RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF OVERSEERS, DRIVER, AND SLAVE.

Santee, April 3, 1836.

Mr. Editor,—I received your letter a month since, requesting me to give you "my system in the management of Mr. —— plantation." Your letter I would have answered before this; but being now somewhat advanced in age, and not exactly in writing order, I deferred doing so until the present time. However, since you think an account of my system of management might benefit overseers generally, I shall comply, even at this late hour; for I do assure you, that nothing gives me greater pleasure than to have it in my power to say or do any thing, however little, that might improve overseers in their regulation and management. Having been an overseer myself for twenty years, I think I ought to know, how important it is to them to be well informed as to their duties. But, Mr. Editor, this is not acting like a good overseer; I am not writing to the point in question: so without any more preface, I shall give you as the best outline of my system, an account of what you desire.

It was fifteen years ago, that I was first employed to overlook, and superintend the plantation of Mr.———. As a wise and conscientious man, Mr. ——— required of me testimonials as to honesty and activity of character. When I satisfied him as to these, he then, in a very explicit manner, told me, what would be required of me. Among an hundred other things, he impressed upon my mind, that I was to be his representative; to regulate his slaves in their moral and general conduct; to sustain my employer's reputation among merchants for the quality of his productions; and to make his plantation a pattern of regularity and order to the neighborhood around. When Mr. ——— began to talk in this way, I at first thought he was quizzing me. I had before been an overseer; but had never been spoken to in this solemn sort of manner. With other planters, where I showed that I was honest and active, that was enough—I was directed where I was to live, and my authority as overseer commenced, for evil or for good, for one year from that date. I say that when Mr. ——— first began to lecture me as to what he would expect of me, I thought him quizzing; but I soon changed my mind. I soon discovered that he meant every word he said; and moreover meant, that it should be attentively listened to, and executed. He told me that there was no duty more difficult than the one I was about to assume; accordingly, said he, we had better understand one another explicitly. He then recounted every thing he would expect of me; how I should demean myself; how I should manage his slaves; nothing was omitted which he could think of.

Nor was Mr. ——— satisfied here. Most of my duties he had committed to writing, and I was required to keep them as a constant guide to me in the management of his plantation. Whether they were excellent or not shall appear, when I speak of how I managed his estate; for let me assure you, Mr. Editor, that if I have been successful as an overseer, I attribute all, to the advice of my employer.

When I commenced my duties as overseer with Mr.——, I was firmly impressed with the belief, that "knowledge is power." I felt that whether applied to the Sciences or to the pursuits in which I was embarked, that information of every kind was useful to me. Without being obtrusive, therefore, I determined to pick up from every planter and overseer, what I could learn as to his business. I found that the most ignorant man could teach me something, which I had not known before. What I learned, was submitted to my employer, when I could do so with convenience. Sometimes he would dissent from what I proposed; and then I was never ashamed to argue the point with him, and show him the reasons why I thought myself correct. I pursued the same plan with the driver. Whatever I was to do, I always consulted him about it. This gave him confidence and responsibility in himself; and character in the eyes of those he had to superintend.

Speaking of the driver, brings me to notice my management of him more particularly. I always required of him, that he should dress himself better than the other negroes. Caused him to maintain a pride of character before them, which was highly beneficial. Indeed, I constantly endeavoured, to do nothing which would cause them to lose their respect for him. With this view, I made it a rule never to scold or lecture my driver before the other negroes for any inadvertence or fault. If he did any thing which was out of the way, I took him by himself and lectured him severely. If the fault was of a flagrant nature, as was once the case with him, I publicly flogged him before the other negroes, and disgraced him by appointing another in his place. I would never listen to every tale that that the negroes might have against the driver; but whenever they could urge any thing which seemed plausible or correct, I would consent to have him tried. At these trials, I would preside as umpire—would listen to the evidence for and against, and my decision always awarded a punishment of some kind to the guilty party—to the driver, if guilty or to the accusers if they did not make good their charges. Persons might suppose that the fear of not making out their case, would prevent the negroes from accusing when really they had been injured; but I never found a case of the kind.

