

We welcome the return of our excellent Mayor, James G. Gibbs, Esq., from his public mission to Washington, on the part of the people of Richland District and of the municipality of the city of Columbia. He has performed his mission with propriety and success. He represents the tone of President Johnson, in regard to South Carolina, to be highly grateful and encouraging, and thinks that there will be no doubt of her being put *rectus in curia* and right in position among her well beloved sisters. In regard to the expressions of President Johnson in discoursing of South Carolina to South Carolinians, he reports that nothing could be more courteous, friendly or sympathizing, and leads us to the conviction that sundry of the reported speeches of, and conferences with, the President, in which this poor little State was handled without gloves, were the mean, dirty little inventions of mean, dirty little dogs, of one breed or other.

Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, And curs of low degree.

The powers awarded to Gov. Perry are quite as ample as those yielded in the case of any State, and no design is entertained on any part of subjecting her to any harsher usage or giving her any colder consideration than becomes her equal rank with all others in the Union. To Gov. Perry, the address of the President was especially considerate and complimentary. Nor, in the extension of his journey as far as New York, did Mr. Gibbs meet with any discouragement save that which grew out of the disqualifying twenty thousand dollar penal clause, as embodied in the President's proclamation. But we have spoken of this matter already, and content ourselves here with renewing the expressed hope that the clause will be abrogated. Mr. Gibbs represents money to be abundant, and the facilities of trade and discount to be as great, in all respects, as could be desired. The temper of the Northern people was becoming daily more sane and humane; the war madness is subsiding; and though the drum were still beating, and sky-rocketing and junketting still went on while valiant editors, it is true, were still kicking the dead lion or dead dog, and exhibiting wonderful audacity in the performance, yet, altogether, the communities were toning down to a condition approximating reason; showing a wholesome desire to regard the Southern people as customers and dealers, producers and consumers, rather than mere traitors and kickers. In the course of a few months, it is quite probable we shall feel all our necks secure, unless, indeed, Governor Brownlow should undertake a tour in this direction, in which event not a few of us would have to take to the swamps—Mr. Gibbs possibly among the fugitives. Briefly, from the report of Mr. Gibbs, the sooner every man, woman and child goes to work in the South the better—each according to his vocation. We shall thus be enabled the sooner to extract the sun-beams from our cucumbers.

House-Building.—The click of the hammer sounds all about us. Houses are going up in Columbia in all directions, and though many of these houses are not such as we prefer, yet, in this season of small things, they may be accepted as auguries of a more prosperous future. We note some brick houses of permanent design and solid structure. Our people are to consider themselves very much as outcasts from a foundered vessel on a desert shore. We must gather from the beach all the plank and timber, and in rude hats begin anew the work of the architect. In a few years the marble structure will occupy the place of the log cabin.

Jefferson Davis is reported to be in such a declining state that he is not expected to survive long. We will make a long extract in regard to him, in a day or two, from the New York Herald.

The French remedy for staring in the streets is good. If you regard a gentleman longer or more closely than politeness warrants, he takes off his hat to you. An Englishman or Yankee would remark: "I hope, sir, you will know me again."

Seven negroes were sentenced at Savannah, on Friday, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 each, for perjury, they having sworn falsely against one Henry Walbridge.

To the Great German People.

III.

