. Devoted to Agriculture, Bortigulture, Domestig Egonomy, Polite Aterature, Politics, and the Current News of the Pay.

VOL. VI .- NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

NUMBER 36.

POPULAR ORATORS.

Scenes in the House and Senate-The American "Triumvirate."

The commencement exercises of the University of the South were held last Thursday at Sewanee, Tennessee. An address was delivered to the graduating class, on the T. L. Clingwan. This address contained many interesting reminiscences of the great anecdotes concerning them. A large portion of the address is given below.

WEBSTER AND CHOATE.

Let us, however, now consider the peculiarities and characteristics of some of the most distinguished orators of the country .--I will in the first place call your attention to two prominent senators of the same State. Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate of Massachusetts. Among orators deservedly eminent, I can recall no more striking contrast than they presented. When I first heard Mr. Webster, his voice, though not in any sense melodious, was strong, clear, and very masculine. At times it reminded me pleasantly somewhat of the ringing tone of a raven's note heard at a great dis-tance through the air. During his latter years it lost much of its strength and volume, but was always distinct and pleasant In 1848 he made an elaborate speech on the subject of the proposed acquisition of territory from Mexico. He differed with his colleague, Mr. Davis, had much feeling on the subject, and only spoke after thorough preparation. That speech may be remembered as the one in which he said "Politicians are not sunflowers; they do not turn on their god when he sets the same look sion he spoke with unusual carnestness, and was very impressive. There were several of the new members of the House present, listening to Mr. Webster for the first time. Towards the close of his speech a member from one of the Northwestern States said to me, "What is the matter with the old fellow? what makes h' , so dull ?" "Why," I answered, "he is to-day speaking with very unusual animation." "Heavens!" he exclaimed, "if he were to speak to one of our Western crowds in that manner and they did not know who he was, they would go off the certain Western speakers in the House to declaim with great vohemeace of manner, clinching their ness and marching forward and backward with a fermidable aspect, and when they reached the most cloquent part of their speeches the crayar was pulled of of their speeches the cravat was pulled off with a sudden jerk and the vest was unbuttoned and thrown open partly to diminish heat and perspiration, and doubtless also to customed to such speaking it seemed very strange that Mr. Webster should sometimes speak for several minutes without making a gesture. In spite, however, of his usual want of action, he kept the attention of his auditors, and his speeches had that remarkable quality that when one looked back to them from week to week they seemed to stand out more prominently and loomed in

A REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MR. CHOATE. It was evident that they intended to make party capital by attacking Great Britain.

Conspicuous among them were Messrs. Bender of the control of the contro ton, Silas Wright and Buchanan. Though denouncing the pretensions, the injustice, published?" He replied: "I have not yet after hearing him under favorable circumwith an earnestness, a beauty and an elo-quence seldom equalled, he turned his attention to the senators who had assailed him. Quoting in succession the words of each one, denouncing the oppression, the insolence and the arrogance of Great Britain, he exclaimed: "But the senator wishes for no war with her." Then, with consummate skill, he repeated Mark Antony's oration over Caesar's body, drawing a parallel between each Senator and one of the conspirators.— "Great Britain," said he, "has always been our enemy; she was arrogant, domineering, and insolent, but the Scuator wishes for no war with her." Pursuing the parallel, he exclaimed, "there the well-beloved Brutus stabbed, but Brutus is an honorable man.' Then quoting another Senator he cried out, "See what a rent the envious Casca made : but he, too, is an honorable man." So admirally had Mr. Choate prepared the minds of the auditors that it is difficult to give an ides of the effect of these quotations. As one looked over the Senate, it seemed ready to burst into laughter, but in fact every one restrained his feelings lest he might lose some of the speaker's words. The effect on

