

Air-Line Railroad. The contract for the construction of the entire line of this great road, has been entered into, and the work will be begun as soon as the counties, towns, and people along the line of the Road from Charlotte to the Georgia line, make a cash subscription to the capital stock of the Company to the amount of \$700,000, to be paid in quarterly installments during the next two years.

The foregoing important and highly gratifying information was placed in our hands by one of our best and most enlightened citizens, who has been all the time an ardent and zealous friend, and one who keeps well posted in what is doing of the Air-Line Railroad. The duty of the people in the Counties of Greenville, Pickens, Oconee, and Anderson, and in Spartanburg and York, is now manifest. The amount of \$700,000 can be easily made up in these Counties, when we consider what has already been done. We cannot think there will be now a failure of the Road, for we cannot suppose that the people of the upper part of South Carolina can be so insensible to their interest as to neglect the opportunity of securing this great thoroughfare of travel and trade, with its vast incidental advantages of increased population and value of land, and consequent greater prosperity in every pursuit.

The course to be pursued we will not attempt to suggest, but we trust meetings on the subject will be promptly called in all the Counties named. Not only these Counties, but Abbeville, Laurens, Newberry, Union, Fairfield and Chester, would all feel the benefits of the Air-Line Road passing through this region. It would bring immigrants with it, who would spread out in every direction, and the increased wealth of the country would benefit the whole State in relieving the burdens of taxation and other ways, socially and politically. We should expect Virginians, Pennsylvanians and others, more or less, from the North-east to follow this great thoroughfare, and we should, in a few years, perhaps, witness an immense increase of valuable population.

Spartanburg Court—The Jurors Scale Old Debts Fifty per Centum. About 100 cases on the issue Docket have been disposed of at the Spartanburg Court, some of which have been on docket more than ten years, at which Judge Orr presides. Until this term, only one issue has been tried since 1851. Ante war debts are reduced to one-half of principal and interest, and debts during the war are reduced to the value of the consideration in good money at the time of the contract, interest added, and then divided by two. The above facts we gather from the Spartan, which comments on the result of the action of the Jurors, and says "the policy is adopted by a jury of honest and intelligent men." We give the Spartan's remarks:

"The expediency of this rule, as applied to the whole community, we believe, is almost universally conceded, and we hope that the isolated cases whose interest may be seriously damaged by its adoption, will find a compensation for their individual sacrifice in the advancement of the general prosperity. The principal argument urged by its advocates in support of this policy, is that at the time these contracts were made, the credit given to the debtor was based upon certain property in possession of the debtor, and that he has been divested of more than half of that property without any fault or neglect on his part.

"The policy is adopted by a jury of honest and intelligent men, and will probably be the rule by which all such contracts will hereafter be settled."

The Grand Jury also recommended in its report the scaling of old debts fifty per centum.

The Cinchona or Quinine Tree. We hope the able articles of Mr. LAMBER GIBSON, which have appeared in the Enterprise, on the cultivation of the Cinchona, from the bark of which quinine is manufactured, will attract attention in the right quarters. Mr. Gibson is a competent Judge we are satisfied, as to the fitness of the soil and climate of this part of South Carolina, for the growth of the Cinchona. We trust that by another year an experimental plantation of this valuable and profitable tree may be started on some of our mountain slopes. If success should attend the experiment, of which there would seem no reasonable doubt, the mountain land in this region which have been considered of very little value will be found capable of producing much greater returns than the best bottoms. It will only take a few years' time to test the matter. We trust that Mr. Gibson will succeed in directing the attention of the United States Agricultural Bureau to this section for experiments with the Cinchona.

Meeting of the South Carolina Presbytery. This body met at Avesleigh Church, Newberry, on Thursday last, 7th inst. We got the annual report of the Presbytery by the proceedings from Tuesday's Columbia Guardian.

The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Boist, from the fifteenth verse of the third chapter of the first epistle of Paul to the Timothy. The Presbytery was called to order and opened with prayer by the former Moderator. The Rev. A. A. Morse was unanimously chosen Moderator, and Rev. R. A. Mickle, Temporary Clerk, with Rev. W. P. Jacobs and T. H. Russell as assistants. The roll of ministers and churches was called by the Clerk, and about fifty delegates enrolled their names. The Presbytery was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday. A call from Hopewell church for the pastoral services of the Rev. L. K. Glasgow was ordered to be placed in his hands, and was accepted by the brother. The call from Fairview church for the pastoral services of the Rev. C. B. Stewart excited some discussion, but was placed in his hands, and he was permitted to retain the call until the next session of Presbytery. The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly at Louisville, Kentucky: Rev. R. A. Mickle, of Newberry Court House; Rev. Dr. John B. Adger, of the Columbia Theological Seminary; Dr. John F. Dorroh, of Laurens district; and Colonel R. A. Fair, of Abbeville. The next meeting of the Presbytery will be held on the Thursday before the third Sunday in October, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Washington Street Church, at Greenville.