Every night it was my driver's business to inquire of me what I would have done the next day. Although, he frequently had his duties allotted to him, for a week ahead, he was nevertheless required to do this regularly every evening. He was also at the same time required to report the work of the day ended. It will be asked what was the necessity of all this, when I superintended every thing that was done myself? I answer; it gave the driver a habit of regularity, and prepared him for a proper discharge of his duties, should I be sick. The more the driver is kept aloof from the negroes, the better. The truth is, he cannot maintain too much pride in his conduct towards them. Once let them believe that they are his equals, and all control is lost.

I have said so much about the driver, that I have little room to speak of the negroes. Their proper management constitutes the chief success of the planter. If he has not a proper control of them, he had much better give up planting; for as sure as he continues they will ruin him.

Having laid down rules for the regulation of your plantation, the first consideration is the study of the character of your negroes. This will not take you long to do; in one month the full character of every slave you superintend might be learnt. For the breach of every rule, *certainty of punishment* is every thing. If a negro is permitted to go once unpunished for a fault, he will at any time afterwards do the same and risk being flogged. I have always discovered that where the overseer is *positive*, that the negroes are better disciplined, more mildly treated, and consequently more happy; once, however, a negro has been punished, the fault should be overlooked, and his spirits should not be broken down by continually reminding him of his past misconduct. Not observing this rule, has very often ruined some of the very best negroes. I have frequently met with negroes, whom the whip would ruin, with whom a little flattery could do every thing. I will state an instance of the kind. Ten years ago, I bought at auction in Charleston a stubborn, ill looking fellow; sold as a runaway. Upon examination, I found that he had the marks of having been repeatedly whipped. I asked the fellow the reason of this, he said it was because he could not do his work. I was convinced that Ben, (for that was his name) had not been properly managed. I accordingly purchased him at a reduced price; took him home, and put him to work by the side of some of my best workers. I pointed out what I would require of him; and in a flattering way, observed to the other fellows, that I was now going to give them a push. "Now," said I, "Ben, I will expect you to do your best: keep close to those fellows, and if you follow them up close, you may feel proud of yourself." He seemed pleased at my remark, said he would, and commenced as if he intended to do his best. I left Ben to himself, and in a few hours after returned to where he was working: he was getting on exceedingly well, for which I complimented him. It was in this manner that I urged him on throughout his day's work. That evening he finished his task, did it well, and went home much pleased with himself. This was the first step towards the reformation of Ben. By following up my treatment, I so entirley reclaimed him in a few months; that from being a runaway and rogue, I made him one of my primest and trustiest negroes.

Order should be strictly maintained among negroes. By this, I mean order in their occupations and duties. Once or twice in the month, I made it my business to visit each negro house; I examined every thing therein; saw that the negroes permitted no dirt or filth to be collected about them, and as invariably punished them where I found they had done so, as if they had omitted to do their day's work. This plan of supervising your negro houses, works wonderful effects upon your plantation. It keeps your negroes cleanly and healthy: and prevents the concealment of all kind of roguery. If every overseer would follow this plan, I am convinced that there would be little use for patrol laws.

I not only attended to the negroes in the cleanliness of their houses, but I also, enjoined the strictest observance as to the cleanliness of their dress. If negroes are left to themselves, they will, general speaking, pay little attention to their dress. I have seen them on some plantations almost naked from suffering their clothes to remain unmended. This can easily be remedied. Make it a rule to oblige every negro, to have his clothes mended as soon as you discover them broken; and if your force be large, have some old person to serve as "general mender" to the plantation, and you will never have to insult the eye with a set of ragged negroes.

