount Tabor Church, situated 6 miles N. E. of Edgefield Court House.
July 19 1848 3m 26

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislature to discontinue the old Charleston Road between the Bridge on Ninety-Six Creek and the Creek next above the Gin House of N. L. Griffin, on the said road.
July 19, 1848. 3m 26

Public Notice.
I hereby give, that application will be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation of Little Stephens' Creek Church, situated about 10 miles north of Edgefield Court House.
Aug 16 3m 30

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for a Public Road to be made from Shilburg on Cuffee Town Creek, by way of Dorn's Mills on Hardlabor Creek, to intersect the old Cam bridge Road in Abbeville District, not far from Mattison's Ferry on Little River.
Aug 30th 1848. 3m 26

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act to incorporate certain societies and companies, and to renew and amend certain Charters heretofore granted, ratified on the 17th of December, 1847.
Aug 23 3m 31

Notice.
I hereby give, that the next Legislature will be petitioned, praying the opening of a Public Road, near J. G. Burnett's, to run by J. W. and R. Cooper's residence, into the Island Ford Road, near T. C. Griffin's, thence across it by James Cresswell's residence, on through N. L. Griffin's plantation, into the old Charleston Road, near his quarter.
July 19 1848 3m 26

Notice.
MR. ROFF, who held conditionally an interest in the right of Edgefield District, to Hutchings' Roanoke Mill Wheels, (Patent) has never complied with said condition, therefore he holds no interest, and has no right to sell or make any contract for said Wheels. We, the undersigned, are the owners, of said right, and a right purchased from any other, unless our agent, will not be good.
Mr. J. T. WEBBER, we authorize, with full power to act as our agent.
COTHREN & MOORE, G
March 1, 1847. 3m 26

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the estate of Charity Johnson, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.
C. B. GOULDEN,
SIMEON ATTAWAY,
Administrators.
July 7 3m 26

Fair Notice.
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account, are requested to make payment by Return Day in October next, if they wish to save cost, and all sums which are within a Magistrate's jurisdiction, if not paid by that time must also pay cost; as I must have money to keep up my business.
M. W. CLARY
Coleman's Roads, M. Hill 13. Date 9

Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estates of Elizabeth Clark, Mary Clark, and Henry Clark, deceased, late of this District, are requested to make immediate payment and all those having any demands will present them duly attested, according to law.
JAMES BLACKWELL, Adm'r.
Aug 7 1848. 3m 26

Notice.
THE Estate of Marshal R. Smith, deceased, being without administration, and therefore deficient, all persons having papers pertaining to the estate, are requested to hand them over to me by the earliest practicable time, and all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.
JOHN HILL, O. E. D.
June 14 6m 21

FOR SALE.
A TRACT of LAND, containing Five hundred and eighty-five acres (585), twelve miles from Edgefield C. H., lying between Beaverdam and Turkey Creeks, 1 1/2 miles from Carroll's Mill.
Terms will be made easy.
Apply to R. PLATT BRUNSON
may 31 6m 19

Bacon and Lard.
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Choice BACON and Leaf LARD, which he offers low for CASH.
J. A. WILLIAMS,
Aug. 29th 1848. 3m 26

From the Charleston Courier.
TO THE PLANTERS OF THE LOWER COUNTRY.

You are invited to attend a Taylor meeting, to be then and there alarmed about your slave property. Be careful how you are led astray. When the old fox lost his tail in a trap, he strutted among his fellows and said it was the latest fashion, and advised his companions to cut off their brushes too; but they were not to be done for, especially when they discovered that the old one had been caught himself. The Taylor men were entrapped; they thought South Carolina would go for Taylor. They lost their connection with the Democracy, and went company. Misery loves company. Beware of them. You have something to lose. Now your companions throughout the State, the planters, have their all at stake, and they denounce Gen. Taylor as an avowed opponent to slavery. He says, "he prefers the fiercer institutions of the North." He will not use his power to veto the Wilmot Proviso to save you from civil war, by arresting that infamous intrusion on the rights of slaveholders. Your only safety is in Cass and the constitution, the democratic candidate.