The Free Schools for White and Colored. The Free School system will be inaugurated as soon as practicable. It is the purpose of those in charge of the free schools in this State to organize separate schools for white and colored. There is wisdom and great propriety in this course. Teachers will be in demand for both classes, and we regard it highly important that native teachers should fill the schools as far as practicable. We have plenty of capable teachers perhaps in every county, those who may make up their minds to engage in teaching should at once begin preparing themselves for examination; they can be furnished with the routine of studies in which they will be expected to show proficiency.

We are pleased to believe that the prejudice, which seemed to exist at the close of the war, in regard to teaching in colored schools, is so far worn away by better reflection and wise considerations, that there will be no difficulty in procuring teachers among our Southern men and women for the colored schools, as well as for the white. The remuneration will be fair and reasonable, and those who engage in teaching in the colored schools will receive special commendation. Such a thing will bring about sooner than any thing else the kindest relations between the two races in this State, which circumstances (and mainly extreme party bitterness and carpet bag influence) have tended to interrupt. There is now every reason why both races should unite in promoting each others interest; and education is of great importance to both. Let the colored people, who equally with the whites are entitled to political power and influence, receive all the benefits which education can confer. It is to be hoped that one of those benefits will be to make them wiser and better citizens, and enable them to see that they are interested in supporting a good and honest government, and that their interest is identical with the white citizens; then party strife can not array the two classes against each other.

The Yorkville Enquirer concludes a sensible article on this subject with the following just observations:

"We hope our readers will meditate upon this subject. If they desire to cement the ties of interest and good will between themselves and the colored race, they can do so in no better manner than by showing an interest in and encouraging colored schools. The negroes are determined to educate their children, and the white people of each locality are the proper persons to teach the colored children of that locality. The expenses of this work will be paid by them, as they pay for the schools come out of the county taxes. They have it in their power to see that this money is used for promoting good will between all races here; but if they prefer, it will be paid to those who will exert the powerful influence of an instructor to make the colored people distrust their white neighbors. Which shall it be?"

Rev. B. F. Whittemore, late Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of South Carolina. WHITTEMORE was convicted of selling the appointment of a cadet-ship, and the committee in Congress unanimously reported him for expulsion as unworthy of a seat, for the corrupt act. He resigned, and a resolution of censure was passed by Congress. Notwithstanding the unanimous decision of his own party in Congress that he was unworthy to represent an constituency, said WHITTEMORE has returned home and declared himself a candidate for re-election, and is going about making speeches and persuading the freedmen to vote for him. According to the newspaper reports from his district, he has so far met with a small encouragement. Capt. T. C. DUNN, now a citizen of Horry County, has been nominated in opposition to WHITTEMORE. DUNN is described as a man of good character, a republican in politics; he was a citizen of Massachusetts till the close of the war. He moved to Horry County, in this State, in 1865, purchased land, and is an extensive planter and has identified himself with the interest of the people of South Carolina, and appears to have the confidence of all parties. Several prominent gentlemen of Horry County have put forth a circular addressed to the people of the first Congressional District, urging them to support the election of Capt. DUNN, in opposition to WHITTEMORE. If he succeeds in the election, it will evince a healthy condition of public sentiment; if WHITTEMORE succeeds, it will show that the colored voters in that District care nothing for the misconduct of their representatives, and can be influenced to vote for a man declared unworthy by his own party. It is a test question as to the capacity and disposition of the freedmen to rightly exercise their new privilege of voting.

Whittemore's Son. The Chesterfield Democrat gives a statement of how a fellow imposed on a number of negroes in Marlborough. Read it, it is the most barefaced thing we have heard of.

