

## THE GOOD THING.

THE good thing of life, if to all we should look,  
Would swell our poor ballad quite up to a book:

The mere calls of nature contrasted are small,

'Tis greedy ambition that gazes at them all;

Then keep within bounds and limit the ring,

And contentment you'll find is a very good thing.

A competent income, enough to supply,

All we want, or can mostly wish to enjoy,

Is a very good thing, with sufficient in store,

To relieve modest merit or give to the poor;

No matter though fortune denies her full swing,

Enough and to spare, is a very good thing.

The Parson himself, who holds self denial,

As a very good thing, when prov'd in the trial,

That by losing the world we gain the grand prize!

Neglected by fools, tho' the wish of the wife;

Tho' money he says, is of evil the spring,

Will grant a good living's a very good thing.

When plied with good liquor's your poet will sing,

Ambitions of soaring aloof on the wing,

Still aiming at rising in fancy sublime,

To catch nothing less than the laurel in time;

Then carols away, like a bird in the spring,

That a butt of old sack is a very good thing.

Our Lawyers and Doctors in one point agree,

The marrow of practice lies all in the fee;

Both Clients and Patients may find out the cause,

When physic has drench'd 'em, or drain'd by the laws;

The fee to the palm of attractive will cling,

Your sensitive touch is a very good thing.

With reverence an authoriz'd page we bring,

"He that has got a good wife, has got a very good thing,"

And the proverb says plainly "A wife in her shift,

"Is allowed on all hands as a heavenly gift;

To the queen of good wives then strike every string,

Ye Bards, a good wife is a very good thing.

But of all the good things while in life we exist,

The blessing of health stands the first on the list;

All orders of men, will subscribe to the test,

That 'tis health, stored health, surpasses the rest,

Then granting good health such a very good thing,

Let us wish it to all from the Pea-sant to King.

LONDON, June 19.

SWITZERLAND.

The following is the Declaration published by Mr. Van Steiger, late Schultze, or Mayor, of Bern, and entitled, the "Declaration of the United Swiss, who have returned for the restoration of their country."

"Swiss, Brethren, Confederates! who yet wish well to your country, collect your last strength, and exert it to obtain vengeance; for now is the time—come, unite with those worthy Swiss who have attempted to deliver their country, and exterminate the common enemy, who had subjugated you. Confide in God, who will protect the just cause; confide in German integrity and fidelity, which never has broken its word. Receive as friends the Austrian armies, who came for your deliverance, & solemnly assure they will again restore your ancient independence, your laws, rights, and government. They have the same views and wishes with yourselves; unite with them, follow their directions, and assist them with your advice and exertions as much as may be in your power. At their head is a prince of the house of Austria, who by his splendid yet modest virtue,

has acquired the greatest glory throughout Europe, and the love of millions of men, who honor him as their father and deliverer. Under his orders is a distinguished general, who himself is a native and a brave Swiss; who seeks the crown of his military glory in the deliverance of his country, and the freedom of his fellow-citizens.

"He will lead you on, and there all dangers and all dangers with you. Fear not, therefore, but prove yourselves worthy of your noble ancestors, who shall look down upon you from heaven with complacence. They would have expired with shame, could they have known that their descendants would ever have submitted to so disgraceful a yoke. Fall then upon the enemy who insolently calls you to his assistance, and exterminate him, that your country may be freed and secured from similar violence forever. Then may we expect from our endeavors, with the powerful support and the blessing of God, that the reign of crime shall have an end, and guilt receive its punishment, religion and justice again return among us; agriculture, manufactures, and trade flourish, oppression of every kind cease, and public tranquility and domestic happiness be once more restored. Then shall we be again a free & virtuous people, respected abroad, and happy at home, as we formerly were.

"With these views, we return to you, to fight for you or die with you."

Frederick Von Steiger.

Late Mayor of Bern, in the name of all the United Swiss."

MITTAU, June 6.

