

To think own self be true, and it must follow,

as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

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POETRY.

Hope.

Never despair! 'Tis darkest cloud That ever loomed will pass away;

There is no roof however low, But has some joy to make it glad.

The farmer knows not if his fields With flood or drought, or blight must cope.

He questions not the fickle skies, But ploughs and sows, and tills in Hope.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through your columns, to offer a few brief remarks upon the comments of the Editor of the "Columbia Phoenix" on the letter of Ex-Gov. PERRY to that paper.

The Editor says: "We will pass over the Governor's reiteration of his own consistency in political life—all admit it; we will also forbear comments on the implied egotism in the assumption that he foresaw and predicted all the dire evils which followed secession; for that the results of the late conflict happened to give him a right to the claim of a true prophet of evil, cannot be denied."

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turning sense of justice" among the people of the United States; to that time when common sense shall have been enthroned and shall wield the scepter despite the misrepresentations of Black Republicans and Secessionists.

But, let me say in conclusion, in regard to Governor PERRY's opinions in regard to political matters, that I have been watching him for the last thirty-six or seven years, and I have never found him wrong according to my judgment, unless it was when he accepted an office under the Confederate Government.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER. Mr. Editor: The "Rule or Ruin" party, or in other words, the opponents of Reconstruction, are trying to persuade the people that it is of no use to adopt and carry out the Sherman bill; because, they say, if that is done, it will not satisfy the Northern Radicals, who are determined on confiscation anyhow, whether the Sherman bill is accepted or not.

Now, to my mind, the case stands thus: The Sherman bill is the work of the moderate Republicans, who constitute a large majority of that party. It is offered by them to the people of the South as a finality, if the people of the South will accept it and carry it out in good faith.

The author, in the first part of his report goes into an examination of the causes why the land in the Atlantic States is so much cheaper than land in the Middle and Northern States. And, after a pretty thorough examination of the question, he comes to the conclusion that it results from the mode of culture.

The cotton-planting States choose to raise cotton, corn, and latterly sorghum, all exhausting crops, without having as yet arranged any regular supply, by manure or grasses, to restate the land with what the crops have taken from it.

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DEAR JOHN: We have read your "Seraps for Children"—Nos. 1, 2 and 3—for which we are grateful to God for such instrumentalities as our dear Uncle John; also, for such means as pen, paper and ink, to communicate his thoughts to us across the State in which we live.

We are glad you have such a fine Sunday School.

We wish our Schools were as flourishing. If it would not be inimical to the fifth Commandment we would say our parents do not manifest that interest in our Sabbath Schools that they are under obligations to show.

We want the good spirit to teach us to re-member the 4th Commandment, and keep the Sabbath holy—and that our memories may be improved so that we may not live forgetful to keep all the Commandments of our Heavenly Father.

Will some Teacher or other gentleman solve the following problem: A, B and C bought a Grindstone 3 feet in diameter, 4 inches on the face, and tapered regularly to the center, till it was only 2 inches thick.

FOR THE COURIER. Will some Teacher or other gentleman solve the following problem: A, B and C bought a Grindstone 3 feet in diameter, 4 inches on the face, and tapered regularly to the center, till it was only 2 inches thick.

From the Laurensville Herald. To the Agricultural Society at Pendleton. GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your direction I have prepared the following article on the Grasses for the South, not from my own knowledge or experience, but culled from a Report I find in the Post Office Report of 1860, written by the Rev. C. W. Howard, Associate Editor of the Southern Cultivator, Kingston, Georgia.

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aid of artificial grasses. (And all grasses are considered artificial which require to be sown.) Here then is opened the true secret of the value of grasses.

1st. Safford.—The plants lived, life sickly and at sea. 2d. Pimpernel.—Is green all the winter, but does not grow high enough to mow.

3d. Lupine.—This grew well but an insect destroyed it that destroyed nothing else. 4th. Vetch.—Grew well, but does not produce as much as field peas.