We are informed that a fellow made his appearance in Marlborough the other day carrying with him a large quantity of painted surveyor's pins and a measuring line, who told the negroes he was Whittemore's son, and his father had sent him to lay off, in small tracts, some land he had purchased for them with the proceeds of the cadet-ship. He named the parties from whom the lands were purchased, but said he must have fifteen dollars for locating each tract, in advance. In this way he gathered a large sum of money, and having borrowed a suit of clothes, to be returned next Saturday, left his dupes for a season. He said his father, the venerable B. F., would be along on Saturday, with a large drove of mules for his admiring constituents."

General Lee Travelling South. Gen. Lee is on a trip South, for the benefit of his health. He recently passed through Columbia, then by Augusta, and is now in Savannah. Every where he has been received with enthusiastic demonstrations of love and admiration. In some places the freedmen, even, evinced great respect for him, by thronging to see him—this was especially the case in Augusta. The Augusta Chronicle says, when he left that city for Savannah, a large number of ladies and gentlemen went to the railroad depot, to bid him adieu; the ladies loaded him with flowers, and one gave him a bottle of wine of her own manufacture. He has been everywhere waited upon and honored, even named, &c., but has declined making speeches.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON is also in Savannah at present, with Gen. Lee, and there has been great excitement in that city on the occasion of two such visitors; strong demonstrations of respect have been made by the citizens.

The Hot Supper Last Evening. The ladies who got up the entertainment of a hot supper to raise funds for the purpose of certain repairs to the Baptist Church building, succeeded finally. The supper was well attended, and there were plenty of good things had and sold, and intermediaries from hot offices to ice cream. The viands were excellent, and were freely consumed. There was a good attendance of pleasant company, and upwards of \$200 taken in.

The Colonization of the Negro in Liberia—Colored opportunity. The New York Herald states that the colonization of negroes in Liberia is a failure, according to the report of the "African Colonization Society." Instead of reforming all the savage tribes in their vicinity, and converting them to Christianity, it is said that the negro colonists themselves are relaxing into barbarism. What have the white people done, we may ask, after two hundred years' proximity to the American Indians; the latter still remain barbarous, but the whites have gone back to barbarism, as is said of the incision of the Liberator's negroes. Might not WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES SUMNER and the great lights of Radicalism see in some of these facts a slight indication that the colored races are not exactly fit to govern the whites all over the world. Fity there was not a majority of colored people, Africans and Indians, in Massachusetts, which so delights in their privilege to rule the world.

The Radical idea is certainly a wise one—disfranchise all the best and most intelligent white people of the South, as far as possible, by constitutional amendments and test oaths, and give the rule to Africans and Indians and Chinese, and if they do not govern strong enough, re-construct again and again. The superiority of the colored people is one of the facts settled, like State rights, by the war. All theories to the contrary must be abandoned. Nero, in his day, settled the superiority of heathenism and idolatry over the religion of Jesus Christ by the power of the sword, and the majority of the Jews in old Jerusalem personally bartered, the thief and murderer, as a more worthy than Jesus of the pardon and good offices of the military Government of that country. The power of the Pope once settled it, that the earth did not turn round, but still it moves for all that.

State Sunday School Convention. At a meeting held in the City of Charleston, on the 28th ult., composed of the representatives from the various Sunday Schools of all denominations in that City, it was resolved and adopted, that a Convention of Sunday School superintendents, teachers and friends, in the State of South Carolina, be held in Charleston on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May next, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the advancement of the Sunday School cause throughout the State, and to confer together relative to the best modes of conducting Sunday Schools and increasing their usefulness; and that invitations be extended to all persons interested in the cause of Sunday Schools in every part of the State, to attend the Convention, and that arrangements be made for their entertainment in that City, and transportation, if possible.

Much good will no doubt, result from a Convention of this character, and we would be glad to know that it is largely attended. It is expected that the four Sunday Schools in Greenville will each send a representative or representatives, and we will publish the list of appointments as soon as made.

Something for the Ladies. We like to interest the ladies, therefore whenever a service can be done through these columns, it is never neglected, but attended to at once.

Knowing that they wish to learn something about the Spring fashions, of Bonnets and Hats for their own wear, we took upon ourselves the task of posting up in these matters. The first thing done was to call at MISS MARY MCKAY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

She told us that she had just returned from New York; had had a pleasant time while there, which was about two weeks; had purchased full lines of goods in all the departments; had obtained them at very low figures, and could dispose of them to the ladies of Greenville on the best of terms, and that she would have a general opening of her Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c., at her store-to-morrow, Thursday, 14th, and that she invites all the ladies in town to be present and see for themselves. We would advise that the invitation be accepted, as those interested will learn more there than we have space to publish here.