Next, to making your negroes attend to the orderly arrangement of their houses, and dress, you should oblige them to attend also to that of every thing about the plantation. I obliged every negro on the plantation to superintend every thing in its place that he finds displaced. If, for instance, a negro passes a fence that has been put down; if a rail has been thrown from its place, it is his busines to replace it, or to inform the proper person whose business it is to do so. This rule I followed when I was a poor man, working at a salary of five hundred dollars a year; now that I can drive my chair, I stick to the rule still. I believe that a great portion of my success in life depended upon this simple rule, which was first taught me by my employer. I was riding out with him, a short time after coming to oversee for him, he happened to pass by a fence where one of the bars had been left down, by which means the cattle had got into the oats patch. His coachman had passed by the fence in that condition once before that morning. Mr. ———, upon his return home had his coachman punished. It was in vain that he said in extenuation of his conduct, that he had not observed the bar; it should have been observed by him, as well as by his master; so he was punished. Though I lived fifteen years for Mr. ———, I never knew his coachman to be punished for the same thing a second time. Some persons might have thought Mr. ——— severe for punishing a fault so apparently trifling; but as I have before observed, it is by the punishment of small faults that large ones are prevented.

Negroes should in no instance be permitted to *trade*, except with their masters. By permitting them to leave the plantation with the view of selling and buying, more is lost by the owner than he is generally aware of. Let each planter have upon his place, a store of such articles as his slaves usually purchase elsewhere. These can be dealt out to them for their corn and such things as they have to sell. By so doing, your negroes will be better and more cheaply provided; and be put out of the way of the temptation to roguery.*

I hold out every inducement to the negroes to marry among themselves on the plantation; thus giving them no cause for leaving their homes. Whenever my employer could do so, he always purchased the families of any negro he might own, assigning the reason I have already given.

But, Mr. Editor, I must conclude, I have already trespassed upon your patience too long. You will accept my crude reflections, as they are intended, for the benefit of overseers, who have as I have had, once to commence. Should you desire to have from me, more particularity, be pleased to interrogate me, as to the points upon which you desire information; and I shall endeavour to answer your queries.

Not wishing to intrude my humble name upon the public, I subscribe myself with great respect,

AN OVERSEER.

* Upon the plantation of Winborn Lawton, Esq. of James-Island, this plan has been adopted. The consequence is, Mr. Lawton's negroes are considered as among the most orderly and best disciplined on the Island.—*Editor So. Ag.*

A Tutoress Wanted,

IN the Female Academy at Marlborough C. House, to take charge of the same on the 2d Monday in July next. A salary of $400 will be given payable quarterly. Applicants required to furnish testimonials of competency to instruct in the useful and ornamental branches of female education. Communications addressed to the subscriber, Secretary, before the first Monday in July will be promptly attended to. The Trustees take this occasion to express their sincere regret that Miss Richards is compelled from a due regard for her health to relinquish the charge of this Institution, which she has hitherto kept with great credit to herself, and entire satisfaction to her employers.

C. W. DUDLEY, Secretary.
Bennettsville, May 22, 27 tf.

Notice.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Augustus P. LaCoste his interest in the Stock of LaCoste & McKay and intend continuing the business on my own account. I have on hand and will at all times keep a large and well selected Stock of Groceries. Country Merchants and others purchasing in this market will do well to *come and see.*

D. L. McKAY.
Cheraw 9th May 1836. 3t.

Banking House.

PROPOSALS will be received for contract to build a Banking House at Cheraw, until 15th of June next. The building to be two stories high, of brick, 48 feet by 42. Persons proposing to contract can see specifications by applying at the Bank.

J. C. COIT, *President.*
Cheraw, May 5, 26 6.

Weeding Hoes.

12 DOZEN Weeding Hoes, just received, also on hand a few barrels *Irish Potatoes*, for sale by

J. & C. POWELL.
March 24, 1836.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase for cash a few likely negroes. Those from eight to thirty years of age would be preferred. Any communication on the subject through the Post Office diected to Bennettsville will meet attention.

D. M. CROSLAND.
Bennettsville 5th May, 1836, 23 tf.

HUDSON'S Botanic Tincture for the Teeth, cures the Tooth ache, removes the Tartar, Scurvy, &c. for Sale by

JOHN I. WESTERVELT.
May 3, 25 tf.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

A Lasting Cure for the Fever & Ague.

THIS worthy remedy earnestly repels the slur of being a quack medicine, it being the result of many year's study, experience and labor in the medical practice and observation of Fever and Ague.

