# 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 XIV. EDGEFIELD, S. C. OCTOBER 24, 1849. NO. 40.


## Report of the Commissioners of the Poor.

To His Honor,

The presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Commissioners of the Poor for Edgefield District Report:

That, they were elected by the voters of the District, in October, 1848, but did not assemble as a Board, until the first of January, 1849. At which time the Treasurer of the former Board of Commissioners, met then and reported verbally, that he had expended all the funds remaining in his hands at the last annual report, and had contracted debts to the amount of about two hundred dollars, for the support of the Poor of the District. He also informed this Board, that the ordinary current expenses for the year ending 3rd October, 1848, amounted to two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars thirty-six cents ($2449 36.)

Assuming the General Tax of the District at thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, ($13500 00,) this Board assessed a tax of twenty-three per cent on the General Tax, which they estimated, would produce, after paying the Commissions of the Tax Collector and their own Treasurer, the net sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars, ($2800 00) applicable to the payment of the deficiency in the accounts of the former Board and the current expense of the Poor, for the year 1849.

The Tax Collector has furnished a statement, by which it appears, that the General Tax of the District, collected by him, amounted to the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and thirty dollars twenty-one cents ($12530 21.) Twenty-three per cent upon which amounts to two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars ninety-four cents ($2881 94,) from which he deducted his Commissions, one hundred and forty-four dollars nine cents, ($144 09) and paid over the balance, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars eighty-five cents, to the Treasurer of this Board. The Tax Collector, has also lodged with the Sheriff of the District, executions against defaulting Tax payers for General Tax, amounting to the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars ninety-seven cents, and Poor Tax, amounting to the sum of forty dollars twenty-four cents, of which this Board has not yet realized anything.

Of the amount received by this Board, they have expended:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Provisions, | $577 82 |
| " Clothing, bedding and household and kitchen furniture, | 232 23 |
| " Medical Services and Medicines, | 76 69 |
| " Hire of Negroes, and other ordinary labour and services, | 178 42 |
| " Provender for stock of Cattle, | 23 75 |
| " Building materials and work of Mechanics, | 106 75 |
| " Support of Pauper Lunatics in the Asylum of Columbia | 176 12 |
| " Three Quarters Salary of Steward, | 300 00 |
| " Printing and Advertising, | 9 38 |
| " Commissions of their Treasurer, | 110 46 |
| Making in the whole the sum of | $1791 62 |

and leaving a balance in the hands of their Treasurer of nine hundred and forty-six dollars twenty three cents; $946 23,) a more minute account of which accompanied by the vouchers for each item, is herewith submitted for the inspection of the Court.

This Board has adhered to the policy adopted by their immediate predecessors, in extending relief alone to such paupers as are willing to receive their support at the Poor House establishment. A few cases have been presented to them, which upon first view, would seem to require a relaxation of the rule in their favour; but experience has confirmed them in the opinion that the present mode of disbursing the fund, at the same time that it guards against imposition and peculation, affords ample and substantial relief to the actual Poor of the District.

On the first of January last, when this Board held its first meeting, there were three (3) Pauper Lunatics in the State Asylum at Columbia, and forty-nine (49) Paupers at the Poor House, maintained at the expense of the District. Upon an examination of those at the Poor House, the Board discharged George Smith a man thirty-six years old, his wife Nancy Smith, twenty-eight years old, and their four children, Wesley nine years old, Caroline seven years old, Julia five years old and Shady Ann three years old; all of whom, parents and children were without visible bodily defect or disease, apparently competent to support themselves by their labour, and in the opinion of the Board unfit objects of the charity of the District. In the progress of the year they have bound to service three children: Noah Plymail and Michael Plymail to William Snipes, and Benjamin Busbee to John Bledsoe.—Allen Rogers, Lucinda Storey and Thomas Storey three children. have been taken away by their relations; nine persons have left the Poor House of their own accord, viz: Polly Garner, Polly Plymail, Rebecca Plymail, Sardelia Plymail, Adam Plymail, Prudence Smith, Nelly Dye, Mary Dye and Edith Dye; and two have died, Sarah Smith on the 15th January, and John Norman on the 21st July, making a total decrease of twenty-three paupers. There has been no new admission to the Poor House this year, and there consequently remains, three paupers in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia, and twenty-six yet at the Poor House at the charge of the District, a complete list of whom by name is herewith submitted.