The next place we went to was to visit the Millinery store of MRS. LOU JENNINGS.

She had her Goods already in store, placed on the shelves, and the prices marked on them. Taking down some of the Hats and Bonnets on exhibition, we asked the names of one or two of them; whereupon we were told a good many of them; whereupon we were told a good many of them; whereupon we were told a good many of them.

Death of Gen. George H. Thomas. Gen. THOMAS died recently in California, where he was stationed. The General was one of the ablest Federal officers during the late war. He was a native Virginian. His ability as a General is placed by many above that of any other who fought against the Confederate States. If the estimate is true, it corresponds with the remarkable precedents that all the greatest generals in all the wars of the United States have been Southern men, born and bred in slave holding States—WASHINGTON, ANDREW JACKSON, WINFIELD SCOTT, TAYLOR, GEORGE H. THOMAS, to say nothing of Lee, Johnston and Braxton Bragg, STONEMAN, JOHNSON and others, who fought on the side of the Confederacy.

Personal. We had the pleasure of meeting on our streets Mr. SAMUEL C. BLACK, Broker, of Charleston, yesterday. His stay was short, having visited the place for the purpose of disintering the bodies of one or more of his family, buried in our graveyard, whilst in Greenville as refugees during the war. In the performance of this sad office he was assisted by Messrs. JOHN and FRANK SMITH.

Congress on Female Suffrage. A joint resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., proposing a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, which was referred to the judiciary committee, and reads as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Island of St. Domingo to be annexed. St. Domingo, the notorious general, and member of Congress from Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives to annex St. Domingo as a territory of the United States. The resolution has not yet been acted on, but it is the opinion, and the United States will be obliged to swallow up the West India Islands. The island will follow, one of these days, and probably by all the rest, and this the colored population will move in large numbers. The island will suit them better than any region of the Southern States, except Florida and the extreme southern parts of the States lying on the Gulf of Mexico; rice and sugar, and coffee, and tropical fruits will attract the black population wherever they flourish best.

Judge Orr's Opinions. The report of the interview between the New York Tribune correspondent and Judge Orr, to which we have before alluded, will appear in our next.

Catmen.—At 12 o'clock yesterday, the thermometer stood at 70.

A dog was shot and killed in Augusta Street, on Monday last.

There were no Columbia or Charleston papers received at our post office on Monday night.

Clyde and Howat have one of the prettiest stores in West Greenville; so are their goods—prices to suit the times.

Next Sunday is Easter.

Dr. J. A. BROADBENT, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, leaves in the morning for Charlottesville, Va., where he will spend the summer vacation of the Seminary. Our good society will miss the Doctor in his absence.

Gov. Perry's health is so far improved as to permit him to appear more frequently on our streets.

The Theological Seminary will close about the first week in May.

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the dove is heard in the land."

Mr. STALL has been to Charleston, and returned with a stock of Goods for the Fairview Store.

Dr. BOYCE occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, on last Sabbath in the morning and also in the evening, delighting the congregation on each occasion.

There will be Communion service at the Episcopal Church on Sabbath next.

Plenty of Wando at Julia C. SMITH'S.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Circular.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15th, 1870.

At a called meeting of the members of the South Carolina Institute, on the 9th inst., among other proceedings, the following resolution was submitted by Hon. W. D. PORTER, and on due consideration, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the South Carolina Institute be requested to invite delegations from the various County Agricultural and Mechanical, and Immigration Societies throughout the State, to assemble in Charleston on the first Tuesday in May next, (2d) to take into consideration the questions of labor and immigration; and means for further development of the agricultural interest of the State.

In furtherance of the objects of the foregoing resolution the President of the Greenville Agricultural and Mechanical Association, has appointed as delegates the following gentlemen:

Dr. S. S. MARSHALL,
Col. E. S. IRVINE,
Capt. L. WILLIAMS,
JULIUS C. SMITH,
JOHN C. BAILEY,
J. W. MEE,
H. BEATTIE.

By order of the President,
G. G. WELLS, Secretary.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

Lime and Labor at Home vs. Guano and Capital Abroad.

