MESSRS. COLTER & SCOOTER, Editors.

"Let idle Ambition her baubles pursue,
While Wisdom looks down with disdain,
The home of the farmer has charins ever new, Where health, peace and competence reign

" CAMBRIDGE."

WELCOME again, old fellow, "to the columns." You shall have a showing whenever you ask it. Your piece, by some inadvertence, was not received before our last number was out, although it appears to have been mailed in time to have reached us a week ago at least. "Scooter" is absent. He'll talk to you when he gets back. Doubtless, he'll adopt the pastoral style in reply. Between you, we shall expect a series of Bucolies. Sharpen your tool and "at it."

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

" Work for August?" some one exclaims, "Why, we have just laid by, and mean to rest for this hot month at least!"

Such is not the language of the real farmer, who rises early and works late, who cultivates his crop at the last as energetically

.Rest is certainly not only a very pleasant Thing is at absolutely essential to health and strength. The rest of sleep and the rest of cultivation of Clover has been heretofore the salioath are great institutions; so too is neglected from an impression that the heat ithe rest of our Southern laving-by season.

"White people, niggers and horses all recouire these rests and assuredly improve there upon. But when we say "the rest of our laying-by season," we do not mean an cate it. absolute cessation from work. No! no! no! no! This would never do. There are various jobs of various kinds that require the attention of every farmer even in the sultry and lazy month of August. Mix them up with at a time if you like!) but at all hazards do the work of the month, for it cannot be as well'done at any other time.

For specific instructions in this regard, we refer the reader to "Work for August" as given by that ever-accurate and well-posted iogrnal of agriculture, and gardening &c., the "Southern Cultivator." See the article in our present issue.

THE OREGON PEX.

WE had almost concluded that this Pea was a pure and unalleviated humbug. Guided by the opinion of several gentlemen who had made trial of it, and decided it to be worthless, we too had well nigh raised our voice against it as one of the cheats and ded the oats. impositions of the day. Perhaps we would have been quite wrong in doing so, and we now rather congratulate ourselves upon "thinking three times in the matter before we spoke once."

In the last number of the Southern Cultivator is an article from the pen of Col. SUMMER of South Carolina, entitled " A PLEA FOR A HUMBUG." In this article the writer gives the result of ten years experience with the Oregon Pea and pronounces most emphatically in its favor. As several of our fellow-citizens are experimenting with this pea the present year, we offer the views the Clover appeared to be entirely destroyed. of Col. S. for their encouragement. They The fourth year wheat and when it was cut, may be found in another column.

In addition to what Col. Summer writes. we beg to offer an observation or two of our own. We have latterly seen quite a luxuriant volunteer crop of the Oregon pea. At first sight we supposed the seed to have been sown broad-cast and plowed in a la mode. But upon enquiry, we were told that the of April after the cotton was planted, a great growth was from seed left on the ground by deal of Clover on the ground. last year's crop. The patch (quite a small one) was prepared last spring twelve months, and the peas carefully sowed in drills. They which are recorded in the first volume of the came up, grew off finely and were bearing abundantly. The owner of the place however took up a prejudice against them (either because the vine was too woody or the fruit too diminutive or the gathering and shelling of the pods too tedious,) and without waiting for the crop to mature thoroughly, he had the vines pulled up and thrown to his cows, not stopping to save a pint of seed. But by, this time, a considerable part of the pods had ripened, cracked open and dropped their contents on the ground. Last Spring, the same be qualified to aid and advance the leading after a slight coat of guano was sowed down analysis of the cotton plant fully establishes in Barley. This crop also grew finely and turned out well. It was cut in the latter part of May or the first of June. Some week or two thereafter, the Oregon peas, which seem to have lain quite secure all the Winter and Spring (having withstood freezing soaking, hogs and every other adverse influence) commenced peeping out of the earth; and in a very little while there was a general now to the experiment before alluded to. stand of them. They are now growing well and promise pretty much the same crop as last year.

We draw the deduction from this instance. that the Oregon is an admirable pea to sow in the Fall or Winter with small grain. It grain is cut. Immediately upon that event preparation of the soil, &c., &c., was \$72 however, it springs up in all its strength and for the six acres. It was seeded in barley pushes on rapidly to its full growth. When nearly as luxuriant as it is likely to become, would seem to be the true policy to turn the an expenditure of seventy-two dollars, which shucks, oats, hay and other "roughness" crop under with the largest kind of plow. (You can easily leave a few acres in some corner for seed.) By this process, effectual is attained, besides the rich addition of vege- Science, and not less, of Red Clover. table matter in the autumn. Some though superb purpose. From the 1st of August unable to say.

(or thereabouts) until frost, you would thus have a delightful pasture for your milk cows, and that too exactly at the right time, the interval between the exhaustion of the summer woods grass and the opening of the corn

We ask, in conclusion is not this capability of the Oregon pea a redeeming one? And may it not in this manner become a real advantage to our farming interests?