Since the election of this Board, Almighty God in His Providence has taken from us one of our number, Jacob Pow, Esq. In his death the country has lost an intelligent, orderly and patriotic citizen: and this Board has been deprived of the counsel and services of a zealous and efficient member. Not being advised of any provision of law to fill the vacancy, the surviving members have continued to discharge, to the best of their abilities, the duties of Commissioners for the District. All of which is respectfully reported.

ROBERT JENNIGS, Chair.

Edgefield C. H,. October 1, 1849.

### A LIST OF PAUPERS RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM THE POOR FUND OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT, OCT. 1, 1849.

*In the Luaatic Asylum at Columbia.*

Mrs. Foster, Mrs Morgan, William Samuel. 3

*At the Poor House.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Boadney, | 65 years old, | infirm, | 1 |
| Elisha Dye, | 65 " " | cripple, | 1 |
| Barbara Frish, | 85 " " | decrepit, | 1 |
| Celia Fortner, | 31 " " | weak in mind and health, | 1 |
| Leonora Fortner, | 9 " " | Children of Celia Fortner. | 4 |
| George Fortner, | 7 " " | | |
| Thomas Fortner, | 5 " " | | |
| Mary Fortner, | 2 " " | | |
| William Glenn, | 52 " " | infirm. | 1 |
| Hezekiah Geatry, | 56 " " | idiotic, | 1 |
| Vicey Lee, | 40 " " | deformed idiot, | 1 |
| Nancy Mays, | 47 " " | infirm, | 1 |
| Francis Mays, | 17 " " | deaf and weak in mind, | 1 |
| Sally Plymail, | 33 " " | cripple, | 1 |
| Wesley Plymail, | 7 " " | son of Sally Plymail, | 1 |
| Sarah Pollatta, | 41 " " | decrepit, | 1 |
| Nancy Rowe, | 50 " " | deranged, | 1 |
| George Rhoden, | 75 " " | paralytic, | 1 |
| Catharine Rhoden, | 60 " " | wife of George Rhoden, | 1 |
| John Storey, | 50 " " | blind, | 1 |
| —— Storey, | 45 " " | wife of John Storey, | 1 |
| Hulda Storey, | 7 " " | Children of John Storey, | 2 |
| Leonard Storey, | 3 " " | | |
| Richard Taylor, | 62 " " | infirm, | 1 |
| Patsey Taylor, | 65 " " | infirm, | 1 |
| John White, | 21 " " | idiotic, | 1 |
| Total | | | 29 |

ROBERT JENNINGS, *Chairman.*

Edgefield, October 1, 1849.

### *AVORY BLAND, Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Poor for Edgefield District, in Account with the Board.*

