

THE SUMTER BANNER.

VOLUME II.

SUMTERVILLE, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 23, 1848.

NUMBER 17.

THE SUMTER BANNER:
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
WILLIAM J. FRANCIS.

TERMS:

Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty-cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

Advertisements inserted at 75 cts. per square, (14 lines or less,) for the first and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.

The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

One Dollar per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones.

All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public offices or trust—or puffing Exhibitions, will be charged as Advertisements.

All letters by mail must be paid to insure punctual attendance.

Candidates.

The friends of Captain J. D. ASHMORE, announce him as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing election.
Jan. 19, 1848. 12 tf

Mr. Editor: Please announce Capt. T. M. BAKER as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing election.
MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 12, 1848. 11 tf

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. MILLER, Esq., a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the ensuing election.
Dec. 15, 1847. 7 tf

We are authorized to announce DANIEL H. RICHBOURG, a candidate for the office of Clerk at the ensuing election.
Jan. 26, 1848. 13 tf

The friends of JACOB H. WHITEHEAD, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Sheriff, at the next, after the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOS. M. NETTLES, Esq., a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Claremont county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM G. BARRET, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing Election.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of CONWAY & WINN, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business.

They have taken the New Building next door below China's Hotel. They intend keeping a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to them.

A. CONWAY,
D. J. WINN.

January 1848. 12 tf

A CURE FOR HARD TIMES!!!

SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of New Goods; viz: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery; Shoes and Boots; Hats, Caps and Bonnets;

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Fine Black Cloaks &c. &c.

Candies Assorted;
BAGGING AND ROPE;
Tobacco, segars, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violas, Guitars, Flutes, &c., and also, a selected lot of Italian Violin and Guitar strings, and a great many Fancy Articles too tedious to mention. All of which, will be sold low for cash.

Butter, &c.

3 kits Mountain Butter
6 bushels Cranberries.

ALSO
3000 lbs. slaughtered Dry Hides.
L. B. HANKS.
Opposite China's Hotel.
Nov. 15, 1847. 22 tf

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of A. J. & P. MOSES, for the purpose of transacting a general mercantile business, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

A. J. MOSES,
PERRY MOSES.

Jan. 1, 1848.
Having altered my business relation, I would earnestly call on my former customers to come forward and make settlements of accounts due to 1st Jan. 1848.
A. J. MOSES.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A large assortment of Moulin de Laines and Cashmeres; some of our rich and handsome patterns.
A. J. & P. MOSES.

W. A. KENT & MITCHELL, "MASONIC HALL,"

No. 288, KING-ST. (CORNER OF WESTWORTH)
CHARLESTON, S. C.

W. A. K. & M. offers to the public a superior article in superfine Dress and Frock COATS; Beaver, Frock and Over-Coats and Sacks, (plain and embroidered,) Cashmere, Merino, Satin, Silk and Cassimere Vests; plain and figured Cassimere and other Panis, with a general assortment of

Out-fitting Goods and Fancy ARTICLES.

PURCHASERS WILL FIND AT ALL TIMES AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

White long-cloth and linen Shirts,
Colored muslin and linen do,
Linen Collars and Bosoms,
Black silk and satin Stocks,
Self-adjusting do,
Black silk and satin Cravats,
Gold do do,
Silk and satin Scarfs,
Cambric and silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Kid and buckskin Gloves,
Merino and Berlin do,
Silk and thread do,
Silk elastic Suspenders,
Elastic suspender Ends,
Silk, cotton and lamb's wool socks,
Silk and merino Under-shirts and Drawers,
Lamb's wool and Shetland mixed do,
Flannel, Segovia and Berlin do,
Shaker flannel and Eng. buckskin do,
Minerva Shoulder Braces,
Riding and Money Belts,
Dressing Gowns and Caps,
Silk and cotton Night Caps,
Trunks, Valises and carpet Bags,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

Day's Water-Proof Caps, Coats, Cloaks, Cushions and LIFE PRESERVERS.

The superiority of the workmanship of the above Garments is unparalleled in this or any city in the Union.

All orders filled with promptness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms—and all Goods Warranted or no Sale!

W. A. KENT & MITCHELL,
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of the above Goods at their store in Camden, S. C., Masonic Hall, directly opposite Dr. Cleveland's Drug store.
Feb. 16, 1848. 16 1y

Just Received.

Hogsheds sugard (some very low priced)
Tierces Granulated sugar
Barrels crushed and powdered do.
Leaf do.
Fine old Java coffee; Rio do.
Sperm candles, For sale low by
S. B. LEVY.
Feb. 13.

"A few more of the same Sort."

5000 Gold Leaf segars
5000 Charleston, do
Cubrey Butterly, do
Pressed Esperango Regalia do.
Thomas' sup. chewing Tobacco.
Tobacco of various brands, some low priced.
Half Spanish segars. Just received by
Feb. 13. S. B. LEVY.

