Farmers' Department.

MESSRS. COLTER & SCOOTER, Editors.

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

IS YOUR CORN UP?

THE late freezes and frosts have much retarded the sprouting and coming up of the corn crop,—especially that planted before the heavy and washing rain of the 15th ult., has put many a farmer in a quandary, as well as ourselves, in relation to replanting or plowing up and planting over in toto. The quandary is rendered more perplexing to us who have spotted or dribbled what little manure we made in the drill, and that without being checked off—hence the difficulty of finding the manure's whereabouts. Some of it has been beaten into the clay and hermetically sealed with deposits of sand, and many a handful has gone the way of Ward's geese —away down the river.

Well, what's to be done. Well—w-h-y, —just—— We "acknowledge the corn." It's a stumper, and our "*Insider*" knew it when he put the query.

As a general rule a grain of corn, to sprout and come up in favorable circumstances, should be, in a pulverized and mellow soil, within 2 to 3 inches of the surface, and accessible to heat and light, moisture and electricity. Corn planted before a heavy, washing rain, accompanied as the one alluded to, with wind, hail and thunder, should be plowed up in toto and all planted over again.

We close with a question of *Political Economy* for our "*Insider*,"—What is the wisdom or philosophy of punishing as a criminal the incendiary who sets fire to one's house, and letting another go unpunished who burns up your plantation fences and barns, and dwelling house with the rest?

We will gladly receive from some of our contributors, their views on these momentous questions. What has become of "FARMER" and *his* corn?

THE GEORGIA AND CAROLINA HORSE.

IN the article of Hon. Z. PRATT, which we conclude this week, it is stated that the Carolina and Georgia horse is not capable of hard labor. This is true, in reference to the Kentucky Horse in general use in South Carolina and Georgia, but it is not true, in reference to the genuine Carolina or Georgia horse. We are of opinion that we can raise as good horses in Edgefield, as can be found any where, from the full blood four mile horse down to the horse of all work. We also believe that a well bred and well raised Edgefield horse, will last as long again as a Kentucky horse. We are near about the same latitude as Arabia Petra, and our soil, climate and pasture is good enough to produce horses and mules better adapted to our uses than we can get from abroad. But there is but one but in the way and that is Cotton—we must make 8 cents Cotton to buy our horses and mules, and hogs and lard from Kentucky, and our shoes and nutmegs and axe-handles from New England!

We really believe we cannot do anything with our people—so we will cut short our article.

CUCUMBERS.

THIS vegetable, whether pronounced *kew*-cumbers, *kuck*-cumbers or *cow*-cumbers, is at all events a very refreshing and appetising addition to the dinner-table on a hot summer's day. The smell alone, which is exhaled from a well-prepared plate of them, is enough to arouse the stomach into a condition highly preparatory to the discharge of its proper functions in the way of absorption and digestion. We are aware that many regard them very unwholesome; and it is probably true that, taken in undue quantities, they are so. But a little every day, to impart a relish to one's fried chicken and rice, cannot surely be very deleterious. Wholesome or unwholesome, the cucumber is decidedly a favorite, and as this is the precise time to be planting them, we append a mode, which is said to be a very successful one. We are indebted, for it, to a "Subscriber," who very modestly withholds his name. Read it and try it:

"Saw a common-sized barrel in half, and put one of the parts, small end downwards, into the ground, leaving the top of the half-barrel barely even with the surface. Fill it with rich dirt 4 inches deep. Then make a rough box (not water-tight) about 5 inches square, with one end nailed up but not so as to hold water. Place the box, with the headed end at bottom, in the centre of the barrel, and then fill the barrel all around it up to the surface of the ground with rich loam, or the washings of a bottom, and well-rotted manure. The box should stand several inches above the surface, as the design of it is to receive dirty water, soap suds, &c., to nourish the plants around it in dry seasons. Plant your seed, say 4 hills in the barrel around the box. Thin to one plant in a place. Stir the earth well till the vines begin to run, and then, if you like, make a frame for them to run on. The more they shade each other the better. Cucumber vines, thus raised, will bear until frost and bear abundantly."