| Dr. 1849. | | Cr. 1849. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, For Amount received of S. B. Mays, Tax Collector, | $2737 85 | Jan'y. 23 Paid A. Lafitte, for potatoes, | $4 00 |
| | | Feb'y. 5 " J. C. Smyley, for shucks, | 5 00 |
| | | " 5 " Riley Barton, for Corn, | 6 75 |
| | | Mar. 4, " Levi Adams, for hauling, | 3 00 |
| | | " 5 " Theo. Dean, for shucks, | 10 00 |
| | | " 6 " Robert Bryan, for Pork, | 102 00 |
| | | " 13 " Mrs. R. Blalock, for Note for Negro hire, | 54 90 |
| | | " 19 " G. L. Penn, for Flour, | 13 00 |
| | | April 1 " W. C. Prater, for quarter salary, | 100 00 |
| | | " 5 " S. F. Goode, for Flour, | 12 00 |
| | | " 19 " J. W. Stokes, for Provisions, | 81 83 |
| | | " 20 " J. J. Bryan, for Feathers, | 4 50 |
| | | " 20 " B. S. Dunbar, for Fish, | 6 00 |
| | | " 23 " B. C. Bryan, for supplies, clothing, &c., | 40 19 |
| | | " 23 " W. C. Prater, for buildings, materials, supplies, | 33 95 |
| | | May 7 " Robert Kenny, for Wheel and bucket | 4 75 |
| | | " 10 " Simeon Matthews, for Corn, | 187 50 |
| | | " 14 " Allen Walker, for Flour, | 7 00 |
| | | " 22 " Dickson & Hall, for Tobacco, | 9 62 |
| | | June 27 " J. W. Parker, for support of Lunatics, | 176 12 |
| | | July 2 " M. Etheredge, for shucks, | 5 00 |
| | | " 3 " James Jones, for Matrasses, | 26 00 |
| | | " 4 " W. C. Prater, for quarter salary, | 100 00 |
| | | " 4 " W. C. Prater, for Bacon and hire, | 31 83 |
| | | " 19 " G. L. Penn, for Flour, | 14 73 |
| | | " 24 " Dunbar & Garmany, for Sugar, Coffee and salt, | 60 11 |
| | | Aug. 6 " J. Huiet, for bricks | 13 00 |
| | | " 6 " W. C. Prater, for Homespun, | 11 75 |
| | | " 7 " J. H. Christian, for Bricks, | 14 00 |
| | | " 10 " Thomas DeLoach, for Masons work, | 18 00 |
| | | Sept. 29 " Bland & Butler, for clothing and supplies, | 148 67 |
| | | " 29 " Dr. E. Bland, for Medical services, | 47 00 |
| | | " 29 " Wm. F. Durisoe, for advertising and printing, | 9 38 |
| | | " 29 " W. C. Prater, for quarter salary, | 100 00 |
| | | " 29 " W. C. Prater, for Negro hire, building materials, &c., | 32 05 |
| | | " 29 " A. Bland, for hauling, work and supplies, | 159 82 |
| | | " 29 " Bland, Teague, & Co., for Medicines | 27 69 |
| | | Paid Commissions for receiving $2727 85 $68 44 | |
| | | " Comm'ns for paying out $1681 16 42 02— | 110 46 |
| | | Balance cash on hand | 946 23 |
| | $2737 85 | | $2737 85 |
| Balance Cash on hand 1st Oct. 1849. | 946 23 | | |
| | $1791 62 | | |

ROBERT JENNINGS, Chair.
A. BLAND, Treas.

### B. C. BRYAN in Account Current with COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

| Dr. 1848. | | Cr. 1848. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Am't on hand 1st Oct. | $360 13 | Dec. 8, By Cash paid H. Boulware, acc't for Books for Sheriffs Office, | $17 22 |
| " Cash Received of H. Boulware, Esq. | 45 00 | 1849. April 21 " Cash paid Thos. G. Bacon, Esq., P. M. Johnson's acc'nt for Books, Clerks and Comm'rs Office, | 37 50 |
| | $405 03 | | |
| Less by Commission on $45 00 | 1 13 | | |
| | $404 00 | | |
| Cr. By Amount paid out, | 92 63 | June 22 " Cash paid S. Christie, J. D. Tibbett's acc'nt for Glass and putty, | 66 |
| | $311 37 | " 22 " Cash paid C. H. Goodman's ac'nt for Jugs and Croks for Jail, | 4 00 |
| | | " 22 " Cash paid Thos. W. Blease's account for plastering and white-washing Jail, | 25 00 |
| | | Sept. 29 " Cash paid Burt & Duby's account for Locks for Jail, | 6 00 |
| | | | $90 38 |
| | | Less by Commissions on $90 38, | 2 25 |
| | | | $92 63 |

Amount on hand 1st Oct. 1849, $311 37, all of which is respectfully submitted.

B. C. BRYAN,
*Cl'k. and Trea'r.*

There is now under contract repairs on Jail and Court House, nearly completed, to the amount of about one hundred and fifteen dollars.

JOHN HUIET,
*Chairman B. P. B.*


**Just Received.**

1500 LBS. Choice Georgia made Castings.
40 Sacks Salt,
10 Bls. New Flour, and lots of Bacon on hand yet at BLAND & BUTLER'S.
August 15 tf 30

**Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John J. Mays, deceased, will make payment. And those having demands will render them in properly attested.

S. B. MAYS, Ex'r.
Sept. 19 1849 3m 35


### GEORGEY'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS SURRENDER.

Gross Warden, Aug 16.