It is composed of such medicinal principles as were considered most fit to restore the harmony of action between the stomach and Liver. By renewing the healthy action of the digestive organs, it has proved itself of remarkable benefit in Dyspepsia, Depraved Appetite, Heart-burn, Water Brash, Flatulency, Jaundice, Night Sweats, Dysentery Bowel Complaints, but it is in the treatment of *FEVER* and *AGUE* or Intermittens Fever, that its powers have been principally tested, and with those who have seen its usefulness, it is pronounced sovereign.

Among a large list of certificates of its efficacy in Philadelphia, where the manufacturer resides, there are a number from Physicians of that city. Hundreds of others in different parts of this country bear testimony to its unrivalled success. At least a hundred might be given from persons in this place and the adjoining neighborhood who have been cured by it, but it is thought to be altogether unnecessary. It may be proper to mention however, for the encouragement of those at a distance, who are afflicted with Fever and Ague, to use this remedy, that several of the Physicians of this town, have during the past year, and do at this time recommend its use.

To meet the wants of this section of country, for which the subscriber is the sole agent, a full supply will be kept constantly on hand.

Price $1 per, Bottle with full directions for its use.

Apply at the Cheraw Book Store, to
JOHN WRIGHT—*Agent.*

N. B. For such persons as are afflicted with *habitual and obstinate costiveness* Mr. Rowand has prepared a vegetable Anti-costive Pill *without mercury*, a dose of which pills he recommends to be taken just before commencing the use of the Tonic Mixture, and to use them afterwards as often as necessary to keep the system regular until thoroughly restored.

A supply of these pills are on hand and for sale as above.

April 11th, 1836. 3t.

POLICIES will be issued upon Buildings, Merchandise in Store, and on the river to and from Charleston and Georgetown; also on Cotton in store. Persons living in the country and town adjacent, by giving a description of their property, can have it insured against loss or damage by fire.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent at Cheraw, for Insu. Co. of Columbia, S. C.
April 10, 1836. 26tf.

JOHN I WESTERVELT, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has received his Stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES

and is prepared to meet the wants of the Public in any article in his line of business

February 9th, 1836. 13tf.

For Sale.

A GOOD SULKEY and first rate Harness. Apply to

R. H. CROCKETT & CO.
March 8. 17tf

Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills.

THIS valuable medicine kept constantly on hand, and for sale by

JNO. I. WESTERVELT.
March 1. 16tf

Butler's Effervessent Magnesian Aperient,

RECOMMENDED by the medical Faculty for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Acidity of Stomach, &c. for sale by

JNO. I. WESTERVELT.
March 23, 1836.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McKenzie & Crockett, are requested to come forward and settle the same, as I am desirous to close the books.

R. H. CROCKETT, Surviving partner
January 12, 1836. 9tf

Negroes for Sale.

John, coxwain and pilot,
Harry, prime boat and field hand,
Edward, boat and field hand,
Hannah, his wife, good house servant and field hand,
Hannah, good house servant,
Guy, prime shoemaker,
Hector, a shoemaker,
Cochrun, boat hand,
Ned, field and boat hand,
Ben, prime do
Cyrus, do

Apply to A. MUIRHEAD & CO.
March 29, 20tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Goods.

D. B McARN

ANNOUNCES to his customers that he has just received a very large and unusually complete assortment of seasonable *GOODS*, which were selected by himself with much care and attention in New York. He therefore feels confident that he is prepared to sell as low as can possibly be afforded in this market. He cordially invites all to call and examine, erchants from the country will find it an object to call. He may be found in about two weeks at his old stand on Front Street. Among his Goods is a great variety of coloured print Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Swiss, Jaconet & plaid Muslins, black & collored silk fancy Hdkfs, Gloves, Stockings, Laces, Parasols, Linens, a large assortment of Gentlemen's summer wear.

April 19, 1836. 23tf

THE Undersigned take the liberty of informing their customers and the public generally, that they still continue to keep at their old stand a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, Hollow ware
Hardware and Cutlery, Waggon Boxes
Blacksmith's Tools, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Soap, Candles, Cheese
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine
with most other articles kept for sale in this market, all of which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

We take this opportunity of wishing all our customers a happy new year; but particularly those who may call soon and settle their accounts, as they thereby will make the new year pleasant to us. J. & C. POWELL.
Cheraw, Jan. 4, 1836.