MANURE HEAPS.

As all the manure of the stable and barn lots has been hauled out, ere this time they should have been filled up again with straw and leaves, on a good foundation of pond or swamp muck. And be sure to make each load of manure next year worth twice as much as the last, by the trifling expense of pouring coperas-water enough over it to fix the ammonia, and prevent it from taking wings and flying into the "abstruse regions of philosophic space."

WATERMELONS.

PASSING by the residence of a friend and subscriber the other day and observing him busily engaged in what seemed to be his water-melon patch, we remarked, after the customary saluations on meeting, "Fixing to plant water-melons to-day, I see!"

"No!" he replied, "Only fixing to plant some of the *seed*."

"Taken down fairly, by all that's merry! But tell us, neighbor, your mode of planting. We are on the look-out for facts, large and small, in the way of practical husbandry; and, knowing you to be a skilful raiser of melons, we would be glad to have your *real* plan of culture."

"Well of course, if I give you any plan at all, it shall be the genuine one."

"Oh, of course—of course. We don't doubt that—only, *some* people, you know, dislike to disclose to *every* body the secret of their success."

"Well, I aint that kind of a person—never was and never will be."

And our neighbor proceeded, leaning on the fence, to dictate the following:

First and foremost, be sure you get good seed. The best soil is, unquestionably, a sandy one. The surest way of manuring is by cow-pening. But a thick coat, broadcast, and well plowed in, will do. Lay off the ground *ten feet each way*. Right in every cross, dig a hole, 18 inches square. Fill these holes, with soil and manure well-mixed to a little rise above the level of the ground. And then put your seed in these hills. Let the hills, or beds, be thinned out early, leaving not more than two plants in a place. Tend your patch well with the hoe until your vines are 18 inches or perhaps 2 feet in length. Then plow carefully with a turning plow, so as to make your ground higher at the hills. Leave a deep furrow in the middle, so that as little water as possible may stand in your patch after a big rain. This cause more than almost any other ruins watermelon vines. It makes them turn yellow and fail directly. After this plowing, use nothing but the hoe. Keep your patch clean all the time. If you wish large melons, when you find some two or three healthy ones to a vine, cut off the top and all the suckers or scions that may come; and you will hardly be disappointed in fruit of the finest quality.

CALHOUN COTTON-SEED.

IN addition to what we said last week of this new cotton, we copy from the *Farmer & Planter* the opinion of "BROOMSEDGE," a favorite agricultural writer of the day and a decidedly sensible man. He remarks:

By the way, while talking we may as well say that the best variety of cotton we have ever planted, is called the "Calhoun Cotton." Where it originated, we are not able to say. Capt. Byrd kindly sent us half a bushel of seed, from which we have picked 511 lbs. of very beautiful cotton. The overseer counted 70 bolls upon one stalk not over knee high. It is no humbug —for we have selected our seed for years, from fancy stalks, and being side by side, we have been compelled reluctantly to give it up.

GROUND PEAS.

THE Albany (GA.) *Patriot* has the following remarks upon this common but very excellent fruit-bearing root. We remember once seeing a patch of five acres or more on the plantation of the late GEORGE MCDUFFIE. He, like the gentleman alluded to by the *Patriot*, raised an immense quantity per acre. His object was to fatten his hogs in this way. His success we never learned. We doubt not, however, the adaptedness of the ground pea to this purpose, and commend the matter to the consideration of our farmers.

Thus speaks the *Patriot*:—"A gentleman residing near this place, informs us that he has dug and measured a sufficient quantity of ground peas to ascertain that they will average 105 bushels to the acre! The land planted is ordinary pine land, on which was put a little manure. The labor bestowed was not more than would be necessary to plant and attend the same ground in cotton.

"The nutritious qualities of the ground pea are generally known. They are said by those who have made the experiment, to be superior to corn for fattening hogs, and for that purpose they are raised and fed with less trouble than any other crop. They need not be gathered, but remain good in the ground until March or April. During six months from the first of October to the first of April, hogs may be turned into the field of ground peas and kept as fat as though they had free access to a crib of corn. What farmer in Georgia will hereafter buy Western pork?"