The country is characterized by every sort and quality of land. It will produce almost every variety of grain, and in abundance. Even under the semi-barbarous kind of labor pursued by the negro, where as little is done as possible, and as small an amount of intellect is employed as possible, the returns are yet adequate to the easy support of the whole population, and afford usually a surplus for foreign export. Lands are to be found which produce in corn from six to sixty bushels per acre. The average production is probably not more than eight bushels per acre throughout the State. Yet, under a liberal and intelligent culture, I have known sixty bushels to have been produced. The price of corn, in average districts and years, is between sixty cents and one dollar. These are the usual extremes of cost. In the light soils, which produce but eight or ten bushels to the acre, the total result is greatly increased by the larger number of acres planted to the hand. Thus a farmer in the middle or sandy districts will plant twelve acres of corn and twelve of cotton to the hand, and several other things besides, such as peas, potatoes, rice, sorghum and the small grains, as wheat, rye, and oats. But the small grains are very much neglected. Barley and buckwheat are rarely sown; and though on most of the large plantations there are fields of wheat, rye and oats, yet these bear no proportion to the other crops. Corn (zea—Indian maize) is the chief article of breadstuffs for man and beast; wheat is next to it. The culture of oats is very much in the back ground; and an acre or two of turnips—Dutch, "rough," or *culta boga*—satisfies the farmer. This turnip "patch," as it is called, is usually "cow-penned" or manured, by pasturing. As a general rule, and until a late period, manures were very little known or used, and of the manufacture of manure the people knew little, and seemed to care less. Lately, there has been improvement in this respect, but it is still too greatly neglected. The farmer usually relied upon a perpetual change of land, new for old, or an alternation, year by year, in the cultivation of his fields. He rested his lands for a year or two, in order to their recuperation. This necessitated the keeping of larger bodies of land than any good German farmer would ever require. Here new land and an excessive use of the plow is the practice. Trough and reap, and as the land becomes impoverished, to abandon the old fields and clear new ones, is the ruinous course. A field is abandoned as soon as it is "worn out." The phrase, "Worn out land," I never heard until I came to these Southern States, where the people have more lands than they well know what to do with. There is no pains-taking for the preservation, preparation, stimulation or economy of land, all implied in manuring and proper cultivation. The soil requires as much feeding as the man or beast that cultivates it; yet this important truth but too rarely receives consideration. When the land can yield no more, by its own spontaneous virtue, they bid it farewell. It is "worn out," and the people either open new fields in contiguous or distant places—especially to the Southwest, which they wear out in turn, and in short time, by the same profligate practice. The good German farmer will take this "worn out" land, get it probably at almost nominal prices, from fifty cents to five dollars per acre, and make it rich and prolific by his economic culture, in the space of three years. He knows too well how to value land, and will make the small earnings which he brings from home, or his little patrimony, bring him in money's worth for all that he buys, whether in land or cattle. His thrift and industry are the very qualities which have been little valued here. And this inappreciation of these virtues has been the result, in most part, of a very slovenly and careless sort of labor—that of the negro. The school of German farming, in which our people have been raised, will, by the judicious employment of manures, the constant pains-taking and thought, the providence of seasons and resources, enable him to acquire wealth on lands which the ordinary farmer here will tell you are "too poor to sprout a pea." My observation and the experience of many of the Germans who have come hither will confirm all these assertions.

The potato crop is a great source of profit in this country, or can be made so. Though greatly used here, and though most persons are very fond of it, its great value is not enough appreciated. It is, in fact, bread and meat together. The minimum crop is estimated at sixty bushels per acre; but an improved cultivation has produced as many as 250 bushels to the acre. This is my own experience. I have no doubt that, if the season be favorable, a greater improvement in the cultivation of this vegetable, and in choice lands, will yield double the last amount. With bone manure, we know that the wretched rabbit warrens of England were made to yield as much as 1,200 bushels of the Irish potato to the acre, and it is difficult to conceive what might be done here by the superior employment of the best manures and a very intelligent farming policy. The potato (sweet) sells in market at from 75 cents to \$1.25 per bushel, according to

quality and quantity in market. With the increase of population, the value must rise, unless there be a corresponding increase in the amount of production. One of the greatest difficulties in the cultivation of the potato here is its protection from rot and frost. But the German farmer, well acquainted with the German cellars and German usages for curing and preserving, will be very apt to meet these embarrassments and achieve a complete triumph over the enemies of the potato.

The culture of rice is carried on, or was, to a very great extent in this State. In fact, Georgia and South Carolina are the two great regions for its production. You all know and have long bought the "Carolina rice" in your groceries. Here you may raise it yourselves to perfection. In the low lands, under a beautiful system of irrigation—for the rice culture here is almost the only sort of culture which has reached a comparative perfection—from 40 to 100 bushels are raised. Forty may be regarded, as the average ratio in the low-land country. But I have heard of an instance in one of the up country districts (Anderson) where 120 bushels were made to the acre on one occasion. The best rice is usually grown on the low lands. But there is an up land rice, which is grown in the middle districts, which is sometimes equally productive, and certainly quite as good. The bushel brings in the seed an average of \$1 in the market; and you are to remember that, in the low-land culture, the fields being flooded at certain seasons, requires but limited times for working. A single acre, properly irrigated, will yield from \$40 to \$100, and the acres in irrigated rice are numerous to the hand.

I sketch these details for you somewhat hurriedly, my friends, as we have so much ground and such a variety of subjects to cover in a limited space. But you shall have such facts only as may be relied on. I shall continue these letters, hoping to show to the emigrant to this region that his enterprise, where he is a man of thrift, intelligence and industry, must be compensative in highest degree; that fortune may be made here; and that, in the present distressed condition of the native population here, and the utter hopelessness of the planters in regard to the future use of the negro, your presence, your assistance, in occupying the land and helping the development of its resources, will be welcomed on every hand.

HERMANN.

There is a man in prison for debt in London, who has been so for twenty-two years.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 9th instant, VALENTINE, born on the 26th of April, 1849, and fourth son of James and Ann O'Brien. The deceased was a youth of excellent promise, and endowed with rare and admirable qualities both of mind and body. His developing frame gave assured promise of manly and muscular growth, and great combinations of personal elegance, whilst his soaring mind far exceeded in intellectually the great majority of youths. In company, he was the Swift of the social circle and the innocent Mercury of virtuous conviviality.