CLOVER.

WE cull below, from an address of Col. ISAAC CROOM of Alabama, on the " Grasses and Clovers of the South." some interesting items connected with clover experiments in our own State. The most striking of these is the trial given it by the late lamented THOMAS J. SUMMER, of Pomaria, Newberry District. How any farmer can read the account of his complete success and not be fired with the desire of following in the track of his experiment, we cannot well understand. There are red lands in our District which must be admirably adapted to the production of clover, about Cambridge and Liberty Hill for instance, and we should think our farmers in those neighborhoods ought at least to test this matter. By the bye, what has become of the demonstration of our friend, Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON, in this line? The last we heard was that he had succeeded as well as could have been expected. Shall we not have the pleasure of hearing from him on the subject? Does the thing hold out well ? &c., &c.

But we give the extracts from Col. CROOM:

Next, we come to the proof positive. In a letter written by John E. Calhoun, the Editor of the American Farmer, and dated Pendleton, S. C., July, 1829, he says, the of our sun was too intense and our soil too arid for its production. But the result of my little experience has, I think, clearly proved that it will not only flourish well, but that it is difficult, if not impossible to eradi-

He goes on to say, that as early as Febuary, 1816, he sowed two acres in Clover. It was suffered the first year to remain unmolested and drop its seed. The following spring, the entire surface was covered with the most luxuriant crop of Clover he ever as many intervals of rest as you can (days saw. At the proper time it was mowed, and all who saw it was astonished at its product. The Timothy sown with it was remarkably

The high price of cotton at that period caused the neglect of the Clover, and the a two horse plow for potatoes, preparatory cotton, yielding each year not less than 1000 lbs. of green seed cotton per acre. The ninth year thoroughly plowed and manured far a premium crop of corn, and yielded some sixty bushels to the acre and would probably have made one fourth more, but for a severe drouth. The following year made forms. Towards the latter part of the month a fine crop of rye. The next year rested- begin your preparations for picking, and as astonishment, a fine crop of Clover succee-

Mr. Calhoun very justly remaks in the conclusion of his letter, "that he must be sceptical, indeed, who does not believe, in the face of such proof, that Red Clover can weigh the picking of each hand, it can be be successfully cultivated, at least, in the upper districts of South Carolina."

Another experiment equally convincing was made by Col. B: H. Saxon, in the Abbeville District of South Carolina, the details of which are given by Thomas Parker, in a letter to the same Editor and dated in April,

Col. Saxon sowed Clover in his plantation garden in 1823-first year permitted to remain and drop its seed-second year a luxuriant crop of Clover—third year in corn; the Clover was thick on that part of the ground on which it was growing two years before. The fifth year it was allowed to remain and grow with such luxuriance, as to attract general attention. - It was not cut. but was allowed to go to seed and the seed gathered. The sixth and seventh years in corn. The eighth year in corn-the ninth in cotton; and there is, he says, in the month

In the same letter, Mr. Parker refers to several successful attempts to cultivate Clover near the seaboard of South Carolina,

Southern Agriculturist. The late Thomas J. Summer, whose early death Science and Southern Agriculture have so much cause to mourn, also made an experiment with Red Clover in the highest degree conclusive and satisfactory. Prompted as well by an intutive sagacity as by a benignant heart, young Summer, turning away from the allurements of a selfish and vulgar ambition, sought in Europe under the most eminent masters, such as Liebig, Barzeluis and others, the means of accomplishing himself in Agricultural Science, that he might spot was again prepared by plowing, and, interest of his State and nation. His able his scientific attainments, while his experiment with Red Clover no less evinces a capacity and an aptitude for uniting Scientific with practical Agriculture, which, had his life been spared, would have made him an ornament and a blessing to his country. Asking pardon for the digression into which our feelings have seduced us, to pay a feeble tribute to one whose affections and talents were devoted to our great cause, return we

Mr. Summer's experiment was made on the clay land of Pomaria, in Newberry District. By the aid of Gypsum and cotton seed composted in the mule stables, bountifully applied, he cut from six acres of land in a single season, sixty-two thousand pounds of Clover and Crab Grass Hay, for which the South Carolina Institute awarded him seems not to care about sprouting before the the Society's medal. The cost of fertilizers, and clover, and the portion of the barley left to mature yielded seventy-two and a a Feed Cutter, suitable for cutting hay, and before the pods have begun to harden, it the most productive on the premises. For latter implement, the corn stalk fodder,

might prefer using the crop entirely as a experiments have been followed up, or whether Clover is at the present time grown will be found to give increased relish and birds until late in the spring. pasture, instead of turning it under; and to any extent, in the red land belt of this improved health to animals. The "mercieven this use of it would doubtless answer a State or in any other portion of it, we are ful man is merciful to his beast," and humanisuspecting that the stock had trampled in seed

FOR THE ADVERTISER. 'CAMBRIDGE" TO "SCOOTER." A Rouse thee, Pegasus, and prune thy wing; We wish to ride—and mayhap yet may sing-And tho' we never knew thee Peas to bear Upon thy tack, we wish thee now in air To take a load, as off'ring to the gods, Who may make Jove's ambrosia of the pods!