Champaigne.

Baskets Champaigne, "Bollinger"
do do pints, "Bollinger"
do do "Bouche"
Casks Porter, quarts and pints
do Ale. Wines and Liquors of all qualities. Just received by
Feb. 13 S. B. LEVY.

Preserves.

West India Preserved ginger; West India preserved pine Apples; limes, peaches, plums and cherries. Fresh prunes, currants, citron and lemons. For sale by
Feb. 13 S. B. LEVY.

Rasins, Figs and Apples.

1-4 and 1-2 boxes Rasins; Drums Figs
Barrels Northern Apples; Box Lemons.
Also—A fresh supply of candies. Just received by
S. B. LEVY.
Camden, S. C., Feb. 16, 1847. 3 tf

NOTICE.

All those who have consented to become members of "A Volunteer Rifle Company" to parade in or near Sumterville, whenever a sufficient number is obtained," as well as any others who are desirous of becoming members of such company, are requested to meet at the Court House in Sumterville on the first Monday in March next.
Feb. 9, 1848. 15 tf

\$50 REWARD.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro man

ABRAM,

who left my residence near Sumterville, about the 20th of December last. Abram or Abram Hampton, as he is sometimes called, is a remarkable negro. He is nearly seven feet in height; weighs near two hundred and fifty pounds; has a scar under one of his eyes; is very black; very intelligent; and his front teeth out, or very much decayed.—Abram is a Bricklayer and Plasterer.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at my residence, or Thirty Dollars for his lodgment in any Jail in the State of South Carolina.

February 2, 1848. W. E. MELLETT.

Feb. 14 3t
The Camden Journal, South Carolina, Columbia, and Charleston Courier, will publish the above three times, and send bill to this office.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a very large and general assortment of Garden seed, comprising one hundred and fifty varieties. Catalogue may be seen at the store.
A. J. & P. MOSES.

Agricultural.

From the Charleston Mercury. MANURING OF RICE LANDS.

The following communication will commend itself to the attention of those engaged in the culture of Rice—in the production of which so large a portion of the capital of the State is invested.

RICE—EXPERIMENTS WITH COMPOST MANURE, LIME AND CLAY.

MR. EDITOR: The following letter, detailing experiments by an experienced and intelligent Rice Planter, will be found interesting, and particularly to those engaged in its cultivation.

"At your request, I readily give you the results of my experiments with Compost Manure, Lime and Clay, for the improvement of Rice Land, and shall feel fully compensated if you derive the smallest profit from my experience.

"As far back as 1833, from having several spots in my fields which were almost barren and unproductive, I was induced to try what would be the effect of manuring them with compost manure. The good effects were so visible from the coming up of the crop to the harvesting time, that I determined to try it extensively on the two succeeding crops. The quantity applied was equal to what is generally applied to the manuring of high land for the planting of Slip Potatoes or Corn—say 40 or 50 single horse cart loads to each acre, each load estimated as equal to twelve heaped up bushel baskets. The Rice grew luxuriantly; so much so as to lodge, and was fit for harvesting ten days earlier than Rice planted at the same time upon the same soil, but not manured, and cultivated in the same manner.

"At your suggestion, six or seven years since, I was induced to enter upon various experiments with Lime upon what is called Bay Land. It is necessary that I should explain what I mean by Bay Land. I do not mean a barren soil, to which this term is often applied. The land to which I allude was cleared of heavy timber, Gum, Tupelo, Bay, &c. It consisted altogether of vegetable matter, no clay whatever being visible on it. It produced only tolerably at first, and annually deteriorated to such a degree as to cause me frequently to be advised to abandon its culture as not remunerating me for my labor. To this land, consisting of several squares, I applied Lime at the rate of 20 to 100 bushels per acre. My experience is, that 32 bushels to the acre for the first one or two years is equal in effect to any greater quantity, and all subsequent experiments have confirmed me in this opinion. I tried both stone and shell Lime, and have found the latter in its effects superior to the former.

"The effect upon these lands has been a gradual and steady improvement, arresting its tendency to deterioration, which was so great as by this time would have rendered them utterly worthless. The growth which was meagre and dwarfish, has become of the usual average height, and the product increased to 40 bushels to the acre; and the quality, which was before inferior, the grain being small and soft, is now equal to the best Southern Rice.

"But my experience has proved to me that Rice planters are not dependent upon Lime alone for the renovation and improvement of their Rice lands. Simultaneously with my experiments with Lime, I entered on a series of experiments with Clay, dug from the adjoining high lands. The purer and richer the better, but I consider the application of any kind of Clay as highly beneficial to a soil of decomposed vegetable matter.