Messrs. Editors—At the suggestion of friends engaged in agricultural pursuits in the City and County, I again ask a place in the columns of your paper to communicate a few thoughts relative to the Farm—practically and experimentally: For the last four years I have used some half a dozen different kinds of guano, two or three each year in winter and summer crops; the cheapest and the most expensive, genuine and spurious articles; began to use by the ton, and fear I will end by the sack, unless more successful in the future than in the past. The results can be told in a "nut shell." On winter crops, (wheat, turnips, &c.) when I obtained a genuine article, in three of the four years, it paid from twenty-five to seventy five per cent. profit. On summer crops, (cotton, corn, &c.) in three of the four years, it paid from twenty five to seventy five per cent. loss to me—profits that profit to the party who sold it—Last year used three kinds in cotton and corn, Peruvian, Wando and Vegetator, half ton of each. Found Wando to pay a profit of twenty-five to fifty per cent., Vegetator ten to fifteen per cent., and Peruvian a total loss, cancelling the profit of the others, to say nothing of the trouble, money advance, &c., &c. The consolation tendered by numerous friends, who buy largely on time, is not to despair. Buy again, with a casual remark, "It was entirely too dry for Peruvian," having a previous year remarked that "The excessive rains had washed away its substance."

Don't favor the plan of buying guano to make more cotton with which to buy more guano, unless it would enrich the soil permanently and cause a fine yield at least every other year, and give the purse a little recreation. The late Col. T. P. Brookman used it largely for many years, and his neighbors said the farm at his death was impoverished from its use, or needed continued stimulation. I will not abandon its use, though, until thoroughly convinced on the subject, unless the dilemma, in which many planters are placed, continues, of not getting it through by railroad in time to plant; but, by the way, have the "inside track" on both planters and railroad men, having, in the last eight months made and hauled out two hundred large two-horse wagon loads of compost, and as much more to haul out before the crop is planted. Will give the "modus operandi," and then the result. Just after laying by crop, go to Limestone Springs and haul a supply of lime, which is placed in a tight box as large as desirable; haul from every fence corner (that needs clearing of briars, weeds, grass and elders) around the fields to be next in cultivation) all that pertains to vegetable matter; make a heap twenty feet wide, fifty to sixty feet long, if necessary, wait

and turn upon with wagon or dump cart; empty every available hand to dig up drifted mud; rake up leaves, rotten straw, hay dust, manure, &c., and with wagon and cart, complete the heap by applying the above, using lime at regular intervals in its "rock state," in order to decompose the heap. Continue this method until vegetable is bitten by frost; abandon above, and hit the horse, sow, and hog lots every six or eight weeks heavily with pine and oak leaves—mixed if the former are not plentiful; the latter, if used alone, will diminish from thirty loads to fifteen in eight weeks, if windy weather; seen also to wear out and disappear by stock being present every night. Build a pen in the centre of each lot; dig a basin to retain the liquid or damp portion of heap; rake to the centre, and after filling, cover the pen about two to three inches thick with the loose dirt to avoid the escape of ammonia, and almost any time after a rain, an egg can be roasted in the heap—the lime always to be applied after a rain till it resembles a very white froth over the lot. When the heads are not otherwise busy, and land too wet to plough, rake up and pen—haul in litter as before. The pen in which the hogs are fattened, will do to litter and pen manure once a week. Append its description as follows: Get two walls 24 feet long, cut old field pipes 20x10 feet, a partition of logs in the middle floor from the extreme end of each half way five feet—one foot above ground to lead on, and the other half floor on the ground to litter for beds and cover for protection from the ground at each end cut out the third log, say seven or eight feet apart, and set up and down according to number. If six hogs in each pen, leave six holes between slats or plank; make of two planks a trough and impress into the wall protruding at each end by a notch; cover with a plank to fit snugly with hinges attached to the log above—lid slanted down to prevent pigs and chickens or other fowls from getting in; slant the slats inside out at top to fit the shoulder. When the slop is poured in, the master of the pen only gets one share, instead of the old way of taking the whole lengthwise. Get the plan from Captain C. at the McBee Mills. Will certainly pay every one for his trouble of building.

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In 1867, with a few bushels lime, made compost of weeds, &c., and in spring planted part of a field, from an acre of which was picked out five hundred pounds seed cotton before the balance opened. The lower half of each stalk first opened largest and best bolls. Regretted not saving the seed separate. In 1869, planted same without manure, but used barn yard manure by—Was superior to the latter. Will again try the same without manure. Also last year planted a field of eleven acres, five acres fresh and six acres worn out, red gravelly. Three of the latter were manured from what was made on the lots, and was picked out twice before the eight acres were touched—poor stand and very dry—resulted 8x130, 1040 pounds; 3x496, 1,488 pounds; 1, vs. 23 acres, planted with the same seed, but manured part had the best stand.—Don't expect such a difference again to occur, neither expect an average bale per acre; cotton above the waist, or to lock across the row, but anticipate a profit of fifty or one hundred per cent. over actual cost, and the land in a condition to yield a handsome profit again.