SWEET POTATOES.

THE following method of planting sweet potatoes may be worthy of adoption. There is certainly an appearance of frankness and reasonableness in the writer's style of announcing it. Whether it is *the* thing or not, we have yet to learn; and that we propose to do by trying a half-acre or so of the next crop. We extract from that admirable Agricultural publication, the "Southern *Cultivator*:"

The old method of planting sweet potatoes in hills and ridges, in this dry climate, and our hard upper country lands, is all wrong. Potatoes must have *moisture* and *soft earth* to do well. But they lack both in the common culture. Hills and ridges are the driest forms in which you can put the soil. *Flat* culture is the only right kind for potatoes, or anything else, in our burning climate and on our clay uplands. Potatoes should be planted as *flat*, and may, in that way, be planted as *easily*, as corn.

First, break up the land well; then lay off rows 4 feet wide with a shovel plow; run *deep* in the same track with a rooter, and then, if you want it perfect, deeper still in the same furrow with a common new-ground coulter. Next, list upon both sides of this in same way; that is, with shovel, rooter and coulter—one right in the track of the other. This makes deep work, and the deeper the better. It is soon done. Your ground is now ready—deep, loose and moist, and will keep so all summer.

Now for planting and culture. With a rooter draw a shallow furrow on the top of the list, just over the first shovel track, to guide you in dropping. In this drop the seed, cut roots, sprouts or vine-cuttings, twelve or fifteen inches apart, and cover lightly. Plow them a few times, just like corn, running close to the potatoes with a rooter, and finish off each with a cultivator, or some other plow to keep the middles flat.

This mode of culture is not one-fourth as troublesome as hills; the crop is wonderful. This is not theory, but is my constant practice. By this mode the vines never turn yellow; the crop comes forward early in August, and the owner has no chance to to talk about "small potatoes."

THE HORSE.

WE give below the conclusive remarks of Hon. ZADOCK PRATT on the Horse.

I will only mention one other English horse, before proceeding to another topic. It is "Flying Childers;" the first native born English race horse, and the progenitor of the now unequalled English horse for the race-course. He was the immediate descendant of an Arabian horse, obtained from Aleppo, and as he was the first, so he was the fastest race horse ever in England. He ran over a race-course, three miles, six furlongs, and ninety-three yards, in six minutes and forty seconds. At another time, he ran four miles in seven minutes, and in one single minute he ran with a small fraction of a single mile. This speed has never been quite equalled in this country, the fastest horse being Fashion, and the quickest time being seven minutes and thirty-two seconds, over a course four miles in length. The great double race, between Eclipse and Sir Henry has often been spoken of, as one of the best contested and most remarkable. I think that Sir Henry was the best horse, and, in the first race, he beat Eclipse by twenty-two feet. In the second trial, however, he was beat by Eclipse, by eleven feet, and the victory was undoubtedly gained by the superior management of his rider. I refer to the fact as evidence of the necessity of having good riders and those who thoroughly understand the animal, as well as to have a good horse itself.

Though I am not an advocate of horse racing, I consider it an innocent and beneficial amusement, when compared with many others, and I believe the day is not far distant when America may invite every other nation to a trial of horses, and beat them with ease.

The Canadian horses are of French origin, and to this stock we are indebted for most of the trotting horses in the United States. It is a marked peculiarity of the Canadian horse that he always trots, as the Arabian horse always canters. Other breeds exhibit all the peculiarities of movement, including the trot, canter, and amble, but the Arabian horse never trots and the Canadian rarely canters. Besides the trotting horse, we are indebted to Canada for many of the most serviceable specimens of the cart and dray horse, of their size, and in the northern part of this State, in Vermont, and other sections on the Canada line, they are met with in great abundance.

The United States do not, as I have mentioned, possess anything which can be called a native stock, but many of the horses found here, are superior to any others, owing to judgment in crossing breeds, care in raising, and by a close observance of all circumstances which will improve good qualities and correct defects, so that I may say, without hesitation, and after long observation, that they combine all the excellencies of other nations. It was supposed that the horse sent from Morocco to Gen. Jackson, and the Muscat horses sent to President Tyler, would materially improve the American race, but they were small though justly made, and I think the country has derived no benefit from their possession.