to the courtesy of the Senate that I should | the House of Representatives in 1824, | still unlarken. More than an hour I passed | AN ADDRESS BY THE HON. T. L. GLINGMAN. state it." As he uttered these words in Reminiscences of Webster Calhoun, Clay a fine manly tone of voice, and with an air the same subject made in 1832. McDuffie's and other American Orators—Animated of generous courtesy, the senators raised speech against the removal of the deposits, themselves up in their seats with a countenance and manner which seemed to say. ·Well, he has hit us rather hard, but he is about to make amends handsomely." Mr. is, h Choate said, with striking emphatis: "Antony was a villian; Autony was a hypocrite; "Defects of Public Speakers, and the char-acteristics of Popular Orators," by the Hon. cera." Had he swept the chambers with cera" Had he swept the chambers with he keen seimitar of Saladin it would seem that heads could not have sunk more sudorators of this country, with descriptions of dealy. When the speech was concluded, their styles of speaking, and personal Sounter Foster, of Tennossee, and George W. Summers, of Virginia, both fine speakets and orators, with whom I happened to be standing, began to express their admiration most warmly. "If that man," said one of them, "only had the manner of Clay, or Webster, or Calhoun, he would universally be regarded as the greatest orator in the world." "I differ with you," I said "it is his fine manner that in a great degree makes him so impressive, but his ideas are not in themselves as large as those of the mea you mention, and are not the said admiration most warmly. "Gentry, of Tennessee. But even his voice, remarkably musical and varied in its tones, was scarcely equal to Mr. Clay's in compass, was not so emphatic, and could not strike with so much force, nor was it espable of so great expansion in its doep organ tones. Though Mr. Clay was very tall; and usually stood very erect, he never seemed stiff, as the mea you mention, and are not work abundant, easy, appropriate, very important that it is his fine manner that in a great degree makes him so impressive, but his ideas are not in themselves as large as those of the mea you mention, and are not work and the second provided in its tones, with profit by every poor, industrious and with profit by e admiration most warmly. "If that man," said one of them, "only had the mancalculated to make so great an impression." They, bowever, reiterated their opinions with much emphasis. Some weeks later on speaking to them again, I found that the effect had been greatly diminished.

MR. WEESTER'S GREATEST EFFORT. I regard Mr. Webster's greatest effort as that delivered on the 7th of March, 1850. No mere report of it will give one au idea of its greatness without such a knowledge made, as perhaps none but those present could realize lutense anxiety prevailed in Washington in the minds of men of all shades of opinion. The shadows of these events which occurred a dozen years later they turned when he rose." On this occa- with this anxiety there was a hope that Mr. Webster might solve the difficulty. He spoke to such an audience as had never been previously assembled in the Senate Chamber. All felt the truthfulness of Senator Walker's words when, in moving to postthe effort then being made. To persons ac its intense anxiety of expression, until at by the revelation. He proceeded, and fully met the public expectation and hope. It could have produced. I never witnessed

Of those resembling Mr. Webster in the largeness and power of their thoughts, I can to war with her. While these speeches South Carolina, whom he regarded as the were being made, one evening at a social greatest orator he had ever heard. He inmade a speech on the Oregon question, but stances, I have never doubted that he was I mean to make one." Soon after he de- by far the greatest orator that I ever listenlivered probably the finest effort of his sen- ed to. His thrilling voice, his whole action a couple of hours the merits of the question | bright and noble sentiments, his wonderful impression would strangely come over me .-After the torrent of Preston's impassioned eloquence was fairly under way he had a complete control over his auditors. When for example, warmed with the vehemence of his action, as graceful as it was impetuous, he would sometimes as it were unconsciously take off his wig with his left hand and place it beside him, so as to expose his head, which

McDuffie, with the largeness of thought which caracterized Webster, possessed the earnestness of Choate, and a vehemence and force immeasurably superior. The array of his arguments was most powerful, and his dethe Senators arraigned was not less striking. nunciation of wrong absolutely terrific. He While Mr. Benton strove to throw it off, had not the poetry of Choate and lacked the While Mr. Benton strove to throw it off, had not the poetry of Choate and lacked the with a poorly assumed air between indiffer polish of Webster, but his massive thoughts, ence and defiance, Mr. Buchanan hung his thrown out with tremendous energy, seemed head with the sheepish look of one who has to fall among his auditors like thunderbolts. been detected in a shallow stratagem. Af-ter getting through with his adversaries, ing into action every faculty he possessed, Mr. Choate drew himself up to his full not to save his own life, for a brave men

against the tariff, with one of McDuffie's on delivered in 1834, bears marks of a higher degree of finish and greater polish in its language than most of his efforts show. It dever, less forcible and vehement than

some others.

