

POETRY.

Is it a Sin to Love Thee?

Is it a sin to love thee?
Then my heart is deeply dyed,
For the life-blood as it gushes,
Takes its crimson from love's tide;
And I feel the waves roll o'er me,
And the blushes mount my brow,
And my pulses quicken wildly,
As my love-dreams come and go.
I feel my spirits weakness,
I know my spirit's power,
I feel my proud heart struggle
In temptation's trying hour,
But amid the din of conflict
To thee still my thoughts incline,
Yielding all, my soul has murmured—
I am thine, forever thine!

Is it a sin to love thee?
What were existence worth,
Bereft of all of Heaven
That lingers still on earth?

Friendship's smile, like beams of sunshine,
Sheds its gilding o'er the heart,
But the soul still cries for something more
Than friendship can impart;
Frozen hearts like ice-bound Eric,
That no summer day can melt,
Vainly boast their power to conquer
What their hearts have never felt;
But I envy not their glory,
Mid the raptures that are mine,
When with earnest soul I tell thee,
I am thine, forever thine!

Is it a sin to love thee?
Gentle voices o'er me fall,
Though I press warm hearts around me,
I have given thee my all;
What though rigid fate divide us,
And our hands and hearts be riven,
If, on earth we love each other,
'Twould a foretaste be of heaven;
And in some impulsive moments
When our dark eyes flashing meet,
When I feel thy form so near me,
Hear thy heart's quick pulses beat;
When I feel—may God forgive me—
I could every thing resign,
All I have on earth to hope for,
To be thine, forever thine!

Farm and Garden.

"Agriculture is the General Pursuit of man: It is the Basis of all others, and therefore, the most Useful and Honorable."

Cotton and Corn.

A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator, writing from Sumter County, S. C., says:
"Cotton seed should be well rubbed in plaster, ashes or dirt, as it enables the sower to distribute the seed more uniformly, besides possessing other advantages. The 'barrel roller' is a most excellent invention for rolling cotton seed. No doubt many will exclaim that three bushels to the acre is a waste of seed. A smaller quantity often causes a greater loss, not only of seed but of lint also. I have been putting about that quantity ever since I have been planting, and have never yet had any reason to regret it, always regarding a good stand 'a matter of the very first importance;' have never used a cotton planter of any patent—always hire a sufficient number of hands to make the crop and find that number quite sufficient to plant it in the manner described; besides that, it is common some seasons to hear of bad stands resulting from the use of cotton planters, and consequent replanting which in my humble opinion is the poorest business a farmer can set about doing. The first ploughing of cotton should be done as soon as possible after a stand of cotton has been secured, with a three inch bull-tongue shovel or scooter, which is run very close to the cotton, two furrows to the row, completely choking up all the young grass, which can be done very easily when the stand of cotton is very thick.

To secure a good stand of corn, be sure that the seed selected is unexceptionably good, and put at least two grains to the hill, covering shallow if planted early, and deep if late in the season. My experience has taught me that it is safest never to put the seed in direct contact with manure of any kind. The thicker corn is planted and the more highly it is manured the greater the number of grains that should be put to the hill. Replanting highly manured corn is simply a waste of seed, time and labor. The older corn moves off so rapidly, the replant is soon shaded and never has any showing at all.—It is better to put peas in the missing places.—Would hardly recommend drilled corn except in low bottom land where it will be exposed to the ravages of the bud worm."

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—To a quart of meal add a level table-spoonful of lime, mixed with water. Give this quantity to your chickens for two or three mornings, and you will find your chickens fully restored.

It will also act as a stimulant in wet or cold weather. Try it and prove it for yourself. [Our Home Journal.]

Dedication of Aiken Lodge of Abstinence, A No. 1 (Colored.)