Much of this excellence is obtained by changing a horse from one section to another, provided the change of climate is not one which will have a deleterious effect.—Thus a horse brought from the Western prairies to the seaside, soon gains in weight, power of endurance, and value; and the same is observed when an Eastern horse is carried West. A horse with the heaves taken from New York to Illinois will be cured of the disease, and I have noticed many other favorable changes. Still there is always more or less necessity for acclimation, but a judicious course of management will result in much good to the horse. The change, however, will be injurious, if the new climate is not healthy. Thus, a horse taken from here to South Carolina, soon depreciates and becomes of less value. A horse taken to Mexico, feels the change of climate at first, very sensibly, but the purity of the air, and the excellence of the feed, soon adds largely to his usefulness and value and he is much more highly estimated than the native Mexican mustang, which partakes of the uncertain and flighty character of the people who raise him.

The horses of Carolina, Georgia, and other southern States, cannot work as well as those of a more temperate climate. In fact, I have frequently observed that the horse attained a higher degree of excellence in a temperate section, while mules and the darkey were fitted for the south.

No horse can endure labor all the time. A few months in the pasture, after being high fed, and worked for several years, will renew his energies, as stated periods of rest and recreation will preserve the vital energies of man unimpaired through a long life; and by a wise law of providence, which is as beneficial to the beast as to the man, a horse will do more labor in the six days than if he were worked the whole seven.

In reference to the peculiar excellence of the horses of this State, I might say that I have driven a pair two hundred and forty miles in three days, or eighty miles per day, without injury. Amongst the many hundreds, and perhaps thousands of drivers and teamsters in my employ, I had a slow moulded man by the name of Dana Brown, who drove for me some ten years, and always drew the largest loads in the same time, and with less fatigue to his horses, than any other driver I ever knew. His horses would look better on the same feed than those of any other, and they always appeared in good condition, while those in charge of others gave unmistakable evidence of improper usage. Forty, fifty, and even sixty hundred weight has he drawn over the Catskill mountains with one pair of horses, and I am only doing him an act of justice, to say that he never wore out a lash, and hardly a snapper in the whole time. Whilst other teamsters had sick horses, his were always in good condition. The whole number of teams I had in one year, averaged in every three working days, 2,600 pounds to Prattvide, and 3,000 pounds to Catskill, a distance of 36 miles, making about two and a half millions of pounds in all. I mention these facts, as illustrating the great benefit of good management of horses, and of good roads.

In feeding a horse, it should be remembered that corn has a tendency to make him slow, as may be witnessed in the slow moving corn fed horse of Ohio. Oats are more suitable to develop all his qualities, and from twelve to sixteen quarts per day should be given.

With regard to the *natural* longevity of a horse, nothing can be said with certainty. They have been known to live thirty or forty, and in some rare instances, even 60 years; but ill usage frequently destroys them before they are nine or ten. I think that under ordinary circumstances, fourteen years would be a fair average.

Too much importance cannot be placed upon the judicious breaking and management of this noble animal. It should be like that of a child. By no other means can he be reduced to a cheerful and ready obedience. A sullen and dogged submission will result, it is true, from cruel and brutal treatment, but a prompt and eager response to the wish of the rider can only be obtained by patient kindness. I think there are few horses balky by nature, and I believe most are made so by drivers who are blessed with far less brains than the horse himself has.

On the subject of the diseases of the horse, and other points concerning him, as nearly every one is his own doctor, I will get over that point very quickly.