The Democratic Polk says he will veto the bill. This puts it off until 4th March, 1849. Gen. Cass says he, too, denies the authority of Congress, and he will veto it. This gives until 1853. By this time the territories, remaining open to all, will fill up with those who choose to go there. In fact, a succession of Democratic Presidents will, by a "Mastery Inactivity," let the question settle itself—that is the only way to avoid an immediate civil war, in which the whole principle of slavery will be dragged in, although up to this time not even the Buffalo Barburners have claimed a right to interfere with your slaves in the States. If we can do no better, and the Wilmot Proviso is thrust upon us, the South will resist, but not until then. Vote for Taylor, and the first Congress after his election that odious measure will be upon us, and then the tocin will sound. Now, a civil war, involving as it will inevitably the whole subject of slavery—very acre of Rice, and Cotton and Sugar land will be worth a dollar; no one will buy it, slaves, if they are to be sold for, will sell for nothing. If it is the only alternative to avoid a violation of our rights, why manfully face the storm and fight it out. A corresponding ruin will fall upon the commerce of the North. Our staples supply the medium of its exchange. A civil war abrogates the right to pursue runways; and all the blessings of our Union, its security against foreign aggression, will be gone. But all this is better than to yield an inch of ground to oppression. But the time has not yet come, the event has not yet taken place when we can justly revolutions and its consequences. A successful war is a calamity. When, in spite of a Democratic rule, the essential rights of the South are directly attacked, we can safely appeal to the God of Battles to bless our arms. The Oregon Bill is an outrage on the Democratic principle of strict construction. Mr. Polk so held it, but he withheld his vote because the bill was, in practice, in operation, as there is not an inch of ground in Oregon where a slave would not bring his master in debt. But a Whig administration inevitably brings on a bloody war between the sections of this country. The Whigs would not fight England in 1812, and denounced the conflict with Mexico; yet they have no objection to wage a civil war against the South on the barren question of slave representation. Will Democratic slaveholders aid and abet them by supporting their candidate? Van Buren wants two Presidents. His satellites want two sets of National officers. The man of no property will rejoice in all the chances of civil war. Let the South be true to itself, not by precipitating a war until it is the only alternative, but by calmly and firmly insisting on its rights. If none but those who have slaves to lose directed us, we should find no such hot haste to break up the peace and discipline of our plantations. The planters all over the State, as true to its interest and honor, perhaps, as these wretched Taylor Democratic Whigs, are all against a Whig President, and will adhere to the faith that has hitherto carried us through our other national difficulties. We were told it was time to fight on the Tariff Bill, but a Democratic Vice President from the State of Pennsylvania gave the death blow to the Tariff of Henry Clay—Gen. Taylor's picture of a Southern man. A SLAVEHOLDER.

Cranberries a Cure for Cancer.—The Tasselous (Ala.) Observer says: We have seen it stated, more than once that the common cranberry was efficacious in the cure of cancer, but have never, until very recently, seen an eye witness to the fact. Mr. Middleton Belk, residing within four or five miles of this city, who was afflicted with a cancer on the nose for the last eight years, was induced to try cranberries, applied as a poultice; and to his great joy and satisfaction, has experienced a perfect and radical cure.

No Respector of Persons.—Whiskey is no respecter of persons. It lays low alike all who partake of it. A few weeks ago in Cincinnati, a female, her fingers covered with mounted gold rings, and her body covered with a cloth cloak, was discovered sleeping in a stable, and so drunk that she was unable to stand, much less to walk.—By her side was an empty whiskey flask.

HON. F. W. PICKENS.

This talented and distinguished son of South Carolina, having been on a visit to this place with his family, left here on Friday last, for his home in Edgefield District. As much interest has been felt lately in the course of South Carolina on the Presidential election, the following letter from Mr. Pickens in reply to an invitation to address the Democratic Association in this place, will be read with interest. We have been assured by several intelligent gentlemen from the up country of South Carolina, that the people of that State are breaking away from the position of neutrality sought to be imposed upon them by some of their politicians, and that the State is perfectly secure for Cass and Butler.—Southern Banner.

ATHENS, Sept. 7, 1848.

Genl.—I received your invitation to address a democratic meeting next Saturday evening. I am this far on my way from the Springs on account of the health of Mrs. Pickens, and regret that we are obliged to leave in the morning for home. I have had no part in public matters for more than two years, but confess I feel deep interest in the cause you are engaged in.—All the cherished principles of our party are at stake in the issues now pending. It is idle to suppose that the success of Gen. Taylor, in the present contest, does not involve the triumph of the leading measures of the Whig or federal party. Once place the nominee of their party in power, with his little political experience, and we shall have to battle over again the same principles and the same measures that they urged at the extra session of 1842, when they had a temporary ascendancy. If we have achieved anything by defeating a U. S. Bank—a stupendous system of the distribution of public funds, and Internal Improvements—if we have gained anything by the triumph of free trade and the annexation of Texas, then let us hold on to these achievements and these triumphs of the Democratic party, and yield no position, not even an outpost to our bitter opponents, and their insidious approaches, with the unannounced cry of "no party, but the people's candidate."