An GLAY'S ORATORY.

Entirely different from any one of these speakers was Henry Clay. When in the meridian of his powers his voice was perhaps unequalled. Both in the richness and melody of its fine tenor and in the grandeur of its deep bass, it seemed capable of in-both up in years, one, however, considerably definite modulation and expansion. Per the sign of the other. In talking of the haps the nearest approach to it in excellence old times gone by, the younger gentleman and compass that I can recall was that of called the attention of his friends, and told Gentry, of Tennessee. But even his voice, a pleasant little story, which should be read were abundant, easy, appropriate, very inpressive, and yet always graceful as well as Mr B who holds his age remarkably well. dignified. He never strove as some speakers do to make an impression by the exhi- shevels and tongs, sadirons and pans, buckbition of bedily force. He was always animated, often impassioned. Whether he seemed to be addressing himself wholly and earnestly to the presiding officer or threw the glances of his bright blue eye over the audience, by his animated, varied and carnest tones, and by his graceful, and sometimes of the circumstances under which it was commanding gesticulation, he kept the undivided attention of his hearers. He ap- I got on remarkably well till I struck the peared liked a champion in battle, deliver- need road, now Seventh avenue, leading to ng his blows right and left, and enlisted by friend B.'s house. There I toiled and the feelings of his auditors on his side so completely that they seemed to regard it as their right, and were ready to shout over each success won. Mr. Clay was perhaps least felicitous when he attempted to utter is a good natured Irishman passed by with merely handsome things, and to make poeti-a dray and took my barrow, self and all, on cal quotations. He did not use well such his vehicle, and in consideration of my proprettinesses as Surgent S. Prentiss would mise to pay him a bit, landed me at my cull from poots and novelists, and with them destination. pone the subject on which be had the floor, entertain an audience, without ever producing to take up that on which Mr. Webster was a deep impression on it. Mr. Clay appeared to speak, he said there was "but one man in to the greatest advantage when repelling trudged my way back, whistling with glee America who could have drawn that audi- personal attacks or when discussing topics ence together, and he alone could satisfy it." directly connected with the honor, the safe-It was not merely that all the sitting and ty, or the liberties of the country. His standing room in the chamber was filled high sense of personal honor, his dauntless standing room in the chamber was filled high sense of personal nonor, and daddings with a brilliant throng of ladies and gen le courage, and at times haughty during, with but never before heard this story; so, if he but the distinguished character of the his great public spirit and ardent patricitien, is inclined, he can conspromise the debt by persons assembled was most remarkable.— The derivative of the persons assembled was not the possession of these powers alone, her witnessed we strongly and her witnessed with a brilliant throng of ladies and gen leter but the distinguished shoracter of the persons assembled was nost remakable.

Being fortunate enough to get a seat on the quite near M. Webster, I had a fair view of every countenance turned towards the off of every countenance turned towards the crater. There appeared in every face anxiety and intense carnestness. He had been into the was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That it was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of himself in every kind of debate. That he was a good fighter, and could take care of his rare, punctues heart fail. But to the moral. A merchant had witnessed my struggles, and how read out the debt by an access, if he can consumment the debt by in the can consumment the debt by in speaking nearly an hour on the subject in Chatham himself, will be evident to one whe lay, asked my name, told me he had a reheat and perspiration, and doubtless also to impress the audience with the greatness of the effort then being made. To persons and the meant to take. Every face retained peal to Mr. Van Buren in 1834 to use his der difficulty in the shape of a five hundred influence with President Jackson to induce dollar clerkship in his establishment. I the close of one of his sentences, he said in him to restore the deposits, or, at a later per accepted, and now, after nearly half a cenan emphatic manner, "I will not vote for the riod, his description of the interview bestury has passed, I look back and say I Wilmot proviso." There seemed at once to two the Democratic senators and John wheeled myself into all I own, for that rebe a sense of relief in the mattere, accem- Tyler. Those men whom he could not drive ward of perseverance was my grand stepping panied by a slight rustling sound, caused by force he often won by his unrivalled tack stone to fortune." and address. He, however, lost nothing it was a purely intellectual impression made sional exercise of these powers; for his perinversally respected for many good qualion the minds of all present, and yet the effect frankness, high courage and public lies of head and heart. Boys, take a moral fect was greater than any mere oratory alone spirit relieved him from all consure. Such