Family Medicine Chests

NEATLY fitted up with medicine of the best quality. For Sale by

JOHN I. WESTERVELT.
May 3. 25 tf.

House of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royall, as a House of Entertainment, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

A. D. JOHNSON.
Lancaster, March 12—18-3m.

THE Copartnership in business conducted by the Subscribers, under the firm of LACOSTE & McKAY, will expire on the first day of June next. All persons having demands against the firm are requested to present them for payment previous to that time, those indebted will please liquidate their accounts by cash or notes by the first of June.

A. P. LaCOSTE,
D. L. McKAY.
Cheraw, May 3, 25 4t.

For Sale,

ON Market and Green streets, 3 lots forming a square on the corner, of three hundred feet, with a comfortable dwelling House with rooms and four fire places, with several out buildings, all in good repair with excellent water; deemed to be in a healthy part of town. The lots have some shrubbery and young fruit trees, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Also would be glad to hear of a purchaser for the Houses and lots at Society Hill, belonging to Mrs. F. C. Watson and Mr. B. G. Barker.

BROWN BRYAN.
April 22, 836, 24 tf.

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

5000 sheets, well selected, just received at the Book Store.

Also, some boxes of new books, which will be sold fully as low as they can be bought at retail, in New York or Philadelphia.

Works on Baptism,

At the Book Store.

ON the Baptist side, Carson and Cox; on the Pedo-Baptistside, Miller and Fowler.

COMMENTARIES.

THE following commentaries on the Bible for sale at the Book Store, *below the publishers' retail prices.*

Clarke's, in six volumes,

And Scott's, in three, five, and six volumes. The five vol. edition of Scott, is the last published, and is printed on white paper with *large type.* Some of the reviewers remarked of it when published. that it is the edition which ought to be chosen by every purchaser who "is old or expects to be old."

A Private Teacher Wanted.

I WILL give, to any gentleman capable of teaching Mathematics & the dead Languages, with good recommendations of moral character, and without family, a salary of $300 with board, to teach my children for one year, commencing as soon as convenient. Letters to be directed, post-paid, to B. F. Pegues, at Cheraw S, C.

April 2nd. J. PEGUES.

South Carolina,

CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.

Elizabeth Alsobrook, *vs.*

Ralph G. Alsobrook, Willis W. Alsobrook, Peter Sinclair and wife Zilpha, Lem. H. Alsobrook, Wm. McCall and wife Elizabeth, George Boggan & wife Adoline, A. John O. Carson & wife Delphine, Ann Alsobrook & Stephen Alsobrook Defendents.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Ralph J. Alsobrook, Peter Sinclair & wife Zilpha, Wm. McCall & wife Elizabeth, George Boggan & wife Adoline, A. John H. Carson & wife Delphine, & Stephen Alsobrook, reside without this State; it is therefore ordered that they appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Capt. Saml. Alsobrook, in this District, on or before the 20th day of June next, or their consent will be entered of record.

TURNER BRYAN, O. C. D.
Ordinary's Office, April 13, 23 3t.

Notice

IS hereby given to Margaret Thomas, daughter of John Breeden, late of Marlborough District, who departed this life on the 27th Nov. 1835, and the lawful wife of Lewis Thomas, of the State of Tennessee, (county nor post office recollected) that she or her husband is requested to come and receive the amount which I am bound to pay her, or her heirs, according to the tenor of a bond which I gave to the said John Breeden, during his life. As I have not heard of the said Margaret Thomas or her husband for a number of years, I avail myself of this mode to notify her that the amount of money that I am bound to pay her is ready to be paid to her, or any person legally authorized by her to receive the same, whenever called for.

A. BREEDEN.
Marlborough District, S. C.
March 23, 1836, 19-14

P. S. The Editors of the Nashville Banner and Nashville Union will insert the above notice for three months and forward their accounts to the office of the Cheraw Gazette for payment.

