Edgefield Advertiser.

BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO. | EDGEFIELD, S. C., MAY 30, 1866. | VOLUME XXXI.--No. 22.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

SMITH & JONES

EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the COACH MAKING and REPAIRING BUSINESS that may be entrusted to them, in a workmanlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

We have on hand a few CARRIAGES and superior BUGGIES, of our own manufacture, which we will sell low.

All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞As we sell ONLY FOR CASH, our prices are unusually reasonable. All we ask is a trial.

SMITH & JONES.

Mar 7 tf 10

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES

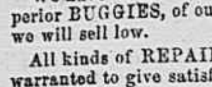
AND CASKETS!

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of these beautiful Rosewood finish METALLIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS—Air-tight and indestructible—for protecting and preserving the Dead—which he will sell at but a moderate advance on original cost and transportation. Wherever introduced these Cases have the preference over all others.

☞Orders promptly filled. Terms, of course, strictly Cash. J. M. WITT.

Edgefield, Mar 13 tf 11

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES!



I. N. TEAGUE, EDGEFIELD, S. C

HAS leased the Whitaker Stables for the purpose of conducting a general SALE AND LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.

HORSES left in his charge will receive the best attention

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and HACKS, and good gentle HORSES, to hire whenever called for.

DROVERS will find ample accommodation at my Stables.

☞Terms reasonable.

Feb 14 tf 7

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA & REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Of New York,—the aggregate Cash Assetts of which is NEAR THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—is prepared to take risks against loss or damage by Fire on liberal terms.

Z. W. CARWILE, Agent.

Feb 13 tf 7

Fresh Arrivals FROM New York!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

The Very Lowest Living Prices!

☞Physicians' bills filled at Augusta prices. Call and try us.

TEAGUE & CARWILE.

Apr 23 tf 17

Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS direct from Charleston, consisting of

CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
GINGHAMS,
COTTONADES, STRIPES,
BROWN AND PLANTER'S LINEN,
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
LONG CLOTHS,
BED TICK, &c.
Ladies, Misses and Men's HATS AND BONNETS;
Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Plumes, Gloves, Veils, Hosiery,
LADIES, MISSES, MEN AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SURCINGLES,

With many other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold at the lowest market price for CASH ONLY.

B. C. BRYAN, Agent.

Mar 21 tf 12

B. SMITH & CO.

New Store AT Mt. Vintage.

JUST opened at MOUNT VINTAGE, (the late residence of Mr. F. O'CONNOR,) a varied assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps,

AND ALL THE USUAL ARTICLES KEPT IN COUNTRY STORES.

☞Goods not on our shelves will be procured at short notice.

TERMS REASONABLE, and a fair share of patronage solicited.

Mt. Vintage, Dec 11 6m50

SPECTACLES For Old and Young

I HAVE on hand a large and choice variety of SPECTACLES, including Patent Perescopic LENS and genuine Scotch PEBBLES. Also, EYE GLASSES, EYE PROTECTORS, &c.

Give me a call. I can suit your Eyes.

D. F. McEWEN.

Oct 31 tf

To the Public.

D. F. McEWEN, having received a COMPLETE ASSORMENT OF WATCH MATERIALS, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to execute, with dispatch, all work in the

Watch Repairing Department.

☞All work done by him will be warranted.

All styles of HAIR WORK and SOLID GOLD JEWELRY made to order.

TERMS CASH. No work will be allowed to leave the Shop until paid for.

Oct 31 tf 44

Helen Gray.

Because one loves you, Helen Gray,
Is that a reason you should pout,
And like a March wind veer about,
And frown, and say your shrewish say!
Don't strain the chord until it snaps,
Don't split the sound heart with your wedge,
Don't cut your fingers with the edge
Of your keen wit; you may, perhaps.

Because your'e handsome Helen Gray,
Is that a reason to be proud?
Your eyes are bold, your laugh is loud,
Your steps go mincing on their way;
But so you miss that modest charm
Which is the surest charm of all;
Take heed you may yet trip and fall,
And no man care to stretch his arm.

Stoop from your cold height, Helen Gray,
Come down, and take a lowlier place,
Come down, to fill it now with grace;
Come down you must per force some day;
For years cannot be kept at bay,
And fading years will make you old;
Then in your turn will men seem cold,
When you yourself are nipped and gray.

REPORT

ON THE RESOURCES OF THE PROPOSED

New District of Calhoun, So. Ca.,

WITH PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED WITH PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

"The varieties of climate, soil and capacities of different countries induces nations as well as individuals to select those pursuits for which they have some natural or acquired advantage, and by this division of labor the aggregate production is largely increased."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, March 1, 1866.