How many men, whose destiny is cast in the die, are there, who, if elected, to suspend the veto power upon all questions in which we have a vital interest, and upon which the majority may be against us, is to me a matter of the utmost astonishment.

The present administration have done their duty faithfully to the country, and I sincerely hope their power and their principles may be transmitted by a triumphant majority to those who profess the same principles and stand pledged to carry out the same measures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your oh'd servant,
F. W. PICKENS.

The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman of Barwell District, to the Editor, dated Barwell C. H., Sept. 16th 1848, goes to show the feeling in this District in relation to the Presidential election. We believe there is little difference of opinion in any District in this State, except may be in Richland and Charleston. In those Districts we still hope to see the "sober second thought" of the people have its proper influence, so that when the question of appointing electors comes before the Legislature there may be heard no discordant note to mar the harmony of at least one State. That a unanimous vote may be given for Cass and Butler. The moral effect of such a sublime spectacle would not fail to have a salutary influence on our sister States. Such a course would render South Carolina as noted for the intelligence of her Legislators as she is now for the chivalry of her sons. But we are digressing. Here is the letter.—Hamburg Republican.

As regards your query concerning the candidates for the Presidency, I have to say that had it not been for the desire to obtain correct information for you on this point I would have answered your letter sooner. I can not say to you confidently that this is a Cass and Butler District. I say so because I have consulted the people on the subject and have found them nearly unanimous in favor of this ticket. Because, also, the candidates for the Legislature are all Cass and Butler men—and lastly, because at the Hammond Guards Jubilee, at Swallow Savannah, on Thursday last, Mr. Colecek our expected Representative in Congress, came out manly for Cass and Butler, to the great satisfaction apparently of his hearers."

The Working Girls.—The seamstress of New York city are about holding a general meeting for the purpose of expressing their indignation for the treatment they now receive from many of their employers, and also; if possible, to obtain remuneration commensurate with the amount of labor they are compelled to perform.

We believe there is no class of females who are subject to such inadequate recompense for labor as the working girls in the United States. If it is bondage is not as great as the Indian women, that slavery of the spirit which binds them to constant and unremunerative toil seems to be not less hopeless. We hear much in our day of the Rights of Labor, but here is a fit occasion for the efforts of Legislators and philanthropists.—Evening News.

Important to the Mercantile and Legal Professions.—The Civil and Diplomatic Bill, which has just passed Congress, and become a law, contains the following proviso, which will be of interest to those who have business in the United States Courts.

"Provided however, that hereafter, in lieu of all fees, emoluments and receipts, any allowed for taking and certifying the deposition of witnesses, in civil causes, the clerk, commissioner, or other officer taking and certifying the same shall be entitled to receive no greater sum whatever, than two dollars for each and every deposition so taken and certified; and for all services connected therewith, and when the taking of such deposition shall require more than six hours, then, for every additional six hours the like rate of compensation; and provided further, that all books in the offices of the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, containing the docket or minute of the judgments or decrees of said courts, shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine them, without any fee or charge hereafter."

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

By reference to the Catalogue, it will be seen that, in addition to a good supply of Sunday School books and practical Treatises for general circulation, there is at the Depository, No. 233 King street, Charleston, a number of Standard Works, such as are needed for the libraries of ministers and families. It may be proper also to remark, that orders for books, which we may not have on hand, will be filled on the best terms for which they can be procured in this market.

The business season will soon commence, and it is to be hoped that brethren will send in orders for our books. They can do so good on the shelves of the Depository, and the only reliance, as yet, for their circulation, is the voluntary co-operation of the friends of the enterprise. It is in the power of any person, by a small share of self-denial and effort, to do great good by the circulation of books. They are silent, but most powerful preachers, and frequently their instructions reach

A discount of from 5 to 10 per cent from retail prices is allowed to those who purchase for cash to an amount not less than ten dollars. Orders for a selection of books to be made by the Depository Agent, mentioning the amount to be invested, and the object for which the books are wanted, will be filled according to our best judgment, and we trust to the satisfaction of those who send them.

A. M. POINDEXTER,
Cor. Secy. S. B. P. S.

Terrible Storm in Mississippi.—A violent storm of rain recently passed over Natchez, Miss. The Free Trader says: "The rain fell in torrents, from dark until day light, and the wind blew a gale from the south east the whole time. The crops of cotton have been materially damaged in every direction. Whole fields of it have been entirely prostrated, much broken and twisted off, vast quantities of bolls and forms thrashed off, and all the open cotton stained and damaged. One gentleman whom we met yesterday considers his loss one fifth his entire crop. As far up and down the river as we have heard, not out on Texas, the storm has been equally as disastrous as in our immediate vicinity."