March 23, 1836. A. B.

D. B. McARN,

HAS the pleasure of stating to his friends and customers that he providentially succeeded n saving the most of his goods from the late destructive fire. He has taken a stand on market street, one door east of Moore's hotel. All who wish to purchase are respectfully and cordially invited to call and examine his stock. If he has the articles to please, he will not stand on prices.

Dec. 22, 1835. 6tf

South Carolina,

CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.

Arnold A. Powell Grantee of Charles Brown, *vs.*

Sarah Harne, Samuel Robeson & wife Ana, Jas. Hancock & wife Jane, Hugh Hancok & wife Tobitha, Samuel Edwards & wife Temperence, Caroline Harne, Eliza Harne, A. J. Harne & Wm. Harne

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Samuel Robeson & wife Ann, James Hancock & wife Jane, two of the Defendents, reside without this State; it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Richard Harne, on or before the 13th day of June next, or there consent to the same will be entered of record.

TURNER BRYAN, O. C. D.
April 13, 23 8t.

Mucklejohn, Jr.,

WILL continue to stand the ensuing Spring and Fall seasons at the stable of the subscriber in Stateburg, where, until further notice, he may at all times times be found—his owner being unwilling to have him placed beyond the reach and free access, at all times, of his own stock.

The terms for the Spring season are $30 payable 1st October, or 25 dollars cash, sent with the mare, and one dollar to the groom in all cases. Fall season to commence 1st August, and end 30th November, at $30, payable 1st of December, or $25 cash, &c. as above. In all cases, either the money or a note will be expected when the mare is sent.

Any one individual putting and paying for four mares, will be entitled to the season of a fifth gratis.

Mares sent from a distance will be well fed and attended to at thirty-one and a fourth cents per day, and servants boarded gratis. Every precaution used to prevent accidents or escapes; but no liability. Good rye and other pasture provided for those who wish green food.

PEDIGREE.

His dam was by Hugh Wiley's Marske, the best son of imported Diomed, out of a Medley mare; grand dam by John Cragg's imported Highflyer, son of the great English Highflyer, who was never beaten, and never paid forfeit. Imported Highflyer was bred by the Duke of St. Albans—dam by Syphon, out of young Cade's sister—sire of Lee Boo, and other good runners. (See Tattersall's certificate, &c. Turf Register, vol. 1, page 576—vol. 2, page 375—vol. 4, page 44. See also English Stud Book, vol. 1, pages 155, 211 462.) His great grand dam was by Mark Antony, dam by Brandon, he by Aristottle, dam by imported Janus. (See Turf Register, vol. 5, page 442.) His g. g. grand dam by Symes' Wildair; g. g. g. grand dam by imported Fear-naught.

He was sired by Mucklejohn, Sen., now in Kentucky, who was by Sir Archy, out of Belona, she by Bell Air, he by imported Medley, (See Turf Register, vol 3, No. 6, February, 1832. See also Bell Air, best son of imported Medley, vol. 6, page 125.] The pedigree of Sir Archy, who was by Diomed, out of imported Castianra, his reputation and that of his stock, and all the various branches of the families connected with Mucklejohn, Jr., are so well known to breeders of Blood Horses, that we deem it unnecessary to pursue the subject further, and shall proceed to give his

PERFORMANCES.

Mucklejohn, Jr. was partially trained in the fall of 1830, then 3 years old; but only suffered to run sufficient to test his speed and to try his future promise. Fully trained the next season, and on the 26th of October, 1831, he won the Jockey Club purse, $80, at Pineville South Carolina, two mile heats—beating Col. Richardson's b. f. Lapruelle, 4 years old, and, Col. Sinkler's c. Van Buren, same age. (Time not stated—said to be very quick.) After this race he was exercised with an unmanageable filly, who, in defiance of the efforts of her rider, constantly took the lead, by which means he soon became accustomed to look for a leader, and to stop when he saw nothing in advance of him—and on the 21 of December, 1831, on the Stateburg Course 4 mile heats, purse $300, ran into the crowd near the Judge's stand, at the close of the third mile, while far in advance of Col Sinkler's br. c, Van Buren, Col. Myer's s. m. Lady Deerpond, and Mr. R. Adam's gr. c. Coffee; and though he again got on the track and won the heat, he was ruled out by the Judges—and on the next day, 22d, three mile heats, purse $200, was again ruled out, from crossing a corner of the track. while more than 200 yards in advance of Mr. Adam's s. c. Sally Bailey, by Murat, and one other not now recollected.