On the 31st, the consort of Louis XVIII, arrived here after a long and difficult journey; her husband went to the distance of 4 leagues to meet her, but found her at half the way. Their meeting, after a separation of 8 years, passed in tears & misfortunes, was extremely affecting.

The day before yesterday arrived also the Princess of France, Maria Theresia, from Vienna, Louis XVIII. set out in the morning to receive her; the first post house was to be the place of meeting; but the princess having much hastened her journey, they also met by the way. The moment of her reception afforded a scene extremely affecting. Animated by the same sentiments, Louis XVIII. the Duke of Angouleme, and the Princess, quickly left their carriages, and the tears of joy gushed from every eye. The Princess threw herself sobbing at the feet of Louis, who immediately raised and most tenderly embraced her.

The Duke d'Angouleme was then presented to the princess as her future spouse, and received by his cousin with uncommon tenderness.

The marriage of this beautiful and amiable Princess will take place on the 10th instant.

As Cotton has become a considerable object of culture in this country, it is with pleasure we publish the following sketches on that subject, being the observation of an eminent planter in Georgia, having little doubt the unexperienced planter will not materially err by following his directions.

## SOIL.

The cotton plant comes to perfection best in a rich dry soil, but near the sea shore; the land that bears the live oak in general is low, but strong and durable; on such ground, when well drained, the plant yields abundantly; independent of substantial ditches, it is necessary, at the distance of every half acre, to have small drains about 18 inches broad, and 12 in depth, connected with the ditches, the earth to be removed from the ditches, as well as drains, so as not to obstruct the water from running in.

## PLANTING.

From experience the cotton is found to do best on ridges, in the distance from each other the planter must be governed by the strength of the ground: if new and strong soil, at least five feet apart; the ridges with the hoe ought to be made by first forming a hill of the trash, and upper earth, then cover it, and made rather flat than pointed; with the plough two furrows thrown towards each other, afterwards dressed with the hoe in the manner mentioned. In new ground, not strong, as well as old field, it should be turned up, and the earlier the better, that the clods may be mollified by the frost, and the distance of the ridges not to exceed four feet—in new and strong soil, the planting on the ridges should not be less than three feet, and planted lengthways, that the plants should be from each other ten or twelve inches, when thinned out. In ground not strong, two feet, &c

plant across the ridge; two bushels of seed will plant an acre.

To prepare a field that has been the previous year under Cotton.

In the winter after you have destroyed the old stock, draw down with the hoe from the ridges to make a lift in the center of the hollow. Let it remain in that state until the time approaches for planting, then cover it with earth from the old bed, and when gone over in that way, a third part of what is intended to be planted, commence your first planting, follow on, and make three divisions. Where the cotton has grown very luxuriant, it is of advantage not to interfere with the soil, but to plant on the old ridge—When the plough is used, two furrows from the sides of the ridge should be thrown towards each other in the hollow, and afterwards dressed with the hoe, in the manner above mentioned.

## THE TIME OF PLANTING.

The Cotton plant may be ranked with the plants of the tender kind; in an early stage, the least impression from cold, heat or air, in its root state, and for some time after it has issued its lateral roots, will either destroy, or throw it back for several weeks, therefore it requires the principles of vegetation to be well established before you venture to put the seed in the ground, and the proper time for planting from the experience of years, is from about the middle of March, to the first week in April, not earlier nor later if possible. The observation is confined to the district of country from the sea board near the city of Savannah, to one hundred and twenty-eight miles partly north-west. There is little or no advantage in the seasons, as it respects the Cotton plant, between low and up country. In the Spring it appears, if any thing, that the up country has the advantage—it suffers no injury from the violent falling easterly winds that commence in the low country about the latter end of March, and often continue through the greater part of April; that wind seldom fails to blight, and at times totally destroys the plant, so as to occasion replanting late in April. In the fall of the year, vegetation is preserved longer in the low country than it is in the upper, from the vapour in low countries, and particularly near the sea, that shelter vegetation. But for two years past, the low country has derived no advantage from that circumstance; the frost has affected them with abrupt violence, so as in appearance to show even the large pod, the shell not being gradually hardened by the regular approach of cold, and destroy it altogether. In the up country such pods are hard frosted, and cotton is gathered from them.