As late we saw the glit'ring, temper'd blade Of "Scooter," ready for the contest laid Close by the pen-deep dyed in blackest ink-That makes beginners' anxious hearts to sink ; It struck us then, and will last to the close-"Far better deal in poetry than prose." In this late day of Maine-iacal laws, The license of the rhymer 'scaped their claws; So he who writes-if blessed with good digestion-May have his flow of spirits without question.

Oh! " Scooten" ferox! why, pray, wish to kill With caustic ink-drops one who meant no ill, But (all forgetful of the good old saw, 'Mind well your P(ea)'s and Q's, who seek

flaw," Nor deeming that the spot was rendered sore By oft repeated harrowings long before,) Enquired of Peas! We fear some now will choose To say instead of P's we fell 'mid Q's.

Still live we, "Scooter," hoping oft to see You raise a crop, and columns write on Pea, "As food for Stock," or warriors skilled in battle ; Or made in soup-with various tittle-tattle On things that to a scooter should belong, That may outlast (perhaps) Anaereon's song.

Much do we fear that all the grand parade 'Bout "living witness" was too hasty made; For Sol's fierce rays so parcheth up the ground, That but the skeleton will soon be found; Unless the grass may shade, instead of peas, The "living witness" will be ill at ease.

On these red hills where wheat so doth abound. By long experiments it has been found, That corn and peas injurious never prove When mixed in planting-if one peas doth love ! Nor are our " ranges" sparse enough to make Us risk our hogs in pea-fields-sad mistake! But fed, when ripen'd, with o'erflowing measure, They prove with corn, a perfect country treasure.

Long may thy furrows open up the soil, And fruit bring forth to cheer the sons of toil; But ne'er grasp " saddle-bags" for pity's sake, For fear some vial by accident you break: Nor let folks think that ever in your breast The "milk of human kindness" curdled at a jest We know thee generous, and believe thee true, And thus oh! " Scooter!" bid thee now adjou-CAMBRIDGE

WORK FOR AUGUST.

August was originally called by the Ronans, Sextilis or the sixth month; which was afterwards, by the Senate, changed to Augustus, in honor of the Emperor. It corresponds to the Jewish Elul, (Neh. vi. 15,) land the next year was deeply plowed with their twelfth civil, and sixth sacred month. By the Saxons it was called the Barnto a cotton crop. The fifth, sixth and seventh monath, or Barn-month, in allusion to the vears, this piece of land was cultivated in putting in of their harvests, and also Thriddalitha, or the Third-mild-month.

THE PLANTATION. Cotton .- Where this crop is backward, keep your plows, cultivators and sweeps going briskly, to destroy the weeds, encourage a late growth, and prevent the falling of the cotton hauled in wagons from distant fields to the gin-house, and do not require your negroes to waste their time and strength in carrying heavy baskets. If you wish to done by the overseer before it is put into the wagons, or each "hand" can mark his baskets and have it weighed at noon and night, at the gin-house.

Corn.-All early planted Corn is already laid by, in most sections; but very late fields may yet receive another careful working, and be finished with the surface open, mellow and free from weeds.

Curing up Corn Stalks for Fodder .- In our last number, (page 220,) we furnished some objections to the very common practice of pulling fodder, and advised the substitution of drilled corn, which we have long found to be an excellent and economical article both for "soiling," (or feeding green,) and winter hay. It is so hard to break up old habits, however, that we scarcely expect many of our readers to test this matter fairly; and lest, with all their fodder pulling, many may fall short of "roughness" before next season, we will offer another hint for their consideration. It is, to cut up their corn stalks at the ground, as soon as the ears begin to glaze or get hard; set up in shocks every 20 or 30 hills thus cut, and when the whole is perfectly dry, haul under cover, or carefully stack up; strip off the ears at your leisure, and save all the stalks, blades and and shucks for the winter feeding of stock. This hint is especially intended for small planters-those who aim only to raise sufficient corn for their own use, and who desire to make the most of it, and to save all that is worth saving. Our objections against fodder pulling, (as before stated) are that it is a slow and laborious process, and that the yield and weight of the grain is lessened, by prematurely depriving the plant of its leaves. If fodder is pulled before the grain becomes glazed, you certainly injure the latter, and if you do not pull until the ears are fully ripe, the fodder is nearly worthless. The "golden mean" is to cut up your corn as directed, just when the grain is passing from the milky or doughy state to the hard kernel. At this period of its growth, the plant has elaborated sufficient sap to mature the grain perfectly after it is cut, and the surplus starch, gum and saccharine matter which it contains will be preserved in the stalk and leaves, instead of being changed to hard and worthless woody fibre, as when the plant is allowed to become perfectly dead ripe. Another advantage in thus cutting up corn is, that as soon as it is hauled off, the ground is ready for the plow, and after it has received a good manuring, you can proceed immediately, with the sowing of your Winter Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, &c. Let those who have scanty crops try it, even on small