There is one thing to be remembered, however, in obtaining good horses, which must receive attention, or the stock will inevitably depreciate. It is, that the same stud horse should never remain in the same locality more than three or five years at the farthest. The constant mingling together of the same blood in the human family leads to both physical and mental depreciation, as is peculiarly illustrated in some of the old crowned heads and aristocracy of Europe. Owing to their prejudices against other classes of society, they have intermarried with each other, until they have become so closely related, that they are far inferior to the common people. It is a fact well known, that the lower branches of European legislatures possess far more intellectual ability than is found in the aristocratic branches, and it is from this cause. The superiority of the American race is mainly owing to its freedom from prejudices of rank, so that marriages are made without reference to absolute high social position. The same rule holds good with all inferior animals. There is hardly any farmer who is not familiar with the fact, as applied to his poultry yard; and, as I said before, it is of immense importance in keeping up the good qualities of the horse; so much so, that great disappointment will surely result, if it is forgotten.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the history of the horse can hardly be entered into, without obtaining a general knowledge of the various epochs in the history of the world, and in that point of view alone, it may be considered a matter of no secondary importance. Though apparently only a research into one branch of natural history, it opens a field of examination into the manners and customs of different ages, and exhibits the gradual, but sure march of intellect and intelligence, from one generation to another.

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Rich Embroidered Bands, of the latest styles of work;
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Augusta, Nov 25 tf 44

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber either by note or account, are respectfully requested to settle the same by or before the 10th of April next, otherwise they must pay costs, as I cannot, nor I will not give longer indulgence. I must have money. C. RICHTER.

Mar 28 2t 11

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, by the month or year, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Subscriber, at Edgefield C. H.

S. F. GOODE.

Jan 31 tf 3

J. M. NEWBY & CO.,

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☞ Country Merchants and all persons visiting Augusta will find it to their interest to examine our Stock, as we are determined to offer our Goods at the lowest prices imaginable.

Augusta, April 3, 1854. tf 12

Gleason's Pictorial

For the Year 1855.

M. M. BALLOU, who has edited the "Pictorial" from the commencement, having bought out the late proprietor, Mr. F. Gleason, will conduct this popular and widely circulated paper on his own account. The new volume will be radically improved in every respect, and will be published on finer paper than ever before, which quality will be continued henceforth without change. Many new and popular features will at once be introduced, and the literary department will present an array of talent and interest beyond anything it has before attempted. The illustrations will be finer, and by better artists than have before been engaged upon the paper, and altogether the publication will be vastly improved and beautified.

Arrangements have been made for representing during the year, views of the most notable buildings and localities throughout the United States, as well as giving likenesses of the most prominent characters, male and female, of artists and men of genius, such as have, by their own industry and skill, made for themselves a fortune and a name. In addition to these, various notable European scenes and occurrences will also be given from week to week, forming a brilliant illustrated journal.

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10,000 Pair Mens Heavy Rip Plantation Brogans,
5,000 " " " Ruset " "
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The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as Goods will be freely shown and one price asked.

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P. S.—I also keep on hand a large Stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises. Also Misses' School Satchels—all of which will be sold low for Cash. R. C.

Oct 5 6m 38

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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 transportation, 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.

July 27 tf 28

Notice.

ALL Persons anywise indebted to the Estate of Anna Anderson, dec'd., are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate will please render in their accounts forthwith, properly attested.

GEO. J. ANDERSON, Adm'or.

Dec 6 tf 47

Notice

IS thus given to all persons indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, dec'd., to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will render them in forthwith, properly attested. G. W. BURTON, Ex'or.

Nov 9 tf 43

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of A. S Gregory, dec'd., previous to his death, will make payment as soon as convenient, and those having demands will present them in legal form, to the Undersigned.

MARY GREGORY, } Ad'ors.
THOS. JONES. }

Feb 14 3m 5

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Nathan A. Norris, dec'd., are hereby notified to make early payment, and those having demands against said Estate will render them in properly attested, by the first of June next.

A. D. BATES, Ex'or.

Mar 7 3m* 8

Save your Corn.

ANY Person can save Fifty or more Bushels of Corn, per annum, by getting a box of PARKS' RAT POISON. Price, Twenty-five cts. per Box. Apply to TUTT & PELLETIER.

Hamburg, March 12. 3m* 9

Merchants can obtain it from Messrs. SIMONDS, RUFF & Co., Charleston, so make at least one hundred per cent.

Look Out!