## THINNING.

This is the part of the culture of cotton, that has not been much attended to, though of considerable advantage to the early yielding of the plant; in general it is left in the hole or trench as thick as it can stand, in a spindling state, until it is far advanced into the indented leaf, and when at last thinned out, the planter runs nearly as great a risk in losing the plant in its feeble situation, by exposing it to the air, as he would by thinning to two plants, when it has but four leaves, that is to say, the two seed and the two single pointed leaves; and when planted within the time mentioned, it will have progressed to that stage, by the first or middle of May, if not farther advanced, which is the time it should be thinned out. By early thinning that plant gets firmly established, and shoots forth the stock leaf and bearing branch, weeks before the crowded cotton.

## TOPPING.

In the month of September, when the plant has nearly arrived to its utmost height, and the circulation of the juices dilatory, you may top with safety; it is of some advantage for the shoots that protrude between the stock leaf and bearing branch, which are properly called suckers, never extend after that period to do an injury. In the month of July, to top and sucker at the same time, is of vast advantage; it will make the plant on one side of the row yield double of what it otherwise would have done, and bring it early to perfection. It is a late discovery; the method is as follows: with a pointed knife made sharp, take off from six to eight inches of the top,

at the same time cut off the sucker, or its eye and the stock leaf, (which are always to be found near the bearing branch) from top to bottom; by depriving the stock of its leaves it admits the sun and air to the roots of the plant—By topping and suckering you at once check the plant from running into wood, and throw the whole strength of the sap into natural channel, the bearing branch and occasional it to put forth side shoots, and the whole in a short time gets filled with forms for the blossoms, and loads itself heavily with pods, which from the particular manner of its construction, is capable of bearing. To serve an extensive field in that way, but in such fields there are spots that produce the plant too luxuriant to be productive; those parts can be done as I have mentioned.

## GATHERING.

The gatherers should have small light bags hanging from the shoulders, to put the cotton in as they take it from the pod; and at convenient distances, large coarse cloths spread to empty the cotton when the bag is filled; so that it may be spread and exposed to the sun as much as possible; they ought not to intrude on the half opened pod, nor break the shell from the stock with the cotton; but rake the cotton from the shell leaving it on the stock, so as to keep the cotton clear of dry leaves. The cotton before it is thrown in bulk, should be put on a scaffold for one or two days, and frequently turned; to suffer it to remain any considerable length of time exposed to the weather, though it may whiten, yet injures its strength, which is essential to be preserved.

## GINNING.

The great article of labour.

Gins that expel the seed by rollers, do not injure the staple, and ought to be preferred; an active half grown person with common bridle gin, and a small share of practice, will clean out twenty weight in a short winter's day, if the weather is dry; if not, there ought to be places in or near the gin-house, to dry the cotton by fire. No great pains is requisite in forming the roller; they are in common made of white, red or water oak, but the heart of pine answers equally as well, if not better. Eves, cylinder gin, worked by water, performs admirably well.

## BAGGING.

This part of the business of cotton is pretty well understood; it is only necessary to mention that wetting the bag while packing, is reprobated; as in some instances it has proved injurious to the cotton, and does not tend, in any great degree, to make the bag receive more than in its dry state.

A cotton field should be kept clean; too frequent drawing up the earth to the roots of the plant is hurtful, though much practised.

It will readily be discovered that these observations are solely confined to the culture of the black seed cotton; such as is cultivated on the sea island, and which has lately been raised to perfection in the back country, after the manner described, yielding as much as in common it is found to do on those islands; the staple and texture of equal goodness, and the highest price given this year, for the best sea-island cotton was obtained.