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of temperance convened in the new Hall, (built by Mr. C. D. Hayne), the occasion being the dedication of the lodge room of the Aiken Lodge of Abstinence, A No. 1. The ceremony, which is highly symbolic in its teaching and calculated to impress the mind most solemnly, was performed by the Rev. George J. Griffiths, acting Supreme Sachem, assisted by the officers of the Lodge Mr. S. P. T. Fields acting as Supreme Usher. The portion of the ceremony which seemed to strike us as most impressive was that representing the "world being called into being."—The room was artificially darkened and at the words "and Jehovah said let there be light," the room was lighted in an instant, which produced a most dazzling effect. Then followed the words of dedication, "I dedicate this Lodge to Innocence." Response: "And may innocence attend the lives of all its members."—"I dedicate this Lodge to Truth." Response, "And may Truth surround the lives of all its members." "I dedicate this Lodge to Benevolence." Response, "And may Benevolence attend the action of all its members." "I dedicate this Lodge to Innocence, Benevolence and Truth, and name it the Aiken Lodge of Abstinence, A No 1." At the words Innocence, "Benevolence," and "Truth" the Supreme Sachem dipped a branch of hyssop in a chalice of water and sprinkled the floor three times.

The officers then formed in procession to their stations and the audience listened to a most eloquent address from Rev. Mr. Beard, which was interrupted by applause. The address concluded, the choir sang "A charge to keep I have," the audience rising and joining in the doxology. The Supreme Sachem then closed the public ceremony in the usual lodge formula, and the Sachem made the following announcement. "Hear ye! Hear ye! all you whom duty calls to this lodge of Abstinence! take timely warning! and all who are not entitled, by initiation, to a seat in our sanctuary please retire forthwith." And so we forthwith— [Aiken Journal]

SORE EYES.—To all persons afflicted with inflamed eye or lids, or subject to those painful tumors called styces, a simple remedy is always at hand. Wet the eyes thoroughly with spittle three times a day, previous to eating, or oftener. Your eyes will be strengthened, and your lids healed.
I have tried this for years, always finding it efficacious.—Cor. Our Home Journal.

ALEX. Y. LEE, ARCHITECT
Columbia S. C.

CHINA HALL.
WM. B. STANLEY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
Silver-plated, Britannia and Japanese Ware,
Table Cutlery, Mirrors,
GAS-FIXTURES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
28-3

NEW GOODS.
SPRING 1872.

At the popular Dry Goods House of
W. D. LOVE & CO.

We are now showing all the new styles in Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Casimers and Cloths, Hosiery and Gloves, Prints, Cambrics, Carpets, Matting, Window Shades, &c.
Our business is conducted on the one price system. We keep only standard makes of Goods, and sell them at uniformly Low Prices. Orders from the country will be filled with the utmost care.
Bargains this week, apr 27-6mo

SELL & FOSTER.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Fancy Goods,
Notions,
Fancy Dress goods,
Hosiery
Gloves,
Laces,
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
Worsted Goods,
Trimmed Hats
Milinery and Straw
Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 27 Hayne Street,
Charleston, S.C.
12-6mo

GREAT OFFERINGS OF BARGAINS.

ON Account of the Season being well advanced

T. KOHN & BROTHER

Are now offering the balance of their **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

FULLY 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE USUAL SELLING PRICE.

Ladies will find this an excellent opportunity to supply their wants in **DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, HATS, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, PANIERS, HOOPS, FANS, COLLARS, &c. &c.**

We are closing out all our goods at VERY LOW PRICES, for we must have room.

Theodore Kohn & Bro.

April 5, 1872 17 1f

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED Stock of Goods

Is just being opened at the well-known STORE of

GEO. H. CORNELSON,

And an early inspection of the same is cordially solicited, guaranteeing that it is only necessary to look at those BEAUTIFUL GOODS to be induced to buy, as no competition against them is feared. All DEPARTMENTS are completely assorted, the prices put below all COMPETITION, and it will be the pleasure of the PROPRIETOR and his ASSISTANTS to show them freely and courteously.
It will well repay the trouble of giving the entire STOCK a full inspection.