able and manly.

The session closed on the 4th of March, and owing to the pressure of Congressional the arrogance and the insolence of Great recall no one so remarkable as Geo. McDuf-Britain, they disclaimed any purpose to go fie. I once asked Col. Wm. C. Preston, of days. Such was his health that it seemed Leptied Chemistry: Britain, they disclaimed any purpose to go fie. I once asked Col. Wm. C. Preston, of days. Such was his health that it seemed doubtful if he would again return to Wash- h ington. The Senate was detained by some | ripen. They are then picked, and the Executive business, and was for a while sitparty, on meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, I said: stantly replied, "McDuffie." Of Col. Pres- Executive business, and was for a while sit- a meeting Mr. Choate, a me tion of a contested election case. Not being willing to leave without seeing Mr. Clay, I walked in, and after the usual salutation, be first concentrated somewhat by boiling said to him, "I called last evening to see anythen bottled; in either case the bottles atorial career. After discussing for perhaps suited to his impassioned eloquence, his you, but you were out." "I am very sor- at put in hot water and brought to the a couple of hours the merits of the question bright and polls santiments his grounderful with the property of the question bright and polls santiments his grounderful with the property of the question bright and polls santiments his grounderful with the property of the question bright and polls santiments his grounderful with the property of the question bright and polls santiments his grounderful with the property of the question bright and polls santiments his grounderful with the property of the grounderful with the grounderful with the property of the grounderful with suited to his impassioned elequence, his bright and noble sentiments, his wonderful and imposing attitudes, placed him far in advance of any orator that I ever knew.—When for the first time in Rome, my eyes fell on that colossal statue of Pompey, the base of which was bathed with the blood of the great Dictator as he expired under the thrusts of senatorial daggers, I was instantly reminded of some of Preston's attitudes. As often as I afterwards looked on it the same impression would strangely come over me — impression would strangely come over me — impression would strangely come over me — is the mentioning where he had been; "come this evening. But no," said he, seeming to recollect suddenly, "I am to dine with Sir Heary Balway, but you are them from the fire and cork them dine with Sir Heary Balway, but you are them from the fire and cork them when the morning. I only the corks of the morning. I only the purpose than tin cans, though the latter bounded of some of Preston's attitudes. As of late, onnowed some of your meet.

I wish you to know that, though I was a color, and a specimen to make the politics are uncertain and we may not meet.

I wish you to know that, though I was a color, and a color, and a color, and a color, and a color the same better for purpose than tin cans, though the latter bounded of some of Preston's attitudes. As of late, onnowed some of your meet. have of late opposed some of your mousures, the greater part of my life has been probably, been concentrated somewhat bedevoted to the effort to make you President. for bottling. The flavor was fine. A wonderful change instantly came overhis | ton GIRLS .- It is a study worthy of an A wonderful change instantly came over his countenance. It seemed as if that remark called up to his mind the images of thousands of friends who had labored so long, so ardently and so vainly for his promotion. The tears fell ou his flushed cheeks, he covered his eyes with his haude for a moment, was entirely bald, there was in the audience no more of a tendency to smile than when Chatham for the third time pronounced the word "sugar."

