THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Devoted to News, Politics, Intelligence, and the Improvement of the State and Country.

JOHN C. & EDWARD BAILEY, PRO'RS.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, SECTEMBER 14 1870 to and sed personal to an

SUBSCRIPTION Two Dellars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rates of one dellar per square of twelve Minion lines (this sized type) or less for the first insertion, fifty cents each for the second and third insertions, and twenty-five cents for subsequent insertions. Yearly contracts will be made.

All advertisements must have the number of it. sections marked on them, or they will be inserted till ordered out, and charged for.

Unless ordered otherwise, Advertisements will invariably be "displayed."

Obituary notices, and all matters inuring to to the benefit of any one, are regarded as Advertisements.

Story for the Ladies. SWEET SEVENTEEN.

A vast amount of poetry has always been thrown around that special time of a woman's life

Standing with reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet, she is no longer a child, and yet

not quite a woman-that transi tion time between the closed bud and the full blown flower, which the people of England express by the term, among others, of sweet seventeen. Without meaning to be sentimental, or to envelope things in a golden haze, wrought, by the imagination only, and no where to be found in fact, we cannot deny the peculiar charm which belongs to a girl of this age, it she is at all nice, and neither pert nor silly. Besides, it is not only what she is that interests us, but what she will be; for this is the time when the character is settling into its permanent form, so that the great thought of every one connected with her is, how will she turn out? into what kind of woman will the girl develop? and what kind of life will she make for herself! Certainly Sweet Seventeen may be a most unlovely creature; and, in fact, she often is a creature hard and forward, having lost the innocence and obedience of childhood, and having gained nothing yet of the tact and grace of womanhood; a creature whose hopes and thoughts are all center ed on the time when she shall be brought out, and have her fling of flirting and fine dresses with the rest. Or she may be only a gay and giggling school-girl, with a mind as narrow as her life, given up to the small intrigues and scandals of the dormitory and the playground, a girl who scamps her lessons and cheats her masters; whose highest efforts in intellect are shown in the cleverness with which she can break the rules of the establishment without being found out; who thinks talking at forbidden times, reeping through forbidden windows, giving silly nicknames to her companions and the teachers, and telling silly secrets with less truth than ingenuity in them, the greatest fun imag-inable, and all the greater because of the spice of rebellion and perversity with which it is dashed .-Or she may be a mere tomboy, regretting her sex and despising its restraints; cultivating school boy habits; ridiculing her sisters, and disliked by her companions, while thinking girlhood a bore and womanhood a mistake, in exact pro-

portion to its femininality. Or she may be a budding miss, shy and awkward, with no harm in her, and as little good—a mere sketch of a girl, without a line as yet made out, or the dominant color so much as indicated. Sometimes she is awkward in another way, being studious and preoccupied, when she passes for old and original, and is partly feared, partly disliked, and wholly misunderstood by her own young world; and sometimes she has a cynical contempt for men, and beauty, and pleasure, and dress, when she will make herself ridiculous by her revolt against all the canons of good taste and conventionality. But after her debut in tattered garments of several colors and ungainly cut. she will probably end her days as a frantic fashionable, the salvation of whose soul depends on the faultless propriety of her wardrobe .-The eccentricities of Sweet Seventeen not unfrequently revenge themselves by an exactly opposite mature extravagance. But though there are enough and to spare of girls according to all these patterns, the Sweet Seventeen of one's affections is none of them. And yet she is not always the same, but has her different presentations, her varying faces, which give her variety of charm

and beanty. Married men are always sacred to Sweet Seventeen when she is a good girl; so are engaged men. For the matter of that, she believes that nothing could induce Sometimes, too, she is tyrannical a half section of land (320 acres)

G. F. TOWNES, EDITOR. marry any man under five feet
J. C. BAILEY, ASSOCIATE eleven, or with a snubbed nose or sandy whiskers. Sweet Seventeen her marry dom, and how she conhas in general the most profound siders herself sacrificed and put sandy whiskers. Sweet Seventeen has in general the most profound aversion to boys. To be sure, she may have her favorites—very few and very seldom; but she mostly thinks them stupid or conceited, and resents impartially either their awkward attentions to herself, or their assumptions of superiority. An abnormally clever boy—the Poet-Laureate or George Stevenson of his generation—is her de-Poet-Laureate or George Steven-son of his generation—is her de-testation, because he is odd and unlike every one else; and the constant that she loves best among them is the school hero, who is first in the sports and takes all the prizes, and sports and takes all the prizes, and through life loved by every she holds to be right is the absorbed to the constant only just her several brothers she has a range of entirely different feelings. tler younger school-boy brothers she regards as the torments of her existence, whose unkempt hair, dirty boots, and rude manners, are her special crosses, to be borne with patience, tempered by an active endeavor after reform. But the more advanced, and those who are older than herself, are her lovers, for whom she has an enthusiastic admiration, and whose future she believes in as something spe-cially brilliant and successful. Great fact is required with