scale, and report results. Feeding Corn Stalk Fodder .- In order to use corn with proper economy, every farmer and planter should have Scott's "Little Giant," or a similar mill for grinding both corn and cob. To this should also be added half bushels. These six acres continue to be sheaf oats, corn stalks, &c., &c. With this

possible care of all dumb brutes dependent

Turnips.—Ruta Baga, Red Top, Early Flat Dutch, Yellow Aberdeen, Norfolk, Globe and other Turnips should be sown from the 1st to the 25th of this month. The ground should be plowed very deep, and pulverized as fine as possible. A deep, rather light and fertile sandy loam is best for this crop, and such soil ought to be plowed at least 8 or 10 inches, and thoroughly harrowed. Sow in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, plants standing in the drill from 6 to 10 inches. Stable manure (10 or 15 loads to the acre) woods mould, ashes and broken bones, equal parts (6 or 8 loads to the acre) or 300 pounds of guano, scattered broadcast and plowed in, will give you a good crop. Should you wish to manure in the drill, open a wide and deep furrow with a long shovel plow, scatter your manure thickly along this drill, throw a flat, broad bed on the manure with a turning-plow, and after raking the surface smooth and even, drill in the seed as above directed. From one to one and a half pounds of seed, mixed with sand and carefully sown will be sufficient for an acre. Soak your seed 24 hours in lamp oil, then drain off the oil and dry the seed with ashes or plaster, and mix with moist sand for the convenience of separating the seeds in sowing. If you have plenty o leached ashes, you may top dress the ground with 10 or 15 bushels per acre, after sowing. It will be well, also, to dust the plants when they first come up, with a mixture of ashes, soot, plaster and salt, (a bushel to the acre) several mornings in succession, to preven the attacks of the fly. Continue this until they get into the rough leaf, when they may be considered out of danger. When the plants are well up, clear out all grass and weeds with the hoe, and thin them to a stand of from 6 to 10 inches apart, according to the size of the variety. After thinning, work them out from time to time, until the tops shade the ground, when you may lay them

Sweet Potatoes .- Keep the earth fresh and oose around the plants, and the rows entirely free from weeds until the vines take complete possession of the patch. Lose no time, now, in cutting and setting out vines for the production of next year's seed.

Hay and Fodder.-Cut and carefull save drilled Corn fodder (as directed in July number, page 220;) also make all the Hay you possibly can from Crab (or Crop) Grass, Crowfoot, Pea Vines, tops of Ground Peas,

Oregon Pea, Millet, &c., &c. Ditching, Hauling Muck, Woodland Pas tures, Strawberry Beds, &c .- The dry weather of this month will be found favorable to the ditching and draining of low, wet lands, clearing up of swamps cutting underbrush, digging and embanking fish-ponds, preparing Strawberry patches, clearing the undergrowth of forests for woods pastures, haul of muck to the compost heap, destruction, by compost fermenting or burning of noxious weeds, &c., &c.

THE GARDEN

All plants of the Cauliflowers, Brocoli or Cabbage family, may now be set out for fall and winter use. Continue to transplant Celery. Full crops of the different kinds of Turning should be sown during the month, as directed above. Sow seeds of Beets Salsify, Carrots, &c., for winter use-shading the ground by a slight "brush arbor." then, sown in oats in February, and, to his soon as the bolls begin to open freely, set from the hot sun. Radishes, Spanach, Letthe hands at work gathering. Have all seed tuce, &c., may still be sown, and Snap beans planted for pickles. Plant, also, Melons and Cucumbers for mangoes and pickles. Keep down all weeds-use the hoe, and water freely. Plant a second or fall crop of Irish Potatoes and Peas, mulching both heavily with leaves. The Purple Egg Plant, Tomato and Lima Bean may be planted for a late crop, and will come yet, with "favorable seasons." Keep your Strawberry Beds clean, open and mellow now, if you desire to increase your plants, and encourage the growth of runners by an occasional showering with soap suds. If you do not want runners, cut them off and turn them under, to give back their substance to the bearing plants. Give these occasionally a light top dressing of leached ashes just before a shower, or water them with a very weak solution

of notash. THE ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Peach. Nectarine and Apricot trees may be shortened in" or cut back one-half of this years growth, where the frost has destroyed the fruit; but where the trees have borne or are heavily laden, this operation may be deferred until October, Budding of all stone-fruits may still be continued, by those who adhere to this back-breaking and headaching practice. Insert the bud on the north side of the stock, early in the morning, or just before night-fall, ceasing operations

in the heat of the day. THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Collect seeds of all Annuals, and preserve them carefully. Bub Oranges and Lemons. Propagate Aloes and the Cacti (or Cactus) by slips. Sow Bulbous rooted flower seeds to obtain new varieties. Stake your Dahlias and thin out the flowers, if too profuse. Clip Box edings in moist weather. Cut and roll grass plats and lawns. Clean up walks, put on fresh gravel, and roll smoothly. Water your potted Annuals and other plants daily, in hot weather. Sow Tulip and other seed. Gather all valuable seed as soon as ripe, and save for future use. Use water and weak liquid manure frequently, as heretofore directed.