In the data to the bald, there was in the audience ered his eyes with his haude for a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands, said, in a subdued voice, "I have the girl, of only little or a moment, suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands are suddenly recovered himself, and taking me by both hands are suddenly rec This disappointment was equally shared in

by Webster and Calboun. They all, how-ever, had the good fortune to die while their great intellects were still in their meridian splender, "before decay's effacing fingers" had robbed them of a single element of strength or grandeur. Mr. Calhoun's last speech ranks among his best efforts. When it was impressively read by Mr. Mason, in a fine masculine voice, as Mr. Calhoun sate by his side, thin and pale as marble, the movements of his brow, the active and inheight, with an air of great dignity, and said: "But, Mr. President, there is one who was making a dying struggreat and striking difference between Mark Antony and these houorable Senators, and it is due to their high character as well as compare Mr. Webster's speech, delivered in the brown movements of his prow, the active and head that some who was making a dying struggle struggle for the life of his country, or for truth itself. It would be interesting for one to it is due to their high character as well as

alone with Mr. Clay shortly before his death, as he lay on a sofa, because too feeble to sit up, and with a cough so distressing that it was absort impossible for him to utter a complete sentence, showed that, while his mind was oppressed by forobodings of great evil to the country, his intellect was undimmed, and the deep current of his patriotism rolled with undiminished volume.

HOW LAD WHEELED HIMSELF INTO FOR-

At a meeting of the stockholders of a promisent railway corporation, recently held in Boston, there were present two gentlemen,

wor; three months or more, my friend there, came in the store and bought a large bill of ets scrapers, and scuttles, for he was to be maried the next day, and was supplying his household in advance, as was the groom's custom in those days. The articles were packed on a borrow, and made a load suffimintly heavy for a young mule. But more w ling than able, I started off, proud that I would move such a mass on a wheelbarrow. traged and tugged and toiled, and could not hadge the load up the hill, the wheel going its half diameter into the mud ev ry time I would try to propei it forward. Finalhis vehicle, and in consideration of my pro-

I counted the articles carefully as I dewered them, and, with my empty barrow, weeks after I paid the Irishman the bit and never got it back from my employers. (Mr.

The speaker was a very wealthy banker, the estimation of the country by the occa i man of influence and position, and one means, when used at times to secure great klous. You do not know how many eyes from this story, and be willing and indus-Early in 1844, in the Senate, he spoke such a seene of relief in the public mind.— and honorable objects, were viewed merely less upon you to discover whether you are He had drawn from the dark cloud the as we do the efforts of a skilful horseman, it again and careless or industrious and willon the Oregon question. Several Democratic senators, following in the debate, assailed lightning which seemed ready to burst on the country. But for this effort we should ready to use the spur or to coax the animal. The bad drawn from the dark cloud the as we do the enors of a skind who, to manage a fiery steed, is equally in the debate, assailed lightning which seemed ready to burst on the country. But for this effort we should ready to use the spur or to coax the animal. "UNPERMENTED WINE."-The following

sections for preserving grape juice, so as to make what is sometimes called "unfer-The grapes should be allowed to thorough-

presed in the usual manner. The juice may be put directly into bottles, or it may be first concentrated somewhat by boiling 23.50; ash, 40; water, 76.00. This had;

constrained attention; the happy of pleased attention; the sweet smile Telecone to some fortunate arrival, udes upon a favored companion in

Rect; do these sweet and happy arry their sweetness and happiness a home circle? Is it smiles or fretthere? The first duty of politeto be polite at home. The first law pability is amiability to father and brother and sister. The most beaufileharm that can adorn character, is the a tender reverence, a sweet affa-ing sympathy, a polite and grace-aer in the privacy of the home

COL. J. WASH WATTS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE GRASSES AND STOCK.

