

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. OCTOBER 4, 1848.

NO. 37.

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

NEW TERMS.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of 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 arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Any person procuring five responsible subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis.

NOTICE.
Messrs. G. L. & E. PENN having assigned to use their Estate for the benefit of their creditors, and the state of their affairs rendering it essential that speedy collections should be made of all debts due to them. All persons indebted, will please make immediate payment to Mr. Edmund Penn who will be found for the present at their old stand, and who has been appointed by the creditors to act as agent with me. Those who do not give attention to this notice, must not complain, if they are compelled to pay cost.

N. L. GRIFFIN.
Sept 19, 1848

Public Notice.
I hereby give, that application will be made to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation of Mount Taber 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 Dora's Mills on Hardbar Creek, to intersect the old Can bridge Road in Abbeville District, not far from Mattison's Ferry on Little River.
Aug 30th 1848. 3m 32

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this State at the next Session, to repeal the Sixth Section of an Act entitled an Act, to incorporate certain societies and companies, and to amend certain Charters heretofore granted, and 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

NOTICE.
MR. ROFF, who held conditionally an interest in the right of Edgefield District, to Hotchkiss's Reaction Mill Wheels, (Patent) has never complied with said condition, therefore he holds no interest, and has no right to sell or use 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.
COTHMAN & MOORE.
March 1, 1847. 6

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 24

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, Adminr.
Aug 7 1848. 3m 29

Notice.
THE Estate of Marshal R. Smith, deceased, being without administration, and therefore derelict, 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. F. D.
June 14 6m 21
Hamburg Journal will please copy.

FOR SALE.
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

SOMETHING ABOUT MANURE AND ITS APPLICATION.

BY JESSE RYDER.
Almost all the farmers of the country are obliged to depend on the resources of their own farms for the supply of animal and vegetable manures. Mineral manures are more generally purchasable, but as simulants, and absorbers, they can only operate in connection with the vegetable matter of the soil, (the humus or mould,) the principal supply of which, to cultivated land, is obtained from our cattle yards.

It seems to be self-evident, that the earth must receive something in return for the production, or, become barren. Either a portion of her produce must be left with her, or an equivalent returned, otherwise she becomes barren or unfruitful.

It behooves us, then to increase the fertility of the soil we cultivate, until it is capable of affording to plants all the nourishments they require of it, in order to develop them fully.

There is great encouragement in the thought that plants derive a part of their food and nourishment from the atmosphere. If it was all the derived from the earth, then it would require all the produce of the farm to be restored to it, in order to preserve its fertility. But experimental proofs are not wanting to show that a large part of the food of plants is derived from the atmosphere.

When once it is conceded that the soil of a farm can be made to grow rich by the use of manure made from a great deal less than its own produce, it must also be conceded that the same farm ought to be enriched faster, as the amount of its productions increase.

I do not believe that the manure which is applied to hoed crops in this country, re-produces itself to the farmer, as a general rule.

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ing air becomes condensed, attaches itself to objects in the form of dew, in the same manner that a tumbler or a pitcher containing cold water "sweats," as it is called in a hot day—the surface is cooled by the water, and this surface of the earth, after the formation of dew, loses heat enough to bring it to the freezing point, the dew becomes frozen and we have a frost. But if it be cloudy, the heat radiating from the earth will be received by the clouds, and by them the greater portion of it will be returned to the earth; thus the surface of the earth very nearly retains its temperature, which not only prevents a frost, but almost always prevent even the formation of dew.

Worms in Peach Trees.—Our friends are reminded that they should look to their peach trees and destroy the little worms before they have buried themselves too deep in the body of the tree: There are various modes of killing them, but we should never suffer them to enter so deep as to require a knife to dig them out, for the knife injures the tree more than the worms will.

While the young worm is in the egg, or before he has buried himself in the bark, strong ley, or boiling hot water poured upon the body of the tree will kill him; so will strong wood ash or lime, fresh slacked, placed about the body of the tree, and in either case the grass, if any about the roots, should be pulled away, so that the body may be fairly exposed. By close attention, the little worms may be discovered at this season of the year at the surface of the earth, and making tracks into the bark of the tree.

The apple tree borer may be discovered in a like situation, and may be treated in the same manner.—Boston Cult.