A PLEA FOR A HUMBUG.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR-The Oregon Pea has attracted so much quill work of late that a man would be regarded as insane by some, who would endorse it now, as one of the greatest improvers of the soil that we could plant in the South. We are half inclined to brave the odium and say, it is the very best pea for the corn planter we have ever seen. We could not endorse the humbug at \$80 per bushel—and, with "Broomsedge," put our foot on that. We "Broomsedge," put our foot on that the set of the set of the above description. We assure the affilted, that a bottle or two of the set of the set of the above description. We assure the affilted, that a bottle or two of the set of the set of the above description. We assure the affilted, that a bottle or two of the set of the s have had it growing for ten years, and paid no other regard to it than in having a few quarts annually gathered for our seed box. We never planted it after the first time, and when it became a priceless humbug we sav-ed a peck of seed. With these, we planted an acre or two of poor, dry hill-side in our peach orchard. They grew, flourished and fell to the ground under the weight of pods they bore. We gathered a barrel of seed amongst our calves, Suffolks and poultry, which ran on them, and in the winter plowed down the vines as a salvo to the land preparatory to putting it in corn. The prize Devon heifer, " Alice," which attracted so much atwas more than reimbursed by the crop of may be finely cut up, and when mixed with tention at your Pair, for her symmetry and barley, there was besides secured a crop of a proper portion of corn and cob meal, condition, was taken off that Oregon Pea patch to the cars which bore her to Augusta. hay worth \$155 per acre and a permanent slightly moistened, (with an occasional sprin- patch to the cars which bare her to Augusta. fertility of the previously improved land. A kle of salt and ashes,) you have an excellent Her condition was the effect of the Oregon shading of your land during the hot-months striking exemplification of the value of and cheap provender for all kinds of farm Peas alone. My Suffolks almost suffocated stock. Roots, such as Turnips, Sweet Po- with fat, from gleaming the ripe peas. And Whether these successful and satisfactory tataes, &c., when plenty, may be added to my guinea fowls, continued laying and hatch-

I planted the piece of ground in corn, not ty as well as self-interest dictates the best enough for a stand. The corn was plawed

once and the stand of peas is now thicker than I could desire-twelve and fifteen inches high. The corn, although it has been neglected in order to give the peas a fair shake is now of fine size and color, and the peach trees have made a vigorous growth. The land has evidently been improved by the subversion and shading of the pea vines. I think, for stock and manuring, it is very valnable, and hence this plea which simple

My Rescue Grass, and also that of several of my friends, has come up to all that Mr. Iverson claims for it. I gave it a fair trial, and would not be without it for any amount. I cannot bear to see men humbug themselves, as so many have done, who have purchased Rescue Grass seed, and left it to take care of itself. Such men are not lights to read by. They are blind to common sense, and deserve failure-because it is the crop they A. G SUMMER. expect to reap. Ravencroft, S. C., June 1855

justice to the much abused demands at my

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Augusta, Feb 21.

Hardware and Cutlery To ALL our old friends, we would say, we are thankful for past favors, and to all others who may wish Goods in our line;—call and see us also, or send your orders. We will make every effort and it is notorious of the Goods we keep) to give general satisfaction." Our prices SHALL be n accordance with the times; always assuring our customers to sell them at the LOWEST MAR-

We have now in Store a fine Stock and are receiving weekly. Amongst which may be found, 50 Tons Band and Hoop IRON,

250 " Sweed 150 " English 200 Smith BELLOWS, all qualities, 500 Kegs " Peru" NAILS, 50 Tons CASTINGS,

100 Dozen Door LOCKS, Till, Chest, Draw and Trunk Locks. AXES, Collins, Levette's and other

makes,
10 "Superior BROAD AXES,
500 "HOES, all qualities.
To enumerate is too tedious. We have the Goods

want to sell them.