Fair Tought

As the grass question and live stock raising at the South are attracting the attening "grass, hay, turnips, sheep, cattle, and butter," (I have never tried to make cheese,) and I am ready to hold up the hands of these men while they battle for so good a cause, and endorse their arguments with

Previous to 1852, I was farming in my native county, Laurens, S. C., but always having a fancy for stock and grass, and believing that I could do better in Northern Georgia than in Laurens. I moved and settled in Cass County, about twelve miles from Mr. Howard, where I farmed on the mixed plan with fine success, raising as fine clover as I have ever seen grow anywhere else -When I first began sowing clover seed, I found the prejudices of my neighbors just men; hogs will not pay where corn is worth as strong against the grasses as in my native State, but my success stimulated others. until that region has become a fine clover country. I left there during the war, and after the war settled at Martin's Depot, S. C., where I have grown as good clover as I ever saw, cutting one season three good crops from the same land, but I am convinced that we should not cut more than two crops, and rarely more than one; as it apart; it soon came up and grew off rapidrobs the land too much, the last crop should be left on the land.

I have made excellent hay of clover, Herd's grass, and crab grass, and can testify that it is as easy to raise clover here as anywhere in the United States, it only requiring of us the same efforts made by others. The main cause of failure here is, that most persons try to get a crop of grain and clover at the same time, when the land is too poor for one crop. Clover should be sown on land previously well cultivated in cotton, potatoes, peas, or some cleanly hoed crop.— I have succeeded better sowing in March than any other time, on land freshly ploughed and harrowed; and, after sowing, harrow again, if convenient, but it makes but little difference whether harrowed in or not, as the first shower will put it in; be sure to put no crop with it, unless it be orehard grass; oats will dry it up, and ruin your stand. If weeds come up, all the better, for they will garrison the clover against the crab grass, and will not injure the crop.

cattle.

Herd's grass can be grown here to perfection. I find it growing on our brauch bottoms nearly everywhere I go. Orchard grass does well here, and is the best mixture with red clover that I have tried, both ripening at the same time. We also have the Bermuda grass, and, from present indications, it will soon possess all the bottom land in this section, and the earlier the better; then some people will have grass and hay who have never known the good of it; and, for permanent pasture, the Bermuda grass and white clover, mixed, will make about as perfect a pasture as any other known grasses, each growing in its time, as grazing nearly all the year. Everybody knows crab grass, but few know its value for hay; it rarely fails on well cultivated land, and makes excellent hay if out while these we have an abundance of Japan elover, (Lespedeza striata,) and other grasses. for sheep pasture, and I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that we can from one State to another, are convenient raise sheep here as cheaply and profitably as anywhere this far North, and I am almost ready to say anywhere in the United States, unless California furnishes an ex- that the white people, like the aselves, are ception; and this may be done to a considerable extent without diminishing the cotton crop; but, on the contrary, by grazing They do not intend to abandon their homes the waste places, we add a fertilizer that is very cheap, the manufacturer working for nothing and paying his board. The sheep yield three crops, wool, lambs, and manure; either of the first two will more than pay all expenses, leaving the other two clear

It is regarded good economy at the North, on mixed farms, to keep one sheep for every acre of tillable land. This can be done on nearly every cotton plantation, and will add to, rather than diminish, the cotton; and then other crops of sheep feed fail, the cotton seed makes an excellent feed. I have wintered our sheep entirely on raw cotton seed, fed twice a day, at the rate of three bushels to the hundred sheep; even usually give them some cotton seed, of which they are very fond. Our sheep pay us much better in proportion to outlay, than any crop we raise, and if I had the money, I know of no investment I would rather make, than to buy a few hundred Merino sheep; I want five bundred on our little farm, and will not be satisfied until I get

As an evidence of the profit of Merino sheep, I will state that wintering ewes last twenty pounds; this wool is worth in the dirt about thirty-three and a third cents per pound. Ewes having lambs yield about one-third less than those without lambs, but always enough to pay for the board of her-

thief; the former can be disposed of with a shortened biscuit, but the latter furnishes a knotty question I can't solve. I have given several facts, and I will give a theory that tion of a large class of our farmers, thanks differs from the generally received opinion to such writers as Rev. C. W. Howard and of knowing ones; it is, that sheep are rarely Dr. Lee, I have thought it might add some little to their testimony, for me to give some of the experience of twenty years in raisdoes the mischief; at any rate this has been my experience. The fat dog begins the killing for mischief, but after his frolic is over he returns to take a bait of fresh mutton, when if you are in time to put in strychnine, you will get him every time.-dead carcasses.