To Gen. Klapka: My Dear Klapka. Since we saw one another, events have taken place which were not, indeed, unexpected, but have been decisive. The everlasting jealously of the Government, the common jealousy of some of its members, had fortunately brought matters to the point which I foretold in April. When I had passed the Theiss at Tokay, after many honorable battles with the Russians, the Diet declared its wish that I should be commander-in-chief, Kossuth secretly appointed Bem. The country believed that Kossuth had appointed me, from the jesuitical answer which he gave to the motion of the Diet.

This knavery (spitz huberei) was the source of all which befel later. Dembinski was beaten at Szoreg; Bem was routed at Maros-Vasarhely. The latter hastened to Temesvar, under the walls of which Dembinski had retired. He arrived on the field during the battle, restored the fight for some hours, but was then defeated in such wise that, according to Kossuth's calculation out of 50,000 men, only 6,000 remained together. The rest were all dispersed, as Vecsey announced to me. In the meantime the Austrians advanced between Arad and Temesvar. The Minister of War had given orders to Dembinski to retreat naturally to the friendly fortress of Arad, and not to the hostile one of Temesvar. Dembinski, however acted against these orders; why, I am not able to determine. But there are too many data to surmise that he did so out of jealousy toward me. The consequence of all this, was that I stood alone with the force which I had brought from Comorn, (after deducting important losses which I sustained at Waitzen, Ressag, Goromboly, Ipolica, Kesstroly, Dobreczin,) threatened on the south by the Austrians, and on the north by the main force of the Russians. I had, it is true, still one retreat open from Arad through Raena to Transylvania. But regard for my country, to which I desired, at any price, to restore peace, induced me to lay down arms.—First I had called upon the Provisional Government to reflect that they could no longer serve the country helpfully, but only plunge it into deeper misfortune, and therefore, they should resign. They did so, and laid down in my hands the whole civil and military power; whereupon I, as the moment was urgent, embraced the resolution, suddenly manifested, but maturely deliberated, to lay down arms unconditionally before the army of the Emperor of Russia. The bravest and most valiant of my army agreed with me and consented. All the divisions of troops in the immediate vicinity of Arad voluntarily joined me. The fortress Damjanich has declared the wish to do the same.—Up to the present hour we are treated as the brave soldier has a right to expect from brave soldiers. Ponder what thou canst do and what thou oughtest to do.

Arthur Georgey.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

### WHEAT CULTURE.

An intelligent friend suggested to us the other, day that we remind the farmers. as the season for Wheat sowing approaches. of the propriety of preparing their lands thoroughly for the seed. The deeper lands are broken with a Coulter and Subsoil Plough the better; and the more thoroughly the land is pulverised by ploughing or barrowed, the more Wheat will it yield. Very poor land, as everybody knows, is not fit to sow in Wheat, yet everybody does not practice on this knowledge. Farmers who have no strong, fresh lands, or rich bottoms, would do well to manure every acre of Wheat sown; and if they can manure none, and only have thin land, sow no Wheat. But every farmer almost that sows Wheat has it in his power to manure more or less. Better have two acres of well manured land in Wheat, than ten acres of thin land.—Supposing the 10. to yield 50 bushels, (which is a large allowance for common poor lands, even those that are fresh,) two acres well manured will yield, say 40 or 42 bushels, a little more or less. The farmar thus saves in seed 8 bushels, and thus actually realizes the more Wheat by less labor, and on one-fifth of the land. The 8 acres not sowed will produce a good crop of Oats, another clear advantage. The common late Wheat, according to our experience, should be sown about the 10 or middle of October, in this latitude.—The Hunter Wheat, and other early kinds, about a month later. In very rich land good Wheat has been raised from seed sown in December or early in January, the lower down the country the later the sowing.

The opinion founded, it is said, on experience, is confidently held by many farmers that Wheat may be sown the latter part of September or early in October without risk of injury, from the fly, if sheep or calves are permitted to feed on it. The theory is, that the egg of the fly is destroyed in the blades eaten of. We think the theory well supported by numerous facts we have seen reported. In manuring for Wheat we would suggest one caution; that that the manures containing oats and rye, or Wheat grains mixed with from the stables, as is often the case, should be ploughed into the ground sometime before the Wheat is sown, that all extraneous seeds may germinate and be destroyed when the true seed is deposited.

As to kinds of Wheat; we think, in most sections of our District, that known as the Hunter has proved the most certain crop; it also makes superior flour. The old Golden Chaff still maintains its ground, and is the favorite of many, especially of those cultivating stiff red lands, such as the Goldon Grove lands. We trust our farmers will take all necessary care in preparing for another Wheat crop, and that may be rewarded with an aboundant harvest another year.