At a meeting of Council held this day, on motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The number of negro laborers formerly residing in this section of the State has, since emancipation, been diminished over fifty per cent. by emigration to the coast and by death, and our citizens seriously inconvenienced for the want of domestic servants, gardeners, mechanics and farm laborers; and whereas, it would be eminently conducive to our interests to have their places supplied by thrifty and industrious white laborers, and believing that if the attention of emigrants should be directed to the advantages and opportunities here offered by our central location, rail road facilities, water powers, kaolin and buhrstone deposites, potteries, saw mills and factories, with a climate unsurpassed in the United States, and a soil peculiarly adapted to the culture of the finest fruits and grapes, that our hills and valleys would soon be teeming with a happy and contented population and our prosperity materially advanced,

Be it Resolved, By the Intendant and Wardens of Aiken in Council assembled, that a Committee of Seven be appointed, of which the Intendant shall be ex-officio Chairman, to adopt such measures as in their judgment will bring these advantages prominently forward, to correspond with parties desirous of locating, and advising and assisting such as may desire to locate in this vicinity.

Be it further Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed as said Committee, viz: Mr. E. J. C. Wood, Col. W. P. Finley, Rev. J. H. Cornish, Dr. L. C. Duncan, A. Coffin, Esq., T. E. Chapman and L. S. Benson.

W. A. SCHMIDT, Intendant, ex-officio Chairman.

(Signed) B. J. RODGERS, Clerk of Council.

To the Honorable Town Council of Aiken:

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolutions in reference "to adopting such measures as would bring the resources of this section of our State to the notice of capitalists and immigrants," ask leave to report in part: Next to the re-establishment of Civil Government, there is no question of more vital interest to the South, than that of labor and its judicious application in developing the natural resources which abound. The expediency of diversifying our pursuits, instead of devoting attention exclusively to the production of the *great staples*, as has heretofore been the custom, and the necessity of inviting labor and capital from abroad, is becoming more and more apparent under the changed circumstances in which we are now placed. Much in general terms has been said and written of "*the immense undeveloped resources of the South,*" *but there are very few who are informed as to the peculiar advantages or special aptitudes of any particular section*; therefore one of the first and most practicable steps that can be adopted to revive the former prosperity of these States, is to disseminate reliable information regarding the opportunities for profitable employment offered by the specialities of each section.

Speaking of such special aptitudes, Mills in his "Commerce Defended," page 38, remarks: "As the same country is rendered richer by the trade of one province with another, as its labor becomes thus infinitely more divided and more productive than it could otherwise have been—and as the mutual interchange of the commodities which one province has and another wants, multiplies the comforts and accommodations of the whole, and the country becomes thus in a wonderful degree, more opulent and happy; so, the same beautiful train of consequences is seen in the world at large—that vast empire of which the different kingdoms may be regarded as provinces. One province is favorable to the production of one species of produce, and another province of another. By their mutual intercourse, mankind are enabled to distribute their labor, as best fits the genius of each particular country and people. The industry of the whole is thus rendered incomparably more productive, and every species of necessary, useful and agreeable accommodation is obtained in much greater abundance and with infinitely less expense."

The proper application of labor requires not only a knowledge of the resources of a country in general terms, but discrimination as to what pursuits would prove profitable to certain classes or individuals. In this view your Committee have collated either from their own personal experience and observation, or from reliable information of others on whom they can depend, such facts regarding some of the most prominent resources of the section of country included in "the proposed New District of Calhoun," in connection with items of a more general nature referring to the State at large, as will enable capitalists and immigrants to form a correct opinion.

It is evident that reliable information of a practical and reliable character will be eagerly sought for, not only by foreigners, but by very many in the Northern States who are desirous of entering some of the new fields just opening, and which have hitherto been neglected or ignored.

Unless citizens who may be acquainted with the capabilities of any section give publicity to the facts, many years must elapse ere these resources can be developed, and as whatever affects in any appreciable degree any one element of the social State or section of country affects through it all the other elements and sections, your Committe would express the hope that Editors of Newspapers, Commissioners of Emigration and others will lend their assistance in extending publicity to some of the accompanying statements.

Of 19,000,000 of acres of land in South Carolina, over 14,000,000 are now uncultivated. The primitive forests still cover the larger part of this vast extent of land, the average density of the white population being only a little over ten to the square mile.