5th. Scythian or Mourning Bride.—Will not stand grazing. 6th. Chickory.—Grows with vigor, but is propagated too slowly, and requires too much culture.

7th. French Crimson Clover.—Is beautiful in bloom, on rich land thrives well during winter and spring. As a fertilizer would be valuable sown with wheat already in good heart.

8th. Randa Grass.—This the author has not tried—some of his neighbors have—the hot summer sun has been very hurtful to it. 9th. Blue Grass.—Will grow upon any land in the South having a clay foundation.

10th. English Rye Grass.—Has been tried and abandoned. 11th. Italian Rye Grass.—Most beautiful of all grasses. Its winter growth on rich land is enormous. It is often annual, and therefore is recommended more as an ornament than a utility—it disappears in Summer.

12th. Meadow Soft Grass.—Did well in the winter, but was killed out last Summer. 13th. Feather Grass, Paris Grass or Velvet Grass.—Rejected as unworthy.

14th. Deer Park Grass.—Resembles the Testi grass, but is inferior to it. 15th. Meadow Vernal Grass or Vernalia.—Has no merit which is not exceeded by other grasses.

16th. English Fox Tail.—Rejected on trial. 17th. Musquit Grass.—Green during winter, but does not stand grazing as well as other grasses.

18th. Rescue Grass.—This is annual, and altogether inferior to common rye for winter pastures. 19th. Neapolitan Clover.—Closely resembles the preceding—both are annuals.

20th. Sparry.—This has been called the clover for sandy lands—growth with him meagre and valueless. 21st. Millet.—Found on the battery at Charleston, S. C. Grows luxuriantly, but is rejected by stock.

22d. Narrow Leaved Plantain.—Grows pretty well in winter, is a useful constituent of winter pasture. Its growth is encouraged on his farm. 23d. White Clover.—This is an invaluable plant in Southern culture. It springs naturally where ashes have been thrown.

24. Red Clover.—This he also thinks invaluable for the South. Careful experiments and observation show that it will grow anywhere in the South on rich bottom land that is dry.

quisite in planting Lucerne are, the land must be good upland, made very rich and very clean. Land in cotton, cultivated late and clean and then made rich, is in good condition for this plant.

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26th. Orchard Grass.—This grass succeeds on a clay subsoil and on all oak and hickory land. In the flat sandy lands it is said not to perfect its seed. It is of little use at the South for hay, but is of great value as a winter pasture.

27th. Timothy.—On rich bottom land this grass succeeds well at the South. Recent experiments indicate that it will grow satisfactorily on rich uplands.

28th. Tall Meadow Out grass, or Safford Wild Oats, or Smythe grass, or Utah or Oregon.—These are all the same grass. On rich upland the seed stems, grow from four to five feet high yields a large amount of hay; on bottom, much larger.

29th. Vetch.—This is a useful constituent of winter pasture. Its growth is encouraged on his farm. 30th. Blue Musquit.—Excellent winter grass and is perennial.

31st. Rescue Grass.—Having many kinds superior to it in Texas. 32d. Blue Musquit.—Excellent winter grass and is perennial.

33d. Gama Grass.—Very good for meadow, but will not bear pasturing. 34th. Big Musquit.—Planted with Gama Grass in a meadow will last a century.

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42th. Big Musquit.—Planted with Gama Grass in a meadow will last a century. Both perennial but not to be pastured.

Red Clover, four quarts White Clover, one peck Herds Grass and one peck Timothy, at the same time, either fall or spring. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed and the seed brushed in.

For summer pasture, Bermuda Grass is sufficient of itself. But those who are afraid to plant this, plow the ground you intend for summer pasture in February or March, and Crab Grass will be the next best.

For spring, autumn and winter pastures on upland, sow a mixture of Tall Meadow Out Grass, Orchard, Terrel Grass, Red and White Clover.

For pasture on low land the same, and if it be wet, add Herds Grass. But the great desideratum, and of the first importance is to turn the wood land into pasture; and this should be the farmer's first and chief reliance.

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