We have succeeded very well in raising eattle, but only keep a few, as the sheep pay so much better. I have lost more in hogs than any other stock, which is always a heavy loss, as they cost so much to raise them. I am sure that we ought only to keep a few gleaners, and leave the bulk of the hog business to ten cents a bushel corn fifty cents per bushel.

I should have added lucerne to the hay

crops spoken of above. About four years ago, I prepared about half an acre of rich land, that had been heavily manured the year before and planted in cotton, to prepare for the lucerne; the land was well prepared in the spring. I think in March, and the seed sown in drills eighteen inches ly, and the second year we cut five crops of hay, which I did not weigh, but believe it yielded at least two tons to the acre at each cutting; just think of ten acres in such a erop, and how many sheep it would feed; but the land must be made very rich to yield such crops .- Rural Carolinian.

THE RACE QUESTION.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion very wisely concludes that if the negro leaders had a particle of discretion they would hesitate long before precipitating a conflict of races in any part of the South. They ought to know that, in such a conflict, their defeat would be inevitable. Leaving out of view a calculation of the aggregate white population in the two sections combined, let us look at the statistics of the Southern States alone. The following table, made up from the ninth consus, shows that there are only three States in the Union wherein the negroes have a majority, and only two where on a square division of the races at the polls the negro's majority is large enough to be fairly counted upon :

POPULATION IN 1870.

	W14		
Alabama,	521.884	Colored	Majority
Arkanong	362,115	122,269	189,947
Florida	97.057	91,688	4,368
Georgia	638,926	545,142	94,784
Kentucky,1		222,210	775,482
Louisiana	362,065	364,210	*2,145
Mississippi	382,896	444,201	*61,205
N. Carolina	678,480	391,550	287,880
S. Carolina	289,667	415,815	*126,147
Tennessee	936,118	822,881	618,788
Texas	712,089	253,445	458,614
Virginia	712,089	512,841	199,248
West Virginia	424,043	17,980	406,053
#Names mulants			,000

*Negro majorities. Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, are not given in the table because the negro vote is not large enough to be considered. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only States in which the negroes can count on a majority sufficient for any practical purpose. But in such a contest as their conduct in Warren County and their proceedings in if the other was not present, and furnishing the last Logislature, are likely, sooner or later, to bring about, what could their numbers avail them against the courage, skill, discipline and desperate intropidity of the Anglo-Saxons fighting for their homes and in bloom and well cured; in addition to all they hold sacred? Besides, it is not to be supposed that the whites of the contiguous States would be idle witnesses of such a conflict. The means of transportation and rapid.

The Clarion adds : "The negroes cannot be too often nor too soler ly warned here to stay. They do not intend to be hewers of wood, nor drawers of water .-nor to be taxed out of them. There is a limit to the right of taxation, and the negro leaders and their allies have already reached the boundary."- Charlotte Obser-

Too Much Markying .- There is altogether too much marrying, by form of law, those who at the most are only a third or half married in other ways. And there is altogether too much urging and coaxing, and alluring young people into the most important and sacred of all human relations before they are prepared or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying when we have plenty of other feed, we and being married, until it is thought by many people, somewhat a disgrace for a woman to pass through life alone; when in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with that of many a wife. So there is a vast deal of marrying with very little of real marrying; a vast deal of discontent, heart-sche, misery, hypocrisy and unmar-rying at the last. What we want is not a more stringent divorce law, but a better winter cost fifty cents a head, and twenty- bids the marrying of those not already one; five yearlings averaged eight pounds of wool, some going as high as ten, while our breeding rams sheared from fourteen to let there be no inciting or bribing those to marry, who are not drawn to each other, and held inseparably together by qualities of mind and soul.

A bruise need not turn black and blue, self and lamb for a year, so the lamb starts if hot cloths are first applied to prevent the out of debt, and pays well as he goes, and never dies insolvent. The greatest draw-back to the sheep business is not the want of grass, hay, or turnips, but the dog and put on bandages wet with cold water.