It so valuable an article of cultivation, can be introduced throughout this and the adjoining state, it certainly will be of no small moment; it has been said, and the authority not to be questioned, this species of cotton is equal, if not superior, to the best that is sent to the European market from any other part of the world.

## TAKEN up and committed to goal, in Fayetteville, on the 6th of August, a mulatto fellow; he says that he belongs to Abram Burnap, near Seaborough. He is five feet six or seven inches high, about twenty-two years old, has a scar on each of his wrists, and one of his upper fore teeth is rotten.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away. JESSE LEE, Goaler.

## A few copies of the

## L A W S

Of the last Session of the General Assembly of this State. For sale at this office. August 23.

## FOR SALE.

MY Mills on the raft swamp, about four miles above Lumberton, all new and now in good order. This tract is on 12,000 acres of land, on which are six plantations, a saw mill with two saws, a grist-mill with two pair of stones, and receives more custom through the summer than five can possibly discharge, (other mills being in want of water, of which this never fails,) a rice machine new and complete that will beat 120 bushels per day; a large and well finished two story house, kitchen, meat-house, stables, and every other necessary & convenient buildings for negroes, workmen, &c. about two hundred acres of rice land completely banked, and can be overflowed at pleasure; a large young orchard just beginning to bear; a pasture of 400 acres very convenient for oxen, and all kinds of stock. This tract is a most delightful situation, affords plenty of fish every day in the year, fine water, and is remarkably healthy; it has been rented at 1500 dollars per annum, but the contract is now changed, and the saw-mills alone rent for 100 dollars per month.

I have also a plantation (1000 acres in the tract) joining the town, of a quality superior to any in this part of the country, with a large orchard, good fences, and all in good order, and which has been rented some years at 300 bushels of corn per year. I have also two town houses that rent at 300 dollars; and about 5000 acres of other land in the neighborhood, near and joining the town, all for sale very low for cash or negroes.

I would take one-half or two-thirds of the value of the above premises, in western lands in the state of Tennessee, in Mero district; but if I receive lands in Tennessee, they must be of the first quality, in the military boundary, and unincumbered. None others need be offered.

J. WILLIS.

Lumberton, Aug. 4. 1837—tod.

## DESERTED.

FROM the 2d Regiment of Artillery and Engineers stationed at Fort Johnston, N. Carolina, JOSHUA WILSON, born in Cumberland County, England, thirty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, sandy complexion, blue eyes and sandy hair. Whoever will take up said Deserter and deliver him to me at this Garrison, or to any other Officer in the service of the United States, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS.

PAT. C. HARRIS, Lieut. 2d Regt. A. & E. Fort Johnston, Sept. 26.

WHEREAS Daniel Mallet mortgaged to me as security for the repayment of a certain sum of money lent and advanced to him, a certain Negro Fellow named ELIJAH, on the 19th inst. and delivered the said fellow into my possession on the 20th.—That on the 22d the said fellow, without the least provocation, eloped from my service; and as Mr. Mallet is by agreement, liable to me for all lost time, and expending the said fellow to be harboured about town or at the found, I hereby promise a reward of Ten Dollars to any person who will apprehend the said Negro fellow Elijah and deliver him to me or to the goaler in Wilmington.—And I will give the same reward to any person who will acquaint me of the person or persons that may hereafter harbour the said runaway, to be paid on conviction of the offender. If the fellow Elijah does not return to his master in a week, he will be outlawed.

John Burgwin.

Wilmington, Aug. 27.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a large black Negro Man, named JACK, about six feet one or two inches high—he has a very large mouth, bold look, and is quick spoken—had on when he went away a homespun shirt and overalls, a hunting shirt with stripes round him, and an old great coat. It is expected he will try to pass for a freeman. Any person who will bring the said Negro to me, shall receive the above reward.

HARDY ROYAL,

Sumpter county, August 18.