On the 23d, two mile heats, purse $111, he was run with a blind bridle, and won with great ease, hand in hand. (These races never before published)

On the 12th of January, 1832, he won the Jockey Club purse, $215, at Columbia, S. C., two mile heats, beating Col. R. Adam's Tapsalai, by Crusader, Col. Wm. R Johnson's Annette, by Sir Charles, Mr. Rive's Sourcrout, by Rob Roy, and Mr. Woodward's Water Witch by do. Time 3 min. 56 sec.—4 min. 4 sec.—Turf Register, vol. 3, page 316.)

On the 26th January, same year, he won the Jockey Club purse, $400, at Camden, four mile heats, over an exceeding rough and hard frozen course—beating Mr. Smith's Mary Frances, by Director, 5 years old, and Dr. Ellerbee's Jeanette, by Eclipse, dam by Cock of the Rock, five years old. Time 8 min. 20 sec.—8 min. 21 sec. (Turf Register, vol. 3. page 368.)

He was taken to Charleston, with his feet still sore from his Camden race, and on the 22d of February, 1832, on the Washington Course, 4 mile heats, carrying 102lb., purse $1000, bolted on the last stretch of the fourth round of the first heat, just passed in advance of Col. Wm. R. Johnson's Trifle, by Sir Charles, carrying 87lb., and Mr. Thurston's Red Gauntlet, by Sumter, [See note on the same, Turf Register, vol. 3, page 266,] And on the next day, 23d, on the same course, he won a sweep-stake, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Brown's Pelham, by Kosiusko, and distancing Mr. Allen's Helen McGregor by Reliance. Time 3 min. 54 sec,—4 min. 6 sec—[Vol. 3. page 366.]

On the 3d of January, 1833, he won the Jockey Club purse, $300, on the Stateburg Course 4 mile heats—beating Mr. J. K. Bulloch's b. m. Slasey, by Mucklejohn, and Col. J. J. Moore's s. c. Uncas, by Sir Archy, Jr. Times 7 min. 52 sec.—7 min. 54. sec. (Never before published.)

On the 29th of January, same year he won the Jockey Club purse, $558, at Columbia, S, C., 4 mile heats, beating Col. Wm. R. Johnson's ch. h. Collier, by Sir Charles, dam by Whip. Time 8 min 10 sec.—8 min 16 sec. (Turf Register, vol, 4, p 421,) And on the same course, Jan. 31st he won the Handicap purse, $335, three mile heats, carrying 112lbs., and beating Col. Wm, R. Johnson's Betsey Mare, by Contention carrying 90lbs. Time 6 min. 5 sec.—6 min. 1 sec. Very heavy sand turfy. (Turf Register, vol. 4 page 421..

On the 27th February following, he won the sweepstakes on the Washington Course Charleston 2 mile heats, beating Dr. Boyd's gr. h. Speculator, 6 years old. Time 4 min. 1 sec.—4 min. 9 sec. (Murf Register, vol. 4. page 424.)

He was then taken to Virginia by Mr Garrison, where, on the Jerusalem Course, he won the Jockey Club purse, $500 4 mile heats, beating R. N. Nicholson's b. h. Red Rover, by Carolinian. Time 7 min. 36 sec. Pronounced the quickest race ever run over the Jerusalem track. (Turf Register, vol. 4, page 539.)

At Campfield, Virginia, walked over the course for the Jockey Club purse, $600. (Turf Register, vol. 5. page 123.)