We keep all things necessary for Mills of every
style, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Vices,

Anvils, Smith Tongs, Circular, Hand, and all other kind of Saws, Screw and Bales, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Screws,

Bolts, Spirit Levels, Guages, Candlesticks, Plancs, Horse Shocs and Nails, Brushes, Coffee Mills, Halter, Trace, Stretch, Log, Breast, Continued and Fifth Chains, Rope, Files of all kinds, a beautiful Lot of Guns, of all qualities, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Curry Combes, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Dram Flasks, Sand and Waffle Irons, Braces

and Bitts, Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Mortars, Kettles, Stew Pans, &c., &c. ROBINSON & JACKSON. Hamburg, Dec 4

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Patent Metalic Burial Cases THESE valuable air-tight and indestructible Cases, for protecting and preserving the Dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for tsansportation, or for any other desirable purpose, are offered for sale in this Village, cheap for Cash, by
J. M. WITT.

P. S .- I have on hand an assortment of all sizes

GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK & SARSAPARILLA

Is now put in the largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the BEST SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article.

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TISM, and a vast variety of other diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine. READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE.

and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE.

TALLAPOSSA CO., Ala., Jan. 2, 1852.

Dear Sin:—I send you this to certify to you that your Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has performed one of the most wonderful cures on me that has ever been effected on man. I have been affilicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet; in 1843 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1849 I had one leg amputated above the knee. In about nine months after my other leg broke out in large eating and running sores from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offen sive matter. My groin also broke out in large bles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left hand broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow. The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I nover rested day or night.

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle wrappers: I read it, and found record of some wonderful cures performed by your "Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores all became easy, and I could sleep all night, at thing I had not done for two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores got well as if by exchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your "Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and I consider myself well.

I entreat all of the afflicted to try this medicine, for I believe it will cure any known disease in the world. Lay aside all prejudice and just try it, and proclaim its great worth to sufficring mankind and entreat them to take it, for it will cure them. My case is well known to a large portion of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and if anyshould doubt the above cure, I invite them to call on me, and I will show them the sears. I can be found in Tallapoosa Co., Ala., one mile from Stoc's Ferry.

EEN The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is

at once regulate those dimensions and teneral congrices of the congrices of the congrices.

Polity in quart bottles.—Price \$1 per bottle.

Bold Wholsesale and Retail by \$COVIL & MEAD, 111 Chartres Street, N. O., General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold also by G. L. PENN, Edgendeld C. H.; W. B. GRIFFIN, Longmires; WARDLAW & LYON, Abbeville C. II.; T. C. RISLEY, Laurensville: J. F. PRATT & Co., Newberry; HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga., and HAVILAND, HARRALL & CO., Charleston.

Notice! F any one should desire to have their papers A copied in a neat and legible hand, a person may be found to do it for them, by application at this

State of South Carolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY. Mary Morgan and others, Bill for Partit'n. Sam. P. Getzen and others.

T appearing to my satisfaction that the Defen-dants Osborne Jennings and his wife Nancy reside beyond the limits of this State, on motion of Mr. Moragne, Complainant's Solicitor, It is ordered that the said Defendants do plead, answer or demur that the said Detendants do plead, answer or demute to the allegations of the Bill above designated within three months from the publication of this order, or judgment pro confessa will be entered against them.

A. SIMKINS, C. E. E. D. Comm're Office, June 12,

JACOB'S CORDIAL

BOWEL DISEASES, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Admirably adapted to many diseases of Females, most especially painful menstruation

The virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require encomiums. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarriga.
2d. It cures the worst folds of Dysentery.
3d. It Cures California or Mexican Diarriga. IT RELIEVES THE SEVEREST COLIC.

IT RELIEVES THE SEVEREST COLIC.

IT CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

IT CURES CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT CURES PAINVIL MENSTRUATION.

IT RELIEVES PAIN IN BACK AND LOINS.

IT COUNTERACTS NERVOUSSURS AND DESPONDENCY.

IT RESTORES IRREGULARITIES.

IT DISPLIS GLOOMY AND HYSTERICAL FEELINGS.

IT'S AN ADMIRABLE TONIC.

A FEW SHORT EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

LETTERS, &c. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my fudgment, a valuable remedy."—Hon. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court, Georgia.

remedy."—Hon. Hiram Warner, Judge of Supreme Court, Georgia.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a smileient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."—WM. H. UNDERWOOD, Former-ly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me."—A. A. GAULDING, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it sands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."—Mills G. Donsins, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cardial was there are preparation.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial, must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mans of testimony in its favor coming in from all quatrers, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other patent preparations—A. Fleming, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever used."—Georgia Jeffersonian. For sale by G. L. PENN, Edgefield C. H., E. H. Addy, Perry's X Roads, Wellingham & Means, Beech Branch; JAS. P. RICHARDSON, Richardson ville; E. Watson, Ridge P. O.; John M. Clark, Cold Springs; T. H. Marshall & Son, Graniteville Important to the Citizens of Edgefield!

DR. DENNIS' GEORGIA SARSAPARILLA! A PURE & UNADULTERATED ARTICLE, FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

AND RO PURIET RHE BLOOD. THIS SARSAPARILLA is made of the Sarsa-parilla which grows in the Southern States and nothing else. It has the natural Sarsaparilla taste. Its effect upon the system in all cases in which Sar-saparilla is indicated is wonderful. It is a great safeguard against diseases arising from a torpid state of the Liver, or impure state of the Blood.