Trained from his youth in the doctrines of Catholicism, he imbibed from his devout parents, brothers and sisters, not only by word but by example, all the grand lessons of Christianity as published by his Saviour. Like the holy Samuel, he served daily in the temple, and his final sickness alone tore him from the altar. Comforted by all the consolations of religion, and covered with the agonizing tear of aged parents, was stricken sisters and war-worn brothers, he calmly fell into the dark arms of sudden death, but with a joyous hope of a sure and triumphant resurrection. The obsequies were performed in St. Peter's Church, J. J. O'Connell, D. D., officiating, in the presence of a large concourse of sympathizing friends. After a well merited and eloquent discourse was pronounced, the remains were deposited side by side with those of his sister, who preceded him only a few months, and who, like him, was snatched away in the early spring of a promising youth. Death lies on him like an untimely frost, Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

R. I. P. L. O. C.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of Gilbert and Sarah Bynum, and of John Wright and wife, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of JOHN WRIGHT, at the residence of the former, THIS MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock.

For Sale.

THIRTY bags FLOUR. By ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS. July 29 1

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Meal, Flour. 300 LBS. No. 1 COUNTRY BUTTER. 500 lbs. pure LEAF LARD. 500 lbs. No. 1 BACON. 20 bushels fresh ground MEAL. A small lot of prime FLOUR. For sale at GEO. W. WRIGHT'S, Jr., Lumber street. July 29 1

School Notice.

MRS. E. R. LAURENS has opened a DAY SCHOOL for boys and girls. Applicants are requested to call at the West tenement of Theological Seminary, in Blanding street. July 28 4

Local Items.

We are indebted to Mr. L. C. Clarke for late Northern and Charleston papers—copious extracts from which will be found in to-day's paper.

We must return our thanks to Mr. Melvin M. Cohen, with our acknowledgments, for a nice little bag of Scarfaletti. We shall put it in our pipe and smoke it, turning our bowl in a Southeast direction, in order that he and the capital may get the benefit of our puff. Let him pray the gods that the winds, if they ever mean to blow again, shall blow from the right quarter.

King Cotton is kicking up a stir in our quarter. The bulls and bears are in stubborn opposition, the one insisting upon the virtue of cotton as assessed in gold, the other depreciating his qualities, and thrusting forward green-backs in moderate quantities. In the collision of the two rival parties, the community may be expected to live, and the planters to recuperate. We heard, yesterday morning, from one of our merchants that he readily received cotton in trade at 85 cents. We repeat our proposition of a month ago—make the cotton bring all that it can. It will keep so much more cash in the country.

J. N. ROBSON

HAS RESUMED THE Commission Business AT HIS OLD STAND, 62 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Corn, etc.; and from his long experience, he feels confident of giving general satisfaction. June 29 5*

THE ORANGEBURG AND COLUMBIA STAGE LINE

SENDS A CARRIAGE OR SPRING WAGON to Orangeburg at 3 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, making connection with Charleston trains the following morning. On arrival of train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a vehicle starts for Columbia. For passage apply to J. H. Fowles or E. Coffin, at the store of R. M. STOKES, Plain street. June 29 3*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening for sale, at the corner of Bull and Camden streets, formerly the Upper Ration House, the following articles: Crushed B. C. and Brown SUGARS, choice RIO COFFEES, Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES, Soda, Butter, Pic Nic, Wine and PAT BISCUIT. FISH. SARDINES, MACKEREL, SCALED and No. 1 HERRINGS. Family and Toilet SOAPS, Extra Hyson TEA, Straw Wrapping PAPER, Nests Wooden BOWLS and BOXES, Buckets, Brooms and Baskets, Shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chocolate, Soda and Fig Blue, Starch, Sweet Oil, Smoked Beef, Shoes, Goat Skins, Assorted Tacks, Tobacco, Corn, Bunches Yarn, Balls Yarn, empty Grain Bags, &c. July 29 3* RICHARD CALDWELL.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA, NIAGARA, HANOVER, REPUBLIC. THE UNDERWRITERS' POLICY OF INSURANCE IS ISSUED BY H. E. NICHOLS, Agent, COLUMBIA, S. C.

ONE policy of Insurance, issued by four companies, which is made to meet the necessities of the business community, by securing, with despatch, large lines of Insurance with reliable Companies, upon uniform, plain and simple conditions, thereby obviating the necessity of applying to various separate Offices for Insurance to the amount they are severally able to accept; and of holding numerous separate Policies, the conditions and written portions of which rarely agree, rendering it difficult for the assured to become familiar with and harmonize their various conflicting conditions.