Sweet Seventeen in such society as is allowed. Care is taken to bring her out without obtruding her on the world, of making her forward and consequential, and without attracting too much attention to her. She is no longer a child to be shut away in the nursery, but she is not yet entitled to the place and consideration of a member of society. And yet it would be all that is going on in the house. To be sure there is the governess as well as mamma, to look after her manners, and to give her rope enough and not too much; but by the time a girl is seventeen, a governess has ceased to be the autocrat ex officio, and she obeys her or not, according to their respec-tive strengths. Still, the governess or mamma is for the most part at er elbow; and Sweet Seventeen, if well brought up, is left very lit-tle to her own guidance, and sees the world only through half openall the pleasure of life, and to lay down life itself, for the very disgust of that of which they know nothing. They delight in sorrowful lamentations and sentimental riest in the evening, and to hear her talking broken-heartedness in the morning. It is merely an example of the old proverb about the meeting of extremes-vecnity leading to the same results as experience. But however she takes subject. his unknown life, it is always in an unreal and romantic aspect.— Some of more robust mind delight in the bolder stories of Greece and others go to Venice and make pictures for themselves out of the gliding gondolas and the mysterious Council of Ten; the lovely ladies with grim old fathers and grim brothers acting as insufficient jailors, and the handsome cavaliers

serenading them in the moonlight. That is their idea of love. They have no perception of anything warmer. It is all romance, and poetry, and tender glances from afar, and long and patient wooing under difficulties, and a little danger, with scarce a word spoken, and nothing more expressive than a flower furtively given, or a fleeting pressure of the finger tips.—
They know nothing else, and expect nothing else. Their cherry s without stone, their bird without bone, their orange without rind, as in the old song; and they imagine sometimes in December, the farm love as unreal as all the rest,-When thrown into actualities, though-and when left motherless and the eldest girl of perhaps a large family, with a father to comfort and a young brood to see after -Sweet Seventeen is often very beautiful in her degree, and rises grandly to position. Sometimes the burden of her responsibilities is too much for tender shoulders, grandly to position. Sometimes the burden of her responsibilities come up so. No tarmer works is too much for tender shoulders, and she is overweighted, and fails.

insde comfortable, and is prevented from making itself ridioulous. interesting creature; and one of the greatest faults about her is that she is so often in the hands of nosnitable guides, and that her powers and noble impulse get so stunted and shadowed by the commonplace training which is generally her lot and the letters.

out to her.

ally her lot, and the low aims of life which are the only ones held

Farming or Ranching in California. STANISLAUS Co., CAL., June, 1879.

Mr. Editor-The mode of

to one hundred and sixty acres .he will build and live on it five years, or, if he prefers, he can pay tions. There are plenty of men sacks every year, viz.: \$5,000, and the world only through half open-ed doors. Girls of this age are of-ten wonderfully sad, and full of a kind of wondering despair at the know a man who owns over fifty the sacks, and the wheat is exportsin and misery they are learning thousand acres of good land bought ed in the sacks. to know. They take up extreme from the Government at \$1.25 views in religion, and talk largely on the nothingness of pleasure, and the emptiness of the world; and many fair young creatures I am living in Stanislans County, who now the properties of the world; and many fair young creatures I am living in Stanislans County, can be bought for ten or fifteen whom their elders, laden with sor- on the west side of the San Joaquin dollars each unbroken by the rowful experience, think full of river, 50 miles south of Stockton; wholesale, and twenty dollars hope and joy, are ready to give up the above mentioned river is nav. spiece. They are worth from \$40 igable for steamers, for six or to \$50 when broken to the saddle eight months during the year .- and harness. There are plenty of Not three years ago the most of them 100 miles from here in the In 1852 he made his celebrated this land belonged to the Govern- wild state. ment, and has been taken up in regrets put into rhyme, and one of homesteads, (160 acres,) or bought the funniest things in the world is at \$1.25 per acre, and now the to see a girl dancing with the mer farmers refuse \$10 per acre in gold. Mr. Wilson, who lives eight miles from me, sold last year 1800 acres, four miles from the river, at \$20 per acre to one man, who had nearly the whole of it seeded. I have gotten somewhat off of the