ALL Persons indebtod to the Subscriber must come and settle by the first Monday in August, or they will posively find their Notes or Accounts either in the hands of W. C. Moragne, Esq., or J. B. Talbert, Esq. Necessity compels me to say so. That is all. R. T. PARKS.

March 14 3m* 9

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Joel P. Ridgell & Hellen Pauline his wife, vs Jacob William Pope, Francis Marion and Josephine M. Pope. } *Bill for Partition and Relief.*

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Equity, in this case, granted by his honor F. H. Wardlaw, at June term, A. D. 1854, all the creditors of the minors, Hellen Pauline Ridgell, (formerly Pope) Jacob William Pope, Francis M. Pope and Josephine M. Pope, are ordered to appear before me, on or by the first Monday in May next, to prove and establish their demands, or else they will be debarred all claims against the assets of the estate of the said Minors. A. SIMKINS, C. E. E. D.

Jan 10, 1855. 15t 1

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber on the 10th of March, my apprentice boy, MALICHIA SIMS, as he calls himself. He is 10 or 11 years old, rather copper-colored and strait hair, and dirty when he left. Any person lodging him in any Jail, shall be paid for their trouble. S. L. BUTLER.

Mar 26 3t 11

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 in accordance with the times; always assuring our customers to sell them at the *LOWEST MARKET PRICES.*

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 " assorted,
150 " English " "
200 Smith BELLOWS, all qualities,
500 Kegs "Peru" NAILS,
50 Tons CASTINGS,
100 Dozen Door LOCKS,
100 " Pad "
500 " Till, Chest, Draw and Trunk Locks,
100 " AXES, Collins, Levette's and other makes,
10 " Superior BROAD AXES,
500 " HOES, all qualities.

To enumerate is too tedious. We have the Goods and 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, Planes, Horse Shoes 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 tf 47

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN COMMON PLEAS.

James M. Richardson, vs. Moses Saunders. } *Attachment.*
James M. Richardson, vs. Moses Saunders. } *Attachment.*

THE Plaintiff in the above cases having this day filed his declaration in my Office, and the Defendant having neither wife nor Attorney known to reside within the limits of this State, on whom copies of said Declarations with rules to plead can be served: On motion of Messrs. Spann & Magrath, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Ordered that said Defendant appear and plead to said Declarations within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgement will be given against him.

THOS. G. BACON, C. C. E. D.

Clerk's Office, Mar 6, 1855. 1yq 8

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

Amos Landrum and James Hatcher, Ad'rs. vs. Bartley Hatcher, John Hatcher, and others. } *Bill for Relief, Instructions, &c.*

IT appearing to my satisfaction that John Hatcher, Martin Phillips and his wife Polly, Washington Hardy and his wife Elizabeth and —— Thomas daughter of John Thomas, reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion of BONHAM & MABRY, Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered, That the said Defendants do plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this case, within three months from the date of the publication of this notice, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

A. SIMKINS, C. E. E. D.

Mar 1, 1855. 13t 8

State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Coster & Coxe and Abram Martin, vs. Lydia W. Crabtree. } *Bill in nature of Bill of Supplement and Revivor, to Marshal Assets, call in Credits, &c.*

IT appearing that the Defendant Lydia W. Crabtree resides without the limits of the State, On motion by Mr. Carroll, Solicitor, Ordered that said Defendant demur, plead or answer in this case within three months from the date of this Order, or the said bill will be taken *pro confesso* against her.

A. SIMKINS, C. E. E. D.

Feb 19, 1855. 3m 6

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

Exparte Julia McClendon, } Petition for settlement of Property.

IT appearing that Thos. McClendon, the husband of the petitioner above named, is beyond the limits of this State, and the object of the Petition being to set apart to the sole and separate use of his wife Julia, a certain sum of money arising from the sale of Joseph Whittle's real estate. On motion of Moragne, for petitioner, it is hereby ordered that the aforesaid Thos. McClendon do plead, answer or demur to the prayer of his said wife Julia, within three months from the date of this publication, or the Petition will be taken as *pro confesso* against him. A. SIMKINS, C. E. E. D.