George H. Cornelson.

Apr 1y

BULL, SCOVILL & PIKE.

ARE

RAPIDLY REDUCING their LARGE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED. GOOD STYLES AND DESIRABLE GOODS ARE ALWAYS FOUND AT

Bull, Scovill & Pike's,

Who are agents for First-class

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Also Agents for the IMPROVED WINSHIP COTTON GIN, under test, has ginned 150 lbs. seed cotton to each saw in 5 hours and 50 minutes. Thus a fifty Saw Gin can turn out about 6 bales, 400 lbs. each, in about 9 hours, if run at a high rate of speed. Purchase the Winship Gin.

June 11, 1872—18—1f

BULL, SCOVILL & PIKE, Agents.

Save Your Money!

GO TO
J. P. HARLEY'S
AND BUY CHEAP
DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps &c., of which he has just received a fresh supply.

ALSO,

FLOUR of all grades
BACON, LARD, SUGAR and COFFEE of all grades.

Besides numerous other articles in my Grocery Department, all of which I am selling at prices not to be excelled for cheapness in the town. Come and see for yourselves.

All persons indebted to me must pay up immediately, as I am compelled to close my books. A word to the wise is sufficient. J. P. HARLEY.

WILLIAMS, BURNIE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
6 Beaver street and 29 Front Place, N. Y.
11-36

EMPEROR WILLIAM

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MANUFACTURING

CIGAR AND

TOBACCO HOUSE.

No. 310, KING STREET,

(Between Wentworth and Society Streets.)

LARGEST STOCK SOUTH

OF

Cigars,

Tobacco,

Pipes, &c.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere. Country orders solicited and promptly filled. All goods delivered free to Depot, and no charges for cases or boxes.
WILLIAM SCHRODER,
Proprietor.

June 11, 1872 35 1f

DR. E. J. OLIVEROS,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

FINE TOILET SOAPS, FANCY HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, PERFUMERY AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER-BRACES, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND DYE-STUFFS,

Letter-Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelops, Glass, Putty, Carbon Oil, Lamps and Chimneys
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

The Citizens' Savings Bank OF SOUTH CAROLINA ORANGEBURG BRANCH.

Will pay 7 PER CENT. INTEREST on SPECIAL DEPOSITS and 6 PER CENT. on SAVINGS DEPOSITS, Compounded Semi-annually.

Local Finance Committee.

Hon. THOS. W. GLOVER.

Col. PAUL S. FELDER.

Capt. JOHN A. HAMILTON.

JAS. H. FOWLES,

Assistant Cashier.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

69 Liberty Street, New York.

The Original Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President.

HENRY J. FURBER, Vice-President.

JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.

GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary.

D. W. LAMBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.

This Company Offers the Following Important Advantages to those About Effecting Insurance on their Lives.

- 1st. Insurance at Stock Rates, being from 20 to 30 Per Cent. less than the Rates charged by Mutual Companies.
- 2d. Each Policy-holder is regarded as a Stockholder to the extent of one Annual Premium on his Policy, and will share in the Profits of the Company to the same extent as a Stockholder owning an equal amount of the Capital Stock.
- 3d. Every Policy issued by the Company is non-forfeitable, and contains a Clause stating its exact Surrender Value.

BEFORE INSURING YOUR LIFE OR ACCEPTING THE AGENCY OF ANY COMPANY

READ THE FOLLOWING:

A lengthened experience has demonstrated that the rates of Premium ordinarily charged by Life Insurance Companies are from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in excess of what are necessary for a safe and legitimate conduct of the business. In other words, carefully and prudently managed Companies charging "Mutual" rates have been able to return to their policy-holders from 25 to 30 per cent. of the amount charged for premiums.

When Life Insurance Companies were first organized, the reliability of the data upon which the premiums were constructed had not undergone the test of experience. It was thought, therefore, in more than common prudence to adopt a scale of premiums which would, in any event, meet all the presumed and unforeseen contingencies of the business.