By the conditions of the Underwriters' Policy but one set of papers is required to prove a loss to the several Companies insuring under it, thereby making the adjustment simple and expeditious. The cash assets of each Company issuing the Underwriters' Policy of Insurance exceed half a million of dollars, making a security in the aggregate of three million dollars.

ALSO, Agent for the Hartford, Etna, Home, Phoenix, International, Metropolitan, Continental, Merchants, Croton, New England, City, Washington, North American and other first class fire insurance companies; and will, in a few days, resume the Life Insurance Branch for several of the largest life insurance companies in the United States.

ALSO, Agent for the New York Accidental Insurance Company, insuring Travelers, Railroad Conductors, Expressmen, Mechanics and others, against all accidents. The amount premium being so small and the benefit so great this Company presents inducements for all to take out a policy. No medical examination required.

For cards, hand bills and more full explanation, call at our office, at present at Bryce's old stand, next to Muller & Sonn's and Kenneth & Gibson's stores. July 29 2* H. E. NICHOLS, Agent.

They kill pigs by steam in Chicago. A great iron claw, with five fingers, hooks out the pigs which are quarrelling in the pen below, and lifts the porkers to a gibbet near by, and then plunges them again into scalding water. By the machine fifty porcines are killed, scalded, scraped, cleaned, split and hung in rows ready for salting within an hour.

The Wilmington Herald calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding advertisements for laborers kept in its columns day after day, but one or two have responded, while crowds of men, black and white, are to be seen loafing about the streets. It suggests that if gratuitous rations were stopped there would be less trouble in finding laborers.

The Agricultural Bureau has received reports from different parts of the country which represent that the crops of hay, potatoes and corn, will be larger than any previous year. The hay crops will be fully one-third larger than ever known before. Oats are also reported to be very superior, and a larger crop grown than for years previous.

For Sale.

100 HAMS, 2,000 lbs. BACON. 5 bbls. MOLASSES. 200 lbs. LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. By ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.

People's Bank of Charleston.

STOCKHOLDERS of the People's Bank of South Carolina will please call upon Messrs. ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS, where they will obtain important intelligence in regard to the Bank, which their interests require them to know. July 28 2*

Insurance in First Class Companies.

THE undersigned will receive applications for FIRE INSURANCE on dwellings, stores, stocks of goods and cotton. ALSO, Applications for insurance in the "Travelers' Insurance Company," of Hartford, Conn., whereby the assured is guaranteed a weekly compensation while disabled by accident, or a certain sum in case of death resulting from the accident. Explanation of the system and circulars can be had by applying to the undersigned, at Mr. Stokes' store, Plain street. July 28 2 BENJ. G. HERIOT.

NEW GOODS

JUST received and daily arriving. Liberal discounts made to wholesale buyers. LINEN, SHIRT-COLLARS, NECK TIES, HOOP SKIRTS, SHIRTINGS, L. C. HANDKERCHES, CORSETS, MELTON CLOTHS, CAMBRIC, HEAD NETS, BROADCLOTH, NAN-SOOK, Belts and Belt Ribbon, Combs, Mustins, Buttons, plain and fancy, Brushes, Berage Veils, Huckaback, Needles, Ladies' Shoes, Sugar, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mackerel, Gents' Shoes, Coffee, Herring, Fresh Calf Skins, Tea, Bacon, Raisins, Cheese, Syrup, Currants, Pepper, Flavoring Extracts, Citron, Candy, Bitters, Spice, Soap, Blacking, Mustard, Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetable Cans, Fairbanks' Scales, all sizes. A few doz. pairs superior Spectacles. JAMES G. GIBBES, General Commission Merchant. July 28 4

School Books.

SPELLING BOOKS, Arithmetics and Geographies, Also, Copy Books, Writing Paper and Envelopes. For sale by HARDY SOLOMON & CO.

W. H. EASTERBY, Com. Merchant Receiving and Forwarding Agent, CHARLESTON, S. C.

PROMPT attention given to orders for the sale or purchase of COTTON or PRODUCE of any kind. July 15 113*

Brass and Copper Wanted. H. SOLOMON & CO. still continue to purchase BRASS and COPPER. The highest market price will be paid. H. SOLOMON & CO. West side of Assembly street, July 6 1mo Below Plain.

To CHARLESTON, via FLORENCE

The Quickest and Cheapest Route! BEING all the way by rail, except 25 miles, from Columbia to Kingsville or Gadsden—between which points a LINE of COMFORTABLE VEHICLES connect closely with all trains, viz. Leave Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M., and connect with the train next morning, which reaches Charleston early the same evening. Travellers over this line can be accommodated with any style vehicle they prefer—Open Buggy, Top Buggy, Close Covered Ambulance, Covered Wagon, Carriage, Picnic or Pleasure Coach, or Saddle Horses. For passage or chartering vehicles, apply at SILVER HOUSE. July 28 4