Flirting.—It is too frequently the practice of young ladies by way of teasing their lovers in fun, to neglect them while in company, and to laugh and flirt with other men. How many have parted from circumstances like this? Many who was attached to each other, who could, and in all probability would, have made each happy; and for the gratification of an idle and reprehensible whim, many a female has lost her position in the heart of him she really loved. Does she think a man, having once suffered from the fun, could even place dependence on her afterwards? Did even any woman find a man who loved her enough to be jealous, repose the same confidence in her which he had previous to her attempts to create doubts in him? Let women understand that if it be worth while to have men's affections, there is no fun on earth worth while to shake his entire faith in her.

HOW TO DROWN CONSCIENCE.

Of all means that can be used to put to sleep the voice of conscience, and destroy the moral sensibility of man, strong drink is the most effectual. In the history of crime we may trace its brutalizing influence to the deep draught. The effect is uniform. That which speaks within man to warn him against crime, is most effectually silenced by it. Men are better prepared for murder or crime, with a portion of alcohol in the stomach than without it. They are less able to resist the temptation to do good. It does not require the intoxicating draught—that is likely to stupefy the brain and unnerve the arm, but the moderate cup is the most appropriate. That best puts to sleep the still small voice while it rouses the animal energies. If a man wishes to commit a murder, or any other crime, and finds himself too good to do it, too much of a man, he cannot in the wide world search out so demoralizing an agent as alcohol. He may ransack the three kingdoms of nature in vain. He shall perpetrate the conceived crime sooner by the aid of a cup of alcoholic drink than anything else. He shall be a murderer more readily under its influence, than by any other aid.

Gaming.—Burgh, in his Dignity of Human Nature, sums up the evils of this practice in a single paragraph: "Gaming is an amusement wholly unworthy of rational being, having neither the pretence of exercising the body of exertion ingenuity, or of giving any natural pleasure, and owing its entertainment wholly to an unnatural and vitiated taste; the cause of infinite loss of time, of enormous destruction of money, irritating the mind, and rendering it incapable of any other pursuit."

Providence Recognised.—The intervention of Divine Providence in the illustrious career of the Father of his Country is thus alluded to by Mr. Winthrop:

and goose are converted in two hours and a half—an hour and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted veal and pork, salted beef, occupy five hours and a half—the longest of all articles of food.—American Journal Agriculture and Science.

The Pope, the true Reformer.—The Revolution in Europe was started in Rome, beyond all question. The Pope himself was the first Reformer, who gave an impetus to the ball, that has since rolled with so much violence from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and from the Danube to the Po. The Pope having been reproached for all this, has thus replied in a letter to a member of the French National Assembly, no doubt Lamartine.

The different governments have been long reproaching me as the cause of their disasters and embarrassments. I have replied that in granting concessions to my people I did but follow the advice which those powers gave to my predecessors: If I have counselled the people to obey their rulers, I have engaged rulers to do justice to their people. Nor is it my fault if the people have risen against sovereigns who rejected my counsels. As to Italy, not only have I never opposed the war for their independence, but I approve the war as a sovereign and as an Italian. But as priest and Pope, all Christians being my children, I must do my best to prevent their slaughtering each other."

Method of Welding Iron, Steel and Sheet Iron.—New French Discovery.—In an earthen vessel melt borax, and add to it 1-10th of sal-ammoniac. When these ingredients are properly fused and mixed, pour them out upon an iron plate and let them cool. There is thus obtained a glassy matter, to which is to be added an equal quantity of quick lime. The iron or steel which are to be soldered are first heated to redness; then this compound, first reduced to powder, is laid upon them—the composition melts and runs like sealing-wax; the pieces are then replaced in the fire; taking care to heat them at a temperature far below that usually employed in welding; they are then withdrawn and hammered, and the surface will be found to be thus perfectly united. The author asserts that this process which may be applied to welding sheet iron rules never fails.—Rec de la Polytech.