FEMALE SOCIETY.—You know my opinion of female society. Without it, we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with tenfold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant to do without the society of ladies. To a young man, nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its crests, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar may find employment in study; a man of literary taste, can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children round him, to cherish and support the drariness of old age.

The Sierra Madre Expedition.—The Washington Union, of the 30th ult., refers to the statement that a large number of wagons, said to have been used by our army in Mexico, have been purchased for the use of this expedition, and adds: "We deem it proper, therefore, to reiterate our former statements, that the government is fully resolved to exert its legal authority, to execute in good faith the treaty with Mexico, to preserve the peace between the two countries, and to repress any movement whatever in our country, of an illegal character, tending to disturb our peaceful relations with Mexico, or to violate our position of strict neutrality and non-interference."

Yellow Fever at the New York Quarantine.—The New York papers state that there has been several cases of decided black vomit at the Quarantine Hospital, and that the yellow fever has manifested itself outside of the hospital grounds, among the inhabitants in the village. The report of the hospital for the last week shows that there had been six cases, three of whom died.

Highly Honorable.—The New Orleans Bulletin records a fact which is indeed most worthy of record—our which that paper received from a Mexican gentleman of great intelligence and liberality, that there does not exist in the whole of Mexico, at this time, a single unpaid debt contracted by any of the officers of our regular army. We doubt very much if the upright conduct has ever before marked the career of a victorious army in a campaign of over two years in an enemy's country.

Crops in Texas.—The Houston Advertiser, of the 17th ult., says:—News from the country represent the crops as being remarkably fine. Were it not for the extreme low price of cotton, the farmer would realize a truly rich reward for his labors the present year. Corn and potatoes are abundant. Persons desiring to immigrate to Texas will find this a very favorable time. The price of grain will probably be lower, than at any period since the settlement of the country."

Excelsior Soft Soap is readily made in the following manner: Take 20 pounds of grease, melt and strain into a barrel, sprinkle upon it 2 pound of powdered rosin; dissolve 18 pounds of potash and add this solution to the grease and rosin, gradually stirring all the while; when the grease and potash have united thoroughly (which will be in an hour or two) add gradually cold water enough to make 30 gallons of soap; stir all occasionally for a day or two; set it aside for use. House keepers will do well to preserve this recipe.

Recher says "No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife." A very wicked old bachelor of our acquaintance says to this, "Oh yes, suffering and severe trials purify and chasten the heart."

DUTY AND INTEREST INSEPARABLE.—We God of righteousness is the friend of happiness. Hence man's duty and his interest is inseparable. This has sometimes been doubted, sometimes explicitly denied. In remote antiquity there lived those who said "It is in vain to serve God; and what profit is it that we have kept his ordinances?"

To adopt this hypothesis, so fatal to the eternal interests of mankind, was not peculiar to those who lived in remote antiquity. Now, as formerly, there are profane men, who with respect to all the rewards of virtue, are utter skeptics. Both experience and observation are appealed to; and, as if this transitory life were the whole of man, it is triumphantly asserted, "That the proud are happy; that those who workness are set up, and those who tempt God are delivered."

Nor is it profane men only who have misconstrued, and who still misconstrue on this article, the ways of Providence. The Saint of Uz, the Psalmist of Israel, and even Solomon himself, than whom a wiser prince has not lived, were embarrassed at the seeming prosperity of the wicked.

A bewildering obscurity does indeed hang over this part of the Divine economy. To a short sighted and superficial observer, that balance in which the actions of men are weighed seems to be held with an unequal hand. To say the least, it is not always and at every stage of being, apparent that God regard the righteous more than the wicked; and because it is not always apparent, men of perverse minds presumptively infer that he does not.

The Divine care, say they, (if indeed there be any Divine care,) is extended alike to all. No partiality is discoverable in the distribution of His most public and important gifts. Air and water and sunshine are as free as they are abundant.—Does food steadily nourish, and sleep refresh the pious? So they do the impious. The flocks of the latter are as vigorous; their pastures are as green, and their husbandry as productive as one of the former. No flower withers as the sinner plucks it; the earth sinks not beneath their unhalloved tread, nor does the sun avert his beams from the heaven directed eye.

If God is in the heaven directed eye, who are hampered by the restraints of duty are overcome by them; and through crimes and blood they force their way to place and power. His saints cry to him day and night, but hears them not; they present their claim, but it is disregarded. Sags cover them, and they are fed with the bread of bitterness, a conclusive evidence that there is no God, or that virtue is of little estimation in his sight.