As long as the matter was involved in some doubt, it was better to fix the rate too high than to incur the risk of making it too low; because, in the former case, the error could be easily remedied, at least in part, by returning to the policy-holders, at certain intervals, such portions of the premium charged as was found unnecessary for the purposes of the business and the complete security of the Company.

Experience, however, having satisfactorily demonstrated that these rates are excessive, what possible excuse can there be for maintaining them?

Availing themselves of this experience, the Directors and Managers of the Universal Life Insurance Company at its organization, adopted a scale of premiums in accordance therewith, and which has proved to be fair and adequate, and all that was necessary to meet the requirements of the business. These premiums are about twenty-five per cent. lower than those charged by Mutual Companies.

It also appeared, inasmuch as the rates so established were as near as could possibly be determined fair rates, and not in excess of what insurance has previously cost the policy-holders in Mutual Companies, that any profits arising from prudent management justly and properly belonged to the stockholders of the Company, for the risk incurred by them in undertaking the business.

Experience has shown that there are sources of profit in the practice of the business which every will not admit of being considered as elements in the calculation of the premiums. These result from a saving in the mortality of the members of a Company owing to the medical selection of good lives, a gain in interest on the investments of the Company over that assumed in the calculation of its premiums, the profits derivable from the lapsing and surrender of Policies by the members, and from other minor sources.

Profits from these sources, in a company possessed of a capital of \$200,000, and doing a fair amount of business, would give to the stockholders dividends largely in excess of what were counted on by the Directors of the Universal at the time of its organization. They have, therefore, determined to divide among the policy-holders of the Company a large part of the profits accruing from the sources named, all of which have heretofore been divided among the stockholders.

The plan adopted for such dividends is as follows: Every person who may hereafter insure with the Universal will, for the purpose of division, be treated as a stockholder to the extent of one Annual Premium upon his Policy; and will share in the profits of the Company to precisely the same extent as a Stockholder owning an equal amount of the capital stock.

By this system of Insurance, original with the Universal, the policy-holder secures the following important advantages:

First. Insurance at the regular "Stock" rates, requiring a primary outlay of about twenty to thirty per cent. less than that charged by Mutual Companies, and which is equivalent to a yearly "dividend" paid in advance of that amount on annual rates. This low cost of insurance is worthy of attention. Since its organization this company has received in premiums from its policy-holders the sum of \$1,517,000. To effect the same amount of insurance in a Mutual Company would have cost them an initial outlay of \$2,000,000. By allowing its policy-holders to retain in their own possession this excess of \$483,000, the Universal has virtually paid them a "dividend" of \$483,000, and paid it, too, in advance, instead of at the end of one or more years. It is impossible to find any example of a Mutual Company furnishing insurance at so low a cost by returning to its policy-holders an equal amount upon similar receipts.

Second. Participation in the legitimate profits of the Company, upon a plan which secures to the policy-holders the same treatment which Directors and Stockholders award to themselves. This system of participation, in connection with the low "stock" rates of premium, most necessarily secure to the policy-holders every advantage to be derived from prudent and careful management.

The low rates of premium compel economy, and, independent of participation, guarantee to the policy-holder his insurance at a rate which is not in excess of the cost in well managed mutual companies while, by the proposed plan of participation in what may be considered the legitimate profits of the business, the cost will be still further diminished.

Thus by the combined advantages arising from low stock rate and participation in the profits it is confidently believed that the UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers insurance at its lowest practicable cost.

Those of the existing Policy-holders who desire to participate in the Profits under the new Plan can do so by making application to the Head Office, or to any of the Agents of the Company. The company is in a sound financial condition.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, who will deal direct with the New York Office, and to whom full General Agents' Commissions will be paid.

M. W. GARY,
M. C. BUTLER,
State Superintendents of Agencies.

Columbia, S. C., April 11th. 1871.