"On a square of twenty acres, to which I had applied thirty-two bushels of Lime to the acre in the spring of 1845, I reserved a line of one-eighth of an acre in width through the entire field; to this I applied some blue Clay, taken from the edge of the adjoining high lands, and which had been dug out in the previous autumn. This was pulverised, and rolled in wheelbarrows upon two inch plank, and scattered on the reserved one-eighth acre. The improvement of the whole field was beyond my most sanguine expectation. The part clayed kept pace with that lined; and the product of the whole was a good crop. In 1846 I planted the same square, without liming or applying anything to it, and it proved again one of my most productive fields; no difference being perceptible in the limed and clayed parts. In 1847 I turned it with the hoe, and applied twenty-four bushels of Lime to the portion lined in 1845, and Clay to the same line clayed at the same time. The result was precisely the same.

"The last spring, upon two different plantations, I applied one hundred bushels of clay per acre to forty acres. The result has been perfectly satisfactory. I also tried the following experiment: On a square to which I had three years ago applied thirty-two bushels Lime to the acre, on one-quarter of an acre I put ten bushels Lime, on one-quarter of an acre I did not apply anything.

"All received the same culture and attention, and each was harvested and stacked separately. Through the negligence of my dryer, I regret I am unable to give the precise product of each separately; but from a careful examination of each stack, my conclusion was that there was but little difference between the product of the limed and clayed divisions—if any,

in favor of the former, but both far beyond that to which nothing was applied. Samples of the grain of each were examined by a competent judge, who gave the preference to that grown upon the limed portion. At this I was surprised, as the Clay evidently gives a stronger growth, the Lime a more staggony one. So satisfied am I of the highly beneficial effects of Clay and Lime, that I have now in readiness a large quantity of both for the coming crop, feeling assured that the very worst of Bay Land, and all Rice land, worn or otherwise, can be restored and rendered highly productive by the application of one or the other; and its application in a great many cases is attended with less labor than applying manure to high lands."

The foregoing experiments are highly interesting and useful to all engaged in the culture of Rice. In Clay they have a manure always at hand, effective and costing nothing. They prove also the truth and advantages of science applied to agriculture, instead of that blind culture which certainly does not deserve the name of rational. The important principle, as laid down by Liobig, and which may be said to be the foundation of all the great improvements in modern agriculture, is forcibly illustrated in these experiments. "Science (he says) teaches us what elements are essential to every species of plants by an analysis of their ashes." "Ashes represent the whole nourishment which vegetables receive from the soil."

The analysis of the ashes of clean commercial Rice exhibits an extraordinary proportion of Lime. The composition of one hundred parts is as follows: Phosphate of Lime, with decided traces of intermixed Phosphate of Magnesia 76.20 Other ingredients, among them Carbonate of Lime 24

The cotyledon, or eye of the Rice, when analyzed, is even richer in Lime; it also forms more than one-half of the composition in 100 parts of the ashes of the Rice Flour. Lime, therefore, as an ingredient, is absolutely essential to a soil for the proper production of Rice; where it is wanting, it must necessarily fail. The soil to which it was applied in the foregoing experiments, was nothing but a mass of vegetable matter, and deficient in it, and hence its failure. Independently, too, of a great increase in quantity, there was also a great improvement in quality. This, too, would necessarily follow. A soil composed of vegetable matter would be rich in carbon, which goes to the formation of the starch in grain; hence the grain was white, soft, and broke in pounding. That which renders the grain hard is the gluten; and, to form this, a soil must have the vegetable alkali, Potash, or the alkaline earth, Lime.

Such being the effect of Lime upon a soil composed of vegetable matter, its effects must equally be so, and even to a greater degree, on all Rice lands, whether worn or otherwise, abounding in Clay. Their fertility must be increased by its application, and the mode in which it acts is proved beyond a doubt by science. The grain of Rice grown upon Clay soils is always harder, heavier and superior to that grown on a soil consisting of decomposed vegetable matter. The reason of this is, that Clay always abounds in the vegetable alkali, Potash. The action of Lime upon such a soil is, that it enters into combination with the elements of the Clay, reducing them to a state of solubility, so that they can be taken up by the plants. Experiments have shown "that clay diffuses its Familiar Letters on Chemistry, sed through water, and added to milk of Lime, thickens immediately upon mixture, and if the mixture is kept for some months, and then treated with an acid, the clay becomes gelatinous, which it would not have done without the admixture of the Lime. The Lime, in combining with the Clay, liquifies it, and, what is more remarkable, liberates the greater part of its alkalies."

This is the effect of Lime upon Clay lands, beautifully and satisfactorily illustrated. "The Lime gradually dissolving in water charged with carbonic acid, acts like Milk of Lime upon the Clay."