The gang plow is generally used. requiring from four to twelve horses to the plow. There are from two to ten plaws in the gang. Rome, and wished they had play-ed a part in the sensational hero-ism of those grand old times, while again four horses will draw easily a gang of four plows. The majority of farmers sow and plow the grain in at the same time, by having a seed-sower attached to the gang—sometimes the seed fall before the plows and sometimes behind, followed by a harrow fastened to the gang. They sow, plow in and harrow at one operation, or plow, sow and harrow in at one operation. Some farmers sow by hand, and some large farmers have sowing machines that will sow twenty paces on each side of the machine-I mean a broad cast sower, placed in a wagon and drawn by two or four horses,

California has two seasons, viz.: the wet and dry; and as soon as the wet season commences, which is sometimes in November and or begins to sow grain. They get two crops from the seeding of one; the latter called volunteer, and frequently it is the better crop .-In making the volunteer crop, some plow the stubble under, some run a cultivator over the ground, others bush it, and some others do

pecially ill used because it must be the fact that they only cut the lute, the one sole and only just law; and she thinks it tampering with sin to allow that any one else has an equal right with herself to a contrary opinion. But on the whole she is a pleasant, loveable, interesting creature; and one of are all abreast. The beads of the wheat never fall upon the ground but are elevated into and through a spout, high enough from the ground, and extending far enough from the mac ine to allow a wagon with a large body upon it to machine stops-it drives on to the rick or stack- another wagon comes under, and on they go as before. It requires not less than two wagfarming in California is altogether one to a machine, sometimes three different from what it is in the or four. The heads are generally Eastern States. I have not been ricked in the field, but sometimes fiving in the State long enough to the wheat is threshed from the do justice to the subject, but I hope header. Some headers out 25, I may be able to interest some of some 80, and others 50 acres per my distant friends who have an eye towards this distant land.

The majority of the Ranches ing grain, which is done with a (as they are termed here) consist separator, and by straw. They of a quarter section of land, equal will turn him out from 500 to 800 sacks of wheat per day, with some The Government will give any ing near two bushels to the sack. man 160 acres, as a homestead, if The sacks frequently are piled up ing near two bushels to the sack.

The sacks frequently are piled up in the field, and remain there for four or five weeks, and no rain to also the man who prosecuted the four or five weeks, and no rain to claims of the American Buonathe Government price, (\$1.25 wet them and no one to steal them. per acre,) after living on it six All wheat is sacked in California; months. This is the reason why and some of the largest farmers so many people have quarter sec- have to pay small fortunes for

> work mustangs or Mexican horses. Drito.

> > The Lost Boy.

A Paris letter tells the follow ing story of a fate in that city : A wealthy family in the aristo cratic boulevard Malesherbes were amusing themselves in seeking the king's portion, or the ring in the festival cake, when a lady of the company said to the hostess, "I wish my portion to be given to the poorest little boy we can find in the street." The servant was dispatched on the freezing night; not country, built a powerful navy, expatened on the freezing night; not far from the house he found a ragged nrchin, trembling with cold and hunger. He brought him up, was ordered into the gay entoon, where a thousand lights glittered, and a sparkling fire, gladdened and appreciated. surprised. He drew the portion which the benevolent lady had promised, and, as luck would have t, the little fellow found the "ring," (beans they use in Paris instead.) and of course he was "king."—
They all shouted out that, being a king, he must choose a queen. He was asked so to do, and looking round the company he chose the very lady who had purposed to cede her portion of the cake.— He was asked why he chose her. He said, "I don't know; she looks the most like mother!" "Mother! whose mother?" "My mother! I never knew her, but I was stolen away from her, and here is her portrait!" With this he drew from out his ragged coat a likeness which proved to be that of the lady herself, who, in Italy, had had her child stolen from her, and now he turns up a poor little ragged Sa-vooard dragging along a miscrable existence in Paris, while his mother, by an intuition, felt that in the air near to where she was, was one

A YOUNG gentleman sent seventy-five cents to New York recents ly for a method of writing without

so dear to ber.

son, who died while the Hourbons occupied the throne, and Josephine, in spite of her rejection by her husband, gave to France, in Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, an Emperor At his birth salves of artillery were fired throughout France, and at his baptism Napoleon I, and Maria Louisa were his shonsors.

lent, and he well fame as in an thor. In resolt, and is well fame as in an thor. In resolt, and is supposed to have allied himself with the Carbonari in Italy. After this he lived for several years with his mother in Switzerland.