Thus argue the enemies of religion.—But let no young adventurer—as aspiring candidate for glory, be misguided by it. All that has been said, or all that can be said, in favor of a theory so humiliating to man, so derogatory to God, is mere sophistry; disguised indeed, but gross and palpable.

Because the reward of virtue is not in every instance simultaneous with the act, does it follow that virtue has no reward? What is the husband man for the fruits of his industry until the harvest? And yet who pretends that his car and labor are thrown away? No one—in the contrary, all say, as he goes forth weeping to scatter the precious seed, "Doubtless he will return rejoicing, bearing his sheaves with him. Can that be true where religion is concerned, that would be false with respect to things else?"

Let the rash theorist remember that he has seen but a very small part of man's existence and that part too, which is only ingrown and preparatory. Conclusions drawn from a part to the whole are always defective, and in this instance may prove a fatal fallacious. Be it remembered that the race must be finished ere the prize is won; that the victory must be achieved before it can be expected that the crown should be placed on the victor's brow.

Yellow Fever at the New York Quarantine.—The New York papers state that there has been several cases of decided black vomit at the Quarantine Hospital, and that the yellow fever has manifested itself outside of the hospital grounds, among the inhabitants in the village. The report of the hospital for the last week shows that there had been six cases, three of whom died.

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From the Cultivator.
VALUE OF THE POTATO.

Professor C. U. Shepard, in his address before the agricultural societies of Hampden and Hampshire counties Mass., made the following excellent remarks in regard to the potato:

"The potato is a vegetable which the rich man knows not how to forgo; and one which places the poor man above want. With a shelter from the weather, and one or two acres of ground to plant with this tuber, man may subsist at almost any distance from the miller, the baker, the butcher, and, I may almost add, the doctor. It suits all tastes, flourishes in nearly all climates, and it is eminently nutritious and healthful. Its cultivation demands but little labor, and when the earth has ripened the tubers, they are harvested without trouble, and cooked without expense. A few faggots in the summer will boil them, and in winter the necessary heat is supplied without expense. There is no waste of time in the processes of miling, sifting, kneading, baking, seasoning, jointing or carving. There is nothing deficient nor superfluous in a well boiled potato.—As soon as it is cooked, it opens by chinks, lets fall its pellicle upon the plate, and with a little salt, butter or milk, is ready for the unfastidious appetite of the hungry man. Start not back with surprise at the idea of subsisting upon the potato alone, ye who think it necessary to load your table with the dainty viands of the market, with fish, flesh or fowl, seasoned with oils and spices, and eaten perhaps with wines—start not back, I say, with frightened disgust, until you are able to display in your own pampered persons, a finer muscle, a more benevolent outline, and a healthier red than the potato fed peasantry of Ireland and Scotland once showed you, as you passed their doors! No; the chemical physiologist will tell you, that the well ripened potato, when properly cooked, contains every element that man requires for nutrition; and in the best proportions in which they are found in any plant whatever. There is the abundant supply of starch, for enabling him to maintain the process of breathing, and for generating the necessary warmth of body; and the salts which a healthy circulation demands.

HARDENING HIDES.—The following patented process for hardening hides, from Examiner Page's Report, will be found to be not a little interesting.—The hide is hardened and rendered transparent as horn.

In the first place they are submitted to the sweating operation or the liming, for removing the hair. They are then submitted to the action of powerful astringents, such as sulphuric acid, alum, or salts of tartar dissolved in water at a high temperature. During the operation of cleaning the hides of the oil, they are rubbed, or friction is applied in a convenient way, thereby the hide becomes thickened; and after this progress is finished they are rinsed in warm water and dried. After being dried they are submitted to the action of boiling linseed, or any other drying oil, and returned in the hot oil until a yellow scum appears on the surface of the hides, when they are withdrawn. If it is desired to impart color to the material, as staining it in imitation of tortoise shell, it is done while in the oil bath and when removed from the bath it is submitted to pressure in moulds for the formation of various articles, as knife handles, &c. For the articles, when it comes hot from the oil bath is very soft and pliable; but when allowed to cool, it becomes hard and susceptible of a high pressure.

Peach Trees.—Mr. Hoffman, a distinguished horticulturist of this country, was informed, during a recent visit to Lexington, Ky., by some of the horticulturists of that city, that they had found an effectual preventive of the peach worm. It consists of the simple application of horse stable manure, in progress of decomposition, to the roots of the tree, in the spring and fall seasons—the earth to be dug away to the depth of about three inches, and the manure to be about six inches above the surface. This has been tested by J. O. Harrison, M. F. Johnson, Esq., and others, sufficiently to remove all doubt of its efficacy.—Cin. Times.

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