### DELIGHT OF DOING GOOD.

Man is at best an adventurer of pleasure. That which gives, or promises delight, he eagerly pursues, whilst the higher and holier motives to action are often repressed, or successfully resisted. Some profess, and exhibit in their lives, a nobler aim, yet, to their own breasts the secret is revealed. that love of pleasure is mingled with all their pursuits and duties. This may not be their final aim, yet it is the main spring that gives impulse to the life, and duty drags heavily or rolls lightly in proportion to the delight it affords. Nor is this motive to action unworthy of an immortal; it only becomes so when derived from an impure or forbidden source; or when it leads into dangerous paths. Not so the delight of the virtuous in doing good, and he who condemns it is but an ascetic or *Stylite.*

Happy is he who can indulge the desires of his heart and find pleasing excitement in the path that leads to holiness and usefulness. Happy is he, whose bosom; the widow's smile, the orphan's blessing; the penitent, rejoicing heart, fill with delight. How joyously through life his pathway blossoms, with ever opening sweets, luring him on and onward still, to joys unknown before. His is no constant, wearying search for pleasant excitement, in a change of scene, or new companionship or untried amusement, but the ever gentle flow of the pure stream of life, peaceful and refreshing.

*The delight of doing good!* The worldly votary know not its meaning and smiles incredulous. He that pursues it, sees every where in his journey, the foot-prints of his risen Saviour, and rejoices in the welcome, follow me;" he sees far above him, a company of pure and glorified spirits, and they beckon him onward; he sees around him and beside him, kindred spirits, the noble and pure of earth, and there are smiles on their faces, for within are peace and joy.—Is there delight in the company of the happy? Such is the heritage of him who seeks pleasure in doing good. His is the companionship of the pure and happy of every age and place, for time nor distance can sunder spirits bound together in so holy a tie. The companionship of the patriarchs and prophets and Apostles is his, and over the vast mountains, and deserts, and oceans of life, the voices of the men of God fall sweetly on his ear. Is there a joy in the blessings of the poor? The rich man of the world passes by, and the wicked curse him, for they never heard from him the voice of kindness and sympathy; never was he a messenger of consolation in the hour of their need. The man who delighteth in good passeth, and the meek and humble bless him; he that was sick and relieved, blesses him; the old bless him for the young saved from ruin, and the young for his kindness to the aged: the heathen hear, in their land of darkness, the sound of salvation, and borne over the waters, there comes home to him the voice of blessing. Yes, all bless him, and his is blessed, not with that pleasure which dies in the enjoyment, not with that delight which surfeits in a day, but with a joy ever fresh and growing, and which shall only burst into maturity "in the fields where seraph's gather immortality from fair life's tree."—Southern Baptist.

Indisposed.—The following reply to the everlesting inquiry, "How do you do?" was made by an original in the West Parish the other day: "Rather slim, thank'ee—I'v got the rheumatiz in one leg, and a white swellin' on t'other knee, besides havin' a leetle touch of the dysentery, and aint very well myself, neither!"

Canadian Intelligence.—The Quebec Gazette, the official paper, has been abolished. Canada is reported to be insolvent; Mr. Hincks has failed in his attempt to raise money in London on the credit of the Province. Annexation continues to be a topic of conversation.

Looking on the map of North America, the Gulf of Mexico seems like the mouth of the United States opened wide, with Cuba between the jaws, just ready to be swallowed down the throat of Uncle Sam.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Hon. J. G. Clemson, of Pennsylvania, United States Charge des Affairs to Belgium, at the late commencement of the Lafayette College, Easton.

Reduction of Fare.—It will be perceived that the Railroad Company have ordered a reduction of Fare, after the 15th instant, from Charleston to Hamburg, Columbia, and Camden, S. C.

A few things to Avoid.—A bottle of wine at a public dinner. A short cut when you are in a hurry. Walking between two umbrellas on a rainy day. "Just another glass before you go."—Going to church without a shilling.—Being the mediator of a quarrel between a man and his wife. And lastly, taking a new hat to an evening party.

Nature sometimes make a fool; but a coxcomb is always of his own making.