Hon. J. A. Woodward.—Our able and faithful Representative, passed a few days with us last week. On Wednesday he addressed a large number of constituents at the Court House, embracing in his remarks a comprehensive and truthful narrative of the doings at Washington during the late session. From all that he said we came to the conclusion, that with regard to the slavery question, we have nothing to hope from either party at the North, and that our only reliance is union among ourselves. Gen. Cass he says, will not veto the Wilmot Proviso, and he is also convinced that Gen. Taylor will not veto it. Under these circumstances, he plainly intimated that it would be preferable, and more favorable to unions amongst ourselves to have a Northern man against us rather than the Southern candidate.

A Good Hit.—We publish the following letter with pleasure. As we do not exchange with the Palo Alto we do not know whether our correspondent's letter has reached the columns of that martial sheet.—Constitutionalist.

SILVINGTON, S. C. Sep. 1, 1844.
"To the Editor of the Palo Alto:
"DEAR SIR: Your paper has been sent to me by yourself, or some one else. I sent gratuitously, I am obliged to thank you, or them for the kindness; but the same time must inform you that I do not want it.

"I am opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor as President of the U. States. I believe him when he says, that he is unqualified for the office. To this objection it has been said that he would select an able body of advisers, (Secretaries or Clerks of Departments, Whigs of course, I suppose.) Why, sir, if the old man is not to be Boss himself, why not select one of the aforesaid Clerks to administer the government at once, and not have a Major General in petticoats as the nominal Executive—like old England, who has a woman in the same capacity. I think all such HEADS may be safely dispensed with—especially in our Republic. Respectfully yours."

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION.

Wheat is the most nutritious of all substance except oil containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley are nearly as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large portion of water. The qualities of waste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Veal is the most nutritious, then owls then beef, last, pork. The most nutritious fruits are plums, grapes, apricots, peaches, gooseberries, and melons. Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time, an hour. As it also contains eight tenths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pigs' feet are digested nearly as rapidly. Apples, sweet and ripe, are next in order. Toasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable food, which occupies three hours and half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same article raw. Turkey

mate its debt. And higher nobles than the guardianship so signally manifested in more than one event of his life. "By the all-powerful dispensations of Providence," wrote Washington himself to his venerated parent after Braddock's defeat, "I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectations; for I had for bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, although death was levelling my companions on every side of me." Well did the eloquent pastor of a neighborhood parish, on his return, point out to the public that heroic youth, Col. Washington, whom (says he) I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to the country."

One Journey through the World.—When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a Presbyterian, who was universally reported to be a very liberal man and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of he made it an invariable rule to give good measure, over good, rather more than could be required by him. One of his friends, observing his frequently doing so, questioned him why he did it, told him he gave too much, and said it would not be to his own advantage. Now, my friends, mark the answer of the Presbyterian. "God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this, friends, but one journey through the world.

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Sweet Potatoes—Mode of Keeping.—One of your correspondents asks how they may be kept under a roof, in a cellar.—The principle is to give them ventilation from the bottom, without exposing them to extremes of temperature on the surface. Within any outhouse, dig a dry cellar, say seven feet square, and as deep as you wish. If you can put a wall on the sides, of a single brick and thickness, and a brick pavement at the bottom, it will be all the better on several accounts. The material point is this, insert an upright trunk into the centre of this cellar, formed by nailing together four boards, of a foot in width, each side being thickly perforated with auger holes, from bottom to top. Let your potatoes be carefully handled, to avoid bruising, either by foot or hand, or any other rough usage. Pile them up around this trunk, using a ladder to ascend and descend or to stand on. When your cellar is full, let them stay uncovered till they pass through the saccharine fermentation or sweat, as it is called. On the occurrence of the first cold weather, pour dry sand on the level surface of your potatoes; allowing it to percolate into the mass as far as it will, by mere pouring, until the sand has entirely hidden the potatoes from view. The mouth of the trunk must be above the potatoes, and kept open. The bottom end should be notched. Any fixture which will secure dryness, ventilation from the bottom at intervals of not exceeding three feet, through a mass, and protection from the changes of temperature on the surface, will secure the object.

My potato cellar is under my kitchen floor—holds 300 bushels—is ventilated by means of a double partition, of narrow boards or laths, through the length of it, nailed to three inch scantling; leaving a space of half an inch between each board or lath. Thus, in the centre of a mass of potatoes six feet wide, is a column of air of three inches in thickness. I have had the cellar filled, for six years, successively. I generally find potatoes of the

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