In behalf of our Agricultural Society, just in its infancy, will make this suggestion relative to the small fee of two dollars, that seems to deter some from entering our ranks: If you want lime, Dr. Curtis will charge, by the single load, 34¢ cents, and by the one hundred bushels 30 cents per bushel. Join a club and take promptly away a whole kiln, six hundred to one thousand bushels. If only twenty bushels is desired, will cost twenty cents, saving in that small amount the fee desired to get up a list of premiums to award to those excelling in the various crops. Another way to save the regular fee, if you take a county, religious, agricultural and political paper, four in all, (\$8.00), drop the latter, which probably adds extreme measures of one party or the other, and has been, no doubt, adverse to your well balanced and unprejudiced mind. Cling to and pay the others, and help save the Society, where all want to know how A. made fifty bushels of wheat, and B. 65 bushels of oats per acre. A great many farmers sold their forage at less than half what it is now worth, in the winter, and will not have a poor cow, that just begins to thrive before fall, which could have been probably fed to them and retained, where his sons or hired men could have been usefully employed in bad weather instead of idling away the neighborhood with a gun, and when questioned as to their occupation, reply: "Just a knocking about; nothing to do; too wet to plow."

No better plan can be had, to employ labor successfully in this country, than to give regular employment, and pay the man, wet or dry, in the field or under shelter. Pay a white and colored good wages, and prompt pay, and a trifling, lazy fellow, will employ all his old associates; and please his employer, who will raise his wages rather than let him go.

Very respectfully,
WM. A. HUDSON.

Dr. Tut's Golden Eagle Bitters is the best tonic ever invented. 43-5

The effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

Delicate females take the Golden Eagle Bitters.

"A good life keeps off wrinkles," says Dr. SIMMONS' BITTERS, which by its use restores and invigorates the whole system and repairs the ravages of time.

If you are weak and nervous take Dr. Tut's Golden Eagle Bitters. 43-5

I HAVE A TERRIBLE COUGH.—You need not have it long; go to your Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. TUT'S GOLDEN EAGLE BITTERS. PRECATOR, it will soon cure you. It is dangerous to neglect Coughs. This valuable preparation may be found in every village and in the South and West. D. B. April 12

If you want a good appetite and healthy digestion see Dr. Tut's Golden Eagle Bitters. 43-5

Intellectual superiority occasions little difference in manners or conduct. Nature guarantees a general similarity of action. Opinions and fancies, whether more or less within the province of human control, and an identity which is not essential to the purpose of existence, admit of an indefinite variety. But there is one subject on which all unite, that is, in praise of the efficacy of "OLD CAROLINA BITTERS."

It is a sure reliable; is Wiseman's Worm Candy!

Dyspepsia should use Dr. Tut's Golden Eagle Bitters. 43-5

"A spirit dwells within each Flower, Root and Herb," which when judiciously selected and prepared, as in SIMMONS' BITTERS, produces the most beneficial results. An exhilarating and healthful beverage is Dr. Tut's Golden Eagle Bitters. 43-5

FOR SALE. 50 TONS WANDO, ARRIVED AND READY FOR DELIVERY. JULIUS C. SMITH. April 13

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FOR SALE. 50 TONS WANDO, ARRIVED AND READY FOR DELIVERY. JULIUS C. SMITH. April 13

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 12. Cotton—Sales 80 bales, average 17@20. Bales 12,000 bales; export 738; stock 2,500.

BALETONS, April 11. Flour firm; stock becoming scarce—Howard's extra No. 1 @ 90; No. 2 @ 85; No. 3 @ 80; No. 4 @ 75; No. 5 @ 70; No. 6 @ 65; No. 7 @ 60; No. 8 @ 55; No. 9 @ 50; No. 10 @ 45; No. 11 @ 40; No. 12 @ 35; No. 13 @ 30; No. 14 @ 25; No. 15 @ 20; No. 16 @ 15; No. 17 @ 10; No. 18 @ 5; No. 19 @ 0; No. 20 @ 0.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 12. Cotton quiet—uplands 11; Orleans 11; Sales 12,000 bales; export 738; stock 2,500.