I have been led, Mr. Editor, in my observations, further than I intended, but could not resist the opportunity of attempting to show, from the foregoing experiments, how experience, drawn from agriculture as an art, accords with the true principles of science; and how, in their application, the pursuits of a planter can be conducted with more certainty and success as to profit, and more ennobling as to improvement. B. S. RHETT.

COMMON CUP CAKE.

One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; four cups of flour, four eggs, one cup of sour milk; one teaspoonful of essence of lemon, and half a nutmeg. Beat the mixture well. Butter a couple of two quart basins, and divide the mixture between them. Bake it in a quick oven, for three quarters of an hour.

JUMBLES.

Three pounds of flour; one pound and a half of butter; one pound of sugar; and six well-beaten eggs; make it in rings, and bake it in a quick oven; when half done, strew them with grated loaf sugar; twelve or fifteen minutes bakes them.

RICH SMALL CAKE.

Three eggs; three table-spoonful of butter; ditto of sugar; three cups of flour; one teaspoonful of essence of lemon, and

half a nutmeg; work these together, roll it in small cakes, and bake.

Miscellaneous.

STRANGE LOVE AFFAIR—High and Low Life.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in his letter of the 3d inst. relates the following:

The said and demure citizens of our little sister city across the river, Brooklyn, have been in a high state of excitement for some days past, in consequence of one of those strange occurrences which make us sometimes exclaim, that fact is stranger than fiction. One of the wealthiest and most fashionable men of that city had been appointed guardian for his niece, an heiress to a very large amount of property, and a most beautiful and accomplished girl.

The guardian has lately, at intervals, received anonymous letters, in different hand-writing, intimating, in a delicate way, that the sooner he discharged from his service a coachman whom he had in his employ, the more it would be to the peace of his family, and ultimately to his benefit. At first he paid no attention to these letters, but so many of them were directed to him, that lest the misgiving of his friends, for the tone of the letters showed that they were his friends, might be put true, and be realized, he determined upon discharging the coachman and hiring another in his place.

He accordingly called him into his study, inquired how much he was in his debt, and being informed of the amount, he paid it, and told him he did not wish his services any longer. The announcement took the coachman by surprise. He regretted very much being discharged, hoped and believed that he had done his duty faithfully, and would continue to exert himself to give satisfaction, if the gentleman would continue him in his employ. The gentleman was well pleased with his coachman, had no fault to find with him, but he desired to make a change, and could not think of keeping him any longer.

The coachman seeing that his employer was determined on discharging him, made no further effort to alter his determination, but said he hoped his employer would allow him to take his wife with him. He said he certainly had no objection, and it was a strange request to ask from him. It was the first time, however, that he heard he was married. "Oh yes," replied the coachman, "I have been married these six months to your niece."

The uncle was horror struck—he raved and he pranced more like a maniac than a sane man. Finally, he got cool—made inquiries in relation to the matter, and from the lips of his own niece learned the truth of his coachman's story. This is the story as it is whispered about in Brooklyn and in this city. I could give you the names of all the parties, but it would not be right or proper to make them public.

WHAT A MOUTH OUGHT TO BE.—The mouth is the frankest part of the face. It can the least conceal the feelings. We can hide neither illtemper with it or good. We may affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will not only make our observers resent the endeavors to impose upon them.

A mouth should be of good natural dimensions, as well as plump in the lips. When the ancients, among their beauties, make mention of small mouths and lips, they mean small only as opposed to an excess the other way, a fault very common in the South. The sayings in favor of small mouths, which have been the ruin of so many pretty looks, are very absurd. If there must be an excess either way, it had better be the liberal one. A petty pursed up mouth is fit for nothing but to be left to its complacency. Large mouths are oftener found in union with generous dispositions than very small ones. Beauty should have neither; but a reasonable look of openness and delicacy. It is an elegance in lips when, instead of making sharp angles at the corner of the mouth, they retain a certain breadth to the very verge, and show the red. The corner then looks painted with a free and liberal pencil. [Leigh Hunt.]

NARROW ESCAPE.—During a great Taylor meeting at Cincinnati, on Wednesday night, 2d inst. when the question was just being put as to which of the two reported sets of resolutions should be adopted, the floor of the large hall in which it was held was felt sensibly to sink, when there was an instantaneous rush of the immense assembly to the door, and the meeting broke up. The Gazette says—"The persons present seemed for a moment to be in the most imminent peril, and many persons were overthrown and more or less trampled and bruised. Mr. H. De Camp and Mr. Steene, however, were the only persons much hurt. The two pillars supporting the central part of the hall had sunk about eight inches, crushing the bricks into pieces not larger than an egg! The escape seems almost miraculous."

TAKE, MOST TAKE.—A writer in the Louisville Courier remarks, that "for one country dealer who consults signs over doors of places of business, one hundred obtained directions to trading houses from newspaper advertisements."