Generally, it acts upon the Bowels as a mild purgative or laxative. It not only mildly moves the Bowels, but gives tone to the system by restoring a healthy action in the Liver, and by freeing the blood from its impurities.

For children it is a great preventive of worms and supercedes the necessity of giving them so much worm medicine; at the same time it improves

their general health. A better and more useful medicine cannot be introduced into Edgefield District, either for professional or family use, than the Georgia Sarsapar lla.

This Sarsaparilla is not to be sold on commis-

Price, per bottle, \$1-Six bottles \$5. For sale hy Druggists generally.

Those ordering this article from Druggists or

Commission Merchants, should express in their orders, Dennis' Georgia Sarsaparilla. May 30, 1855.

English Hosiery. WILLIAM SHEAR, Augusta, Ga., has just received from New York, a splendid assort-

ment of Hosiery, comprising. Ladies' Plain White and Black English Hose, very elastic, of the best shape and make: Ladies' Plain White and Bl'k English Lisle Thread

Hose of the best make, and some at very low prices; Ladies' Open Work White and Unbleached English

Cotton Pose; Ladies' White and Black English Silk Hose; Misses' and Children's White and Fancy Cotton do.

a complete assortment; Youth's and Children's F'cy, White and Unbleach ed Cotton Socks, a very large supply; Gentlemen's Fancy and Unbleached Cotton Half Hose, of the best make and very elastic;

Alexander's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid and Silk Gloves; a beautiful assortment; Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youth's and Children's Lisle Thread Gloves; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fawn and Kid Gauntlet

Gloves, a large supply; Ladies' and Misses' Long and Half Hand Black Lace Mitts, with and without Half Fingers, a Ladies' Merino and Silk Gauze Vests, a superior

The Hosiery is the same style which has heretofore given such general satisfaction, is remarkably elastic, and of the best shape and make. The publie are respectfully invited to call and examine the

assortment. = . Augusta April 10.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUN-▲ DRED and SEVENTY-FIVE acres of Land. It is all in woods, and the best timbered of any Lands in this section of country. Said Tract adjoins lands of Col. W. L. Coleman, Daniel Posey, Malichi Cogburn, the Estate of Lewis Derrick, and the tract on which the Subscriber resides. If not previously sold at private sale, it will be disposed of on the first Monday in October next, on a credit until the first January next.

I will also sell, if the purchaser of the above desires to buy, the highly valuable plantation on which I live, containing FOUR HUNDRED ACRES. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more of these truly excellent Tracts of Land. If treated for privately, a good bargain can

For further information call on the Subscri-DERICK HOLSONBAKE.

Particular Notice.

To the Stockholders of the Edgefield Odd-Fellows' and Masonic Building Associa-

pay to Jas. B. Sullivan, Treasurer, or A. Ramsey, Agent, the Third instalment of 10 per cent. on your Stock. And those who have given their Notes for the First and Second Instalments, are earnestly requested to take them up, as we need money to have the work advanced. Please respond early. A. G. TEAGUE, Pres't.

To the Ladies. MRS. E. T. HAMILTON, takes this method of informing the Ladies of Edgefield Village and vicinity, that she has con

Millinery and Dress-Making Business, at the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. Brown.

A Certain Remedy! AM appointed Sole Agent for Jacob's Celebra ted Dysentery and Diarrhoa Cordial. This Medicine has a reputation unsurpassed. S. E. BOWERS, Agent

Administrator's Notice. A LL Persons having demands against the Estate of Wm. H. Adams, dec'd., are hereby notified to present the same, properly attested, for payment and those who are indebted to the Estate, are re quested to make payment to E. PENN, Adm'or.

Administrator's Notice.

the distributees are anxious to have the matter set-tied. SIMPSON MATTHEWS, Adm'r. THOS. G. BACON, C. B., Z. D. SIMPSON MATTHEWS, Adm'r.

· IMPORTERS OF FRENCH, BRITISH & GERMAN

209 & 211 KING, CORNER MATKET ST. CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEP constantly on hand, and offer to their friends and the public generally, the largest Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

In the Southern States. Their Stock is constantly supplied with a full assortment of IRIGH DIRIESS GOODS. Of all the newest varieties of Style and Fabric.

In Silks, Tissues, Bareges, Grenadines, Muslims, Bombazines, Alpacas, and Mourilly Goods of all kinds, Embroideries and Lace Goods, of every variety. Evening Dress Goods of every description. Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linea Drills and

Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.