Jan 10 1855 3m 52.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN COMMON PLEAS.

F. C. Wood, vs. Washington Stalnaker. } *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, on whom copies of said Declaration with rules to plead can be served, On motion of Mr. ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Ordered that said Defendant appear and plead to said Declaration within a year and a day from the date hereof, or final and absolute judgment will be given against him.

THOS. G. BACON, C. E. E. D.

March 15, 1855. 1qly 10

Administrator's Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John L. Richardson, dec'd., are notified to render them in legally attested, within three months from this date; and those indebted will please make early payment, as the parties interested are desirous that the Estate should be brought to a speedy close.

D. R. DURISOE, Adm'or.

Mar 7 3m 8

Cask Overlooked.

BY the request of an old friend, Messrs. LAMBACK & COOPER has sent over to their Agent, S. E. BOWERS, in Hamburg, one Cask of SUPERIOR OLD NECTAR WHISKEY, which has been overlook in their celler for many years. The article is old and oily. Examine for yourselves.

Hamburg, Mar 5, tf 8

Caution.

ALL Persons are cautioned against trading for a Note given by me, to Mrs. Sarah Robertson, or bearer, for one hundred and ten dollars, for the hire of her negro man Silas, dated about the last of December 1853, and payable the 25th December 1854, for I am determined not to pay it unless I am compelled by law, as the negro was sick the principal part of the year. W. L. PARKS.

Feb 21 tf 6

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 possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, CANCER, GANGREENE, RHEUMATISM, and a vast variety of other diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE.

TALLAPOOSA Co., Ala., Jan. 2, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—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 afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet; in 1848 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 offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large biles, 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 never 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, a 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 suffering 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 any should doubt the above cure, I invite them to call on me, and I will show them the scars. I can be found in Tallapoosa Co., Ala., one mile from Stoe's Ferry.

RENAJAH HUGHES.

☞ The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of menstrual discharges, and other diseases peculiar to their sex. The proprietor has in his possession a great number of certificates of cures performed, of the above description. We assure the afflicted, that a bottle or two of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

☞ Put up in quart bottles.—Price $1 per bottle.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by **SCOVIL & 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, Edgefield C. H.; W. B. GRIFFIN, Longmires; WARDLAW & LYON, Abbeville C. H.; T. C. RISLEY, Laurensville; J. F. PRATT & Co., Newberry; HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga., and HAVILAND, HARBALL & CO., Charleston.

Mar 28, 1855. 1y 11

Edgefield & Cheatham Plank R.

FROM and after the 1st May next, the Edgefield & Cheatham Plank Road will be opened from Mr. JAMES GRIFFIN's to the junction with the Hamburg & Edgefield Plank Road, a distance of about five miles, and the following Rates of Toll will be exacted.

Rates of Toll.

Four, five and six horse Wagons, 5 cts per mile
Three " " 4 " " "
Two " " 3 " " "
Two " Carriages 3 " " "
One " " 2 " " "
Horseback travellers, 1 " " "

Vehicles on meeting, are each entitled to half the PLANK TRACK, and the Drivers are required to turn to the "RIGHT!"

S. F. GOODE, PRESIDENT.

April 23, tf 15

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Jacob B. Smith, previous to 1st January last, are requested to make payment, and all having demands against the same will hand them in properly attested.

BENJAMIN WALDO, } Ex'ors.
GEO. A. ADDISON. }

Aug 10 tf 30

Particular Notice.

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

GENTLEMEN: You will come forward and 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.

June 22 tf 22

Administrator's Notice.

ALL 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 requested to make payment to

E. PENN, Adm'or.

Jan 24 tf 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

M. S. Martin, Ex'ors of Robert Martin, dec'd. vs. John Marsh, N. Hankerson and others } *Bill for Accounts, &c*

IN Pursuance of the Order of Chan. WARDLAW in this cause, all and singular, the Creditors of the Defendant John Marsh, claiming under the assignment executed by the said John Marsh, when admitted to the benefit of the insolvent Debtors Account, are hereby required to be and appear in