In 1838 he made his famous at tempt upon Strasbourg, which having failed, he came to America, but shortly after he returned to Switzerland. On France threat

ening Switzerland with war he went to England, where he again devoted himself to literature.

In 1840, relying upon the enthusiasm produced in France by the return of the body of Napoleon I, he made his celebrated effort to obtain the throng of France. to obtain the throne of France.-He failed, was caught and tried. partes for recogniton after Napoleon III. became Emperor, de fended him on his trial, in an ar-gument which ranks among the most brilliant specimens of legal eloquence and logic. He was con-victed and imprisoned in the Fortress of Ham, from which he made his escape through his coolness as well as through the fidelity of his

ceeded in eausing dimself to be elected President for ten years. coup d'etat and was elected Emperor by the largest popular vote ever cast in France. In 1853 he married the Empress Engenie, by whom he had one son, born in 1856. He always conciliated the Catholic ways conciliated ways conciliated the Catholic ways conciliated ways conciliated lic party, and it is singular that his downfall should have taken place as soon as he abandoned the pope.

As Emperor of France, he has done more for Paris what Augus tus did for Rome. He has made it a city of palaces. He has largely increased the resources of the tended her commerce, and in the Crimes and in Italy avenged the wrongs done by the treaties of 1815. It is true that in the Ital ian war ho was outgeneraled by Cavour, What he desired was a confederation of Italian States with the pope as the head, encl State however, retaining its independance and its separate form of Government. This was the scheme foreshadowed in a phan phlet published in Paris at the ime, supposed to have been dictated by the Emperor limself.— He also probably claimed an Ital-He also probably claimed an Iralian throne for one of his family, but the skill of Cavour, the impretnosity of Garibaldi, and the aspiration of the Italian people after national unity, deteated his design. In the attempt on Mexico he also made a grace political unitake, but taken all in all, he was until his quarrel with Prussia, the greatest ruler, both as political unitakes. greatest ruler, both as politician at home and diplomatist abroad, that ever sat apon the throne of France, expect, perhaps, his uncle, who had paved the way both by his brain and his sword.— More than this, he was more than half a Republican, and his whole domestic policy seems to have been to gradually give the French people the right to govern them-selves. That this seems to have been his intention, would appear from his acts as well as from his

brakels per acre, and he may make fifty or even seventy bushels to the acre; for there is picuity of find in this State that will yield the figures. Wheat is worth, something over one dollar per bushel in gold.

Farmers sow grain until the first of June. Respects and cradles are not much used, but machines, called headers from the fact that they only cut the beade of the grain off. It requires from four to eight horses to draw the header, depending upon the size of it; and they cut a row from ten to twenty-five fact wide. It on three wheels, and rais the horses are in the rear, hitched to the end of something like a torigue, that extends back, supported by a prince, in spite of her rejection he would not be completed. It is necessary to the cheef of the most of his maternal grands in the country five fact wide. It on three wheels, and rais the horses are in the rear, hitched to the end of something like a torigue, that extends back, supported by a prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in the prince in the prince in spite of her rejection her and the prince in the pri when put in the stuble at noon, and rub them dry, washing the snoulders with cold water and afterwards theroughly drying them with a cloth. Every man and team on the farm cost me at least ciates how much he loses from inving poor horses, and in not keeping them in vigorous health, and in solidition to do a maximum day's work. Do not many of us from having inefficient horses, poor plows, dull harrows, rusty cultivators, shaky wagons, and other imperfect implements and machines, lose from one-third to one-liaif the whole cost of a man and team. And besides this, do we estimate how much wa lose by getting belind with our work from these and similar causes?

I had an old mowing machine that I got with the farm that for the sake of saving it." I used for two years. Directly and indirect by I have no doubt that machine cost me \$1,000. It cut just as ciates bow much he loses from

cost me \$1,000. It cut just as well as a Wood's or a Bucke, but it was a one wheel machine with a wooden enter bar. We split the bar and had to repair it: then we broke the knife and had to take knew how to operate the machine and laid him up for several days. The consequence was, we did not get through having until after wheat harvest.