FOR FAMILY USE. Rose, Whitney, and Bath BLANKETS, Red and White Flannels, English and American Cotton Flannels, French, English and American Prints and Com-Linens, of Richardson's celebrated make for

Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Cases, Table Damasks, Doylies, Napkins, Towellings, B. E. and Huckaback Diapers, Fruit Cloths, Glass Cloths, Apron. CARPETINGS. Ingrain, three Ply, Brussels, Tapestry and Velvet, British and American Floor Oil Cloths,

Wilton Velvet and Axminster Rugs, White and Colored Mattings, of all widths, Stair Rods and Stair Carpetings, of all kinds; GURTAIN MATERIALS.

Of every variety in SILK, SATIN and WORSTED Curtain Cambrics and Muslins, Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Gimps, Holders, Loops, assels, Drapery Cords, Bell Ropes, &c. PLANTATION GOODS. Blankets, Plains, Kerseys, Caps, &c. Cotton Osnaburgs, of all the best Southern makes

GOODS which can be demanded, are of OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION, and are offered at the Lowest Market Prices for Cash, o City acceptance.
The ONE PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adred to. All Goods are warranted, and all orders

All the above, with every other line of DRY

filled with promptness and the most careful atten-tion. BROWNING & LEMAN. Charleston, Jan. 25, 1y 3.

SIBLEY & SON. GROCERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS, HAMBURG, S. C.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their old oustomers and the Planters generally that they are still to be found at their Old Stand, and are paying the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Cotton and other Produce; and have in Store, and are duily receiving a MOST COMPLETE assort-GROCERIES. AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND 20,000 Yds. Gunny and Dundee BAGGING,

200 Coils Hemp and Russian ROPE,
200 Bags COFFEE, Rio and Java,
200 Bbls. Superior and Refined SUGARS,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. O. do.
100 Bbls. MOLASSES, 3,000 Sacks SALT, 25 BEDSTEADS, some of them Fancy,

25 Boxes superior CHEESE, splendid assortment of BLANKETS and NEGRO CLOTHS. -Also-

Pepper, Spice, Linseed, Lamp and Tan-ners Oil, Osnaburgs, Stripes; Shirting and Yarns, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery Store. 8 600 416 to 1168 8

WE take this means to inform our Customers and the Planters generally, that we are not connected with any other house, and only have one Store, which is the Brick Corner, formerly occupied by Josiah Sibley.

Hamburg, Nov 28

J. SIBLEY & SON,

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To former Friends and Patrons. S. BOWERS, thankful for past patron-e age, would beg leave to inform the public that he is now receiving LARGE Consignments of Whiskeys, Brandies, Wines. Cordials, AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

Sugars, BROWN, CLARIFIED, CRUSHED AND LOAF SEGARS, HAVANA AND AMERICAN, And all articles usually kept in the Family Grocery

Being Agent for two large Wholesale Confectionary Houses, one in New York and the other in Augus-

ta, he is prepared to fill all orders for Parries, Weddings, &c. At the shortest notice possible. As he is acting as Agent only, he would re-

spectfully inform all that his business must be done on the CASH SYSTEM ENTIRELY; for his low prices and small commissions will not warrant ex-tension of time on Goods sold: He is determined to sell Low, for Cash, and hopes to merit a share of the trade. Come one,

come all, and examine his Stock before purchasing The business will be conducted under the name and style of S. E. Bowens, Agent.

Hamburg, Nov. 1, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

A BSALOM T. HODGES, who is now in the custody of the Sheriff of Edgefield District by virtue of a Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the suit of John Colgan, having filed in my Office together with a Schedule on cath of his estate and effects, his petition to the Court of Common Pless, praying that he may be admitted to the Acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, It is ordered, that the said John Colgan and all other creditors to whom the said Absalom T. Hodges, is in anywise indebted, are hereby summoned and have notice to appear before the said Court at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in October next, or on some other convenient day to be set apart and appointed, during the sitting of the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner aforesaid should

THOS. G. BACON, c.c. E. D. Clerk's Office, June 18, 1855. 16t 23 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, IN COMMON PLEAS.

HENRY H. MAYSON, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Edgefield District, by virtue of a Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the suit of R. L. Wash, having filed in my Office, together with a schedule on oath of his estate and effects, his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, praying that he may be admitted to the henest of the Acts of the he may be admitted to the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, It is ordered, That the said R. L. Wash and all other creditors to whom the said Henry H. Mayson, is in anywise indebted, and they are hereby summoned and have notice to appear before the said Court at Edgefield C. H., on the first Monday in October next, or on some other convenient day to be set apart and appointed during the sitting of the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner aforesaid should not begranted.

THOS. G. BACON, c. c. g. p. Clerk's Office, June 23, 1855.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, F. C. Wood, Foreign Attachment.

THE Plaintiff in the above stated case, having this day filed his Declaration in my Office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside the within the limits of this State. Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Simeon Matthews, dec'd., will please present them properly attested, and all those indebted to the Estate must make prompt payment as the distributees are anxious to have the matter set.

> March 15, 1855. lqly