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MASONIC BAILEY LODGE, No. 100. A. F. M., will be Dedicated, Consecrated, and Officers Installed, by W. K. ELLER, Right Worshipful Grand Master State of South Carolina, on Friday 22d inst., at Bailey's Cross Roads, at which time an Address will be delivered by Brother Rev. A. B. Stephens.

The Fraternity is especially, and communitarily generally, and respectfully, invited to attend.

The Fraternity will meet at the Lodge Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and those who desire to Mount Tabernacle, where the service will be performed; after which there will be a Basket Picnic.

J. W. O. BAILEY,
W. M. O. UNNINGHAM,
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM,
April 13, 1870.

MISS MCKAY HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM New York, will open On Thursday, 14th Instant. A beautiful selection of French Pattern Bonnets and Hats, Straw and Hair Hats, of all the fashionable shapes, Old Ladies' Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Infant's Lace Hats, and Cape. Jew and Toilet Hair Goods.

A call is respectfully solicited.

April 13

They Have Come! NOW draw tell, what do you mean? Why, surely Sam, you ain't that green. Didn't you see them wagons four Standing at the Fairview Store? Make your soul, there goods that sure; Bigger stock than ever before. So nice and cheap for cash; Knocks the dollar stores all to smash. Now, I'll tell you what I saw, And why you ain't as good as I: Muslin and Lawns, so nice and gay, Pretty as the earliest flowers of May, Calico and Prints of every stripe, Make the gals look like angels in life; As for Mossambic and Challies, You ought to see my sister Sallie's; It's a nice one as sure as you are born, Stands out all round as good as a horn. Then, with High-belled Boots, and Bunch behind, She melts the hearts of all the male sex and kind.

Her face is as fair as a Lily, too; Her hair is as long as a Kangaroo. Her Hat's a lovely little gem, So like the grassy's little with a stem. Make the gals look like angels in life; As for Mossambic and Challies, You ought to see my sister Sallie's; It's a nice one as sure as you are born, Stands out all round as good as a horn. Then, with High-belled Boots, and Bunch behind, She melts the hearts of all the male sex and kind.

Don't run about, but go and buy all From the well-filled stock of friend TOM STALL.

April 13

Spring Millinery. MRS. LOU JENNINGS WOULD INFORM THE Ladies of Greenville and vicinity, that she has opened her Stock of SPRING MILLINERY. To which she calls the attention of those making purchases in this line. Her prices are REASONABLE. And she will take pleasure in exhibiting her GOODS. A call is desired before buying, as she feels confident of pleasing.

April 13

Notice I hereby give to all to whom it may concern, that I, WILLIAM L. HOPKINS, Administrator of the Estate of MARY C. SPROUSE, deceased, and Administrator of the Estate of HENRY H. SPROUSE, deceased.

WILLIAM L. HOPKINS, Administrator.

April 11th, 1870.

Notice. THE SUBSCRIBER has one hundred and sixty-three dollars for the heirs of William Wynne, deceased, brother of Solomon and Robert Wynne, formerly of Greenville, S. C. He has the same, and has not been heard of for many years (11) years. If said heirs do not make application for said funds in sixty days from the date of the advertisement, I will pay over the same to the nearest relatives.

SAMUEL MORGAN, Executor of the Estate of ROBERT WYNN, Cedar Hill, Spartanburg, S. C., April 6th, 1870.

NEW STORE. JOHN E. GOODLETT RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced Business again at the Old Stand of DR. LONG & GOODLETT. Where he has just opened a portion of his Stock, consisting of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c. All of which were bought at low figures, and will be sold for CASH OR BARTER. At a slight advance on Cost. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

April 6

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership of STENHOUSE & TERRY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the said Firm will be settled by T. H. STALL.

Notice. HAVING made arrangements to continue the business at the old stand of Stenhouse & Terry, I will open in a few days a FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS AND would ask my old friends and customers to stand by me, promising to give the best prices.

SELL GOODS AS CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE Bought in the Country. I WILL DEAL FAIRLY AND SQUARELY WITH ALL.

T. H. STALL, Agent. Fairview Store, March 25th, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To parties in want of Doves, Rabbits and Blinds, we refer to the establishment of F. F. TOWSE, the large manufacturer of