And you can imagine what kind On the organization of the French Republic in 1848, he was elected to a seat in the National Assembly, and was subsequently believe that I was ever so foolish majority of these of France by a set to waste time in tipherical in the fact reverted vividle to a set of the control elected President of France by a as to waste time in tinkering an majority of three and a half mil- old worthless machine.— Walks be made for Marianette, with the

> BALTIMORE makes a good show of business for last year. The imports of coffee were the largest ever before known, amounting in the aggregate to three hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and seventy bags, nearly all from Brazil. The receipts of flour have been largely in excess of former years, footing up one million one hundred and twenty-three thosand nine hundred and eighty-one barrels. The same may be said of grain, except corn, the crop being short. The receipts of wheat over the previous year were over a million husbels. The trade in guano has also largely increased, whilst the importation of foreign hides was greater than for many years past. The sugar and molasses trade is stendly on the increase and with the angumented fa-cilities for refining by the for-mation of new companies and the erection of additional buildings, the business the present year is expec-ted to be larger than ever before. The reputation of Baltimore as a tobacco market has been kept up during the year, the inspections being forty-four thousand five hundred and torty-eight hogs

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN TEXAS .-A letter received in Washington, from Austin, Texas, states there is very good reason to expect trouble with the new State government, which has organized an Executive police turce in a cartain political interest. Already martial law has been declared in Waco, where, on the 4th of August, something of a formidable riot broke ont between the whites and negroes, several being killed and wounded. Governor Davis declares the inability of his force to keep the peace, and threatens to apply to Congress for the restoration of the State to military rule. The Conservatives, on trouble arises from the proposed her to marry either a widower or one who had been already engag ed, as nothing could induce her to she is a martyr, and makes herself ed, as nothing could induce her to State police and armed colored

VOLUMB AVII-NO. 17.

The Sunday School Assassination. The Greneda, Miss., Sentinel, gives the following additional particulars of the late assassination at Winona: On Tuesday evening last a number of the ladies of Winona worsengaged in giving a concert at the Morin hall, in aid of the Sun-day school. Near the close of the day school. Near the close of the exercises, while the attention of the assembly was fixed upon an entertaining charade, the report of a pistol was heard, and Arnold J. Brantley, Esq., mayor of Winous, was observed to sink from his chair in the concert recovery. The more highly they are fed the more important it is to clean them. Most were use the energy-comb too much, and the whick and the brash too little. I do not myself insist upon it, but I believe it would pay always to take the whole harness from the horses when put in the stable at noon, from without in the street, through an open window while sitting with his wife and other ladies, and surrounded by ladies and gentlemen. The gun or pistol, we understand, was loaded with a mixed charge \$750 a year; and I question if one of lead and pieces of nails, or some farmer in a hundred duly appresuch things some parts of the load striking the window sill, and some part of the wall within. It seems wonderful that no one else was struck by the shattered missiles. We have heard of no clue to the discovery of the perpetrator of this horrible deed, but it is to be hoped that the murderer will not long remain concealed. This is the second case of secret assassina-tion in Winona within the last few months.

THE EMPRESS AND THE MANIAG. The Empress Eugenie recently told a sittle anecdote quite a pendant to the history of a similar episode in the life of the Empress Josephine. Said the Empress to the deputy: "One day in the summer of 1850, being very fond of the Pyrenees, as my wont annually was, I was at the Eaux-Bonnes, when I was met in the country by an old woman named Marianette, who was universally considered to it to the blacksmith shop to have it welded. He "burnt" it and it broke again. Then I sent to New York for a new knife. This cut off the finger of the only man who knew how to overstake the machine. moment, and then said, "They say I am mad, I know, but I am uot mad, though I speak as others do not; as a proof, remember this: One day, and soon, too, you shall be an Empress." Her majesty said: "At that moment so desire to grant her a pension for lite, but learnt, with regret, that she had died two days before."

> Ir any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it. This vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. But for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee—these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any other dozen aricles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand; if not, a pin of sweet oil, lamp oil, drippings, melted butter or lard. are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

American Housewife.

TOMATOES .- Use tomatoes largey, both at breakfast and dinner; take them hot or cold, cooked or raw, with vinegar or without vinegar, fried in sugar and butter, or stewed with salt and pepper .-Their healthful properties consist in their being nutritions, easily di-gested, and promotive of that daily regular action of the system without which health is impossible.

A young lady in Rensselaer County, New York, paid a man \$20,000 to marry her. The cash was in greenbacks. That girl must have been exceedingly green.— Why did she not advertise for sealed proposals, and award the contract to the lowest bidder?

An inebriate man, walking along the street, regarded the moon with sovereign contempt:—
"You needn't feel so proud," he said, "you are tull only once a month, and I am every night."

THE oldest newspaper in the world is published in Pekin. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upward of a thou sand years.

In Prussia, while the men are at war, the women preform field and tarm labor, and are gathering the crops, guarding the flocks