On the 24th of May following, at Norfolk, over a heavy course, made still heavier by excessive rain, and being out of order, he was by Hector Davis's Dolly Dixon, 4 mile heats, running 4 heats in the following order: Dolly Dixon. 3 2 0 0
Mucklejohn, 2 3 28
O, P. Mare's Prince George, by Contention, 1 3 2 dis
Time 8 min. 33 sec.—8 min.—41 sec.—9 min.. (Turf Register, vol. 4, page 544.)

At Newmarket Virginia, on the 11th of October 1834, he won the Jockey Club purse, $600, 4 mile heats, 11 horses entered, running 4 heats. 16 miles in the following order:
Mucklejohn, 9 5
West's Lady Sumner, by Shawnee, 2 1 3 2
Harrison's Tuberose, by Arab, 1 2 4 3
Mare's Mohawk, by Shawnee, 6 4 2*
Wyn's Mary Randolph by Gohanna, 3 3 5*
Taylor's Multiflora, by Ratler, 4 drawn
Wm. R. Johnson's Calculation, by Contention, 5 dist.
Goode's Row Galley, by Arab. 7 drawn
Morris's Merab, by do 8 dist.
Hector Davis's Dolly Dixon, by Sir Charles, dist.
J. T. Bott's Douglass, by Gohanna, dist.
*Ruled out.

Time 8 min. 6 sec—8 min. 8 sec—8 min. 14 sec—8 min 48 sec. (Turf Register, vol. 5, page 209.

Having one of his legs much injured in the above race, and being out of order, he was again beaten on the Norfolk course, 1st November, 1833, 4 mile heats, by Wm. Wyn's Anvil, 4 years old, by Monsieur Tonson, in the following order:
Anvil, 1 1
Mucklejohn, 4 2
J. T. Bott's Arianda. 3
J. J. Harriton's Festival, 2 dist.
Time 7 min. 47 sec—8 min. 4 sec. (Tuf Register, vol 5, page 313)

He was then returned to South Carolina, in bad order, lame and much injured by the journey or otherwise: and on the 14th of January, 1834, being still out of order, and carrying 120 lbs. he was beaten at Columbia 4 mile heats, by Col Paul Fitzsimmons' Betsey Hare, by Contention, carrying 109lbs. Time 8 min 20 sec—8 min. 12 sec. Track 1 mile 10 feet. Soil unelastic, heavy sand, unfavorable to quick time. (Turf Register, vol. 5. p 388.) And on the 17th, on the same course, he won the Handicap purse, $295, carrying 102lbs, against Col Wm. H. Maylor's ch c Blackstock. by Congaree carrying a feather Won easy, time not stated. (Turf Register vol. 5, page 388.)

On the 27 February following, over the Washington Course at Charleston, he won the sweepstakes, 2 mile heats, beating Col Spann's Mary Jane, by Bolivar, and Mr. Wm. G. Haun's Governor Hamilton, by Sir Andrew. Time 3 min. 50 sec—3 min 58 sec. (Turf Register, vol. 5, page 638.)

On the 20th of March, 1834, he won the Jockey Club purse, $——, on the Lafayette Course, Augusta, Georgia, 3 mile heats, beating Nancy Rack, by Comet, Limber, by Murat, and Gallatin, by Gallatin. Course 114 feet over a mile; time 6 min. 5½ sec—6 min 7 sec, (Turf Register, vol 5, page 638.)

On the 15th of April following, he won the Jockey Club purse, $——, at Macon, Georgia, 3 mile heats, beating James J. Harrison's Jane Betrand, by Bertrand; said to be very quick time. No account of the Macon races, after the two first days' running, having been furnished for publication, this race will not be found in the Turf Register.

His last race was on the Washington Course, Charleston, S. C. February 13, 1835, three mile heats, carrying 126lbs, and opposed to Rattlesnake 109lbs, Her Cline 112lbs, Fanny Richards 99lbs, Alborack 109lbs, and Eutaw 102lbs—where his left fore leg, which had been seriously injured in Virginia, (and from which he had never fully recovered,) gave way and let down in the back sinew—when he was withdrawn from the Turf.

CYRUS MORSE
Stateburg, Feb. 26 20 tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope, Pendleton Messenger, and Salisbury Western Carolinian, will please insert the above advertisement through the season, and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment.

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