This State is about equally divided between the primitive and alluvial region, the latter extending about one hundred miles from the coast. Near the sea the lands are generally low and flat, ascending and becoming more and more hilly as you proceed Westward, until they attain an elevation of near 3000 feet, including marked varieties of climate and soil. Its low lands, middle region and mountain tracts seem like so many different countries; some having the characteristics of Switzerland, whilst others have those of Hindostan—and capable of producing any of the plants of the temperate zone, besides many pertaining to the tropics, with water power in abundance and mineral deposits uncared for.

That portion near the coast has been principally occupied by planters owning large gangs of negroes and vast tracts of land; whilst the North and West have been mostly settled by small farmers.

Lands being cheap, the practice has generally prevailed of planting the largest area of land possible without manuring—cotton picking giving occupation during the winter and fall—thus exhausting the soil and depending on clearing new fields, or moving to the virgin lands of the far West. The comparatively small increase of population in this State may be attributed in a great measure, to this unfortunate practice. Those pleasant associations which cluster around the "homestead" were too frequently wanting; the embellishment and adornment of a place likely to be abandoned was neglected; and the houses and improvements were of a temporary character, and when offered for sale but little value was attached to any improvement, most frequently the property bringing nothing more than the current value of the lands.

The changed circumstances of the property holders now necessarily throws on the market estates of all kinds. Some are obliged to sell a portion in order to obtain means of cultivating the remainder; others prefer moving to some distant country rather than exert themselves among their former associates or dependants. Consequently, lands are freely offered for sale at prices ranging from one to fifty dollars an acre. In this locality the general price is from two to ten dollars—averaging, perhaps, three dollars per acre.

In Barnwell District, in which Aiken is situated, in 1865 taxes were paid on 1,024,360 acres of land, divided as follows:

96 persons returned 50 acres or less.
757 persons returned 100 to 500 acres.
323 persons returned 500 to 1000 acres.
184 persons returned 1000 to 2000 acres.
58 persons returned 2000 to 3000 acres.
34 persons returned 3000 to 4000 acres.
9 persons returned 4000 to 5000 acres.
19 persons returned 5000 to 20,000 acres.

This was exclusive of town lots, valued at $474,200.

Over 1000 miles of rail roads have already been built in this State, and several lines have been located, some of which are now being constructed.

According to the Comptroller's Report, 1860, the general taxes for the State Government amounted to $591,799, and the local or police taxes to $72,897. The population of the State being 703,000, the taxes did not amount to $1 per head.

The total indebtedness of the State at that time was $6,798 455, including $1,000,000 received from the National Government, which will not probably be called for; besides holding rail road and other stocks which cost $2,651,600, and having a million and a half to the credit of the sinking fund.

As the small debt incurred during the war will have to be repudiated before the State will be allowed representation, it will be seen that the financial condition will be better than in those States which are loaded with heavy debts, contracted for internal improvements, and raising and assisting soldiers during the war, as is generally the case in the North and West. Taxation has always been comparatively light in this State. This year the assessment is 15 cents on the hundred dollars, or 15 100 of one per cent. on real property.

The usual appropriations for schools are temporarily suspended, but will probably soon be resumed. In 1860 they amounted to $73,000 for free schools, and $51,000 for other educational institutions.

By the new Constitution, immigrants are granted the right of suffrage, full and unrestricted, two years after declaring their intention to become citizens; and there is but little doubt, from the general interest manifested, but that the Legislature at its next session will adopt measures to encourage immigration. The fidelity of the foreign population to the Southern cause will always be appreciated.

Lines of steam packets and sailing vessels connect Charleston and Savannah with the Northern cities, and from those points rail roads radiate over all the Southeastern States, the usual fares being about five cents per mile in first class cars.

The Presidents of the various lines propose holding a Convention this summer to arrange a system of reduced rates for the transportation of emigrants and their effects.

The only hope that the South will not relapse into the condition of Jamaica and the other West India Islands depends on fostering white labor; for the characteristics of the negro is the same here as there, with the disadvantages of being so suddenly released from bondage. Constitutionally lazy, naturally improvident, ignorant and warm blooded, the disease which scourge vice, ignorance and poverty must make fearful havoc with this unhappy race. Like the Indians, they are addicted to intemperance; and in a similar manner will they disappear before the superior energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. That they are already diminishing at a most fearful rate is the concurrent testimony from all quarters. The common estimate of their loss since 1860 is 1,000,000 of lives, or one quarter of their whole number. In this vicinity there are not probably a third the number that were here January, 1865, many having migrated to the coast lands. The most of those remaining have entered into contracts to work, and in some cases are doing well; but very frequently they leave their employers without notice or assigning any reason, and the demand for laborers is such that when so disposed they readily obtain other employment.

In this immediate locality the demand for laborers far exceeds the supply, especially for such as are conversant with the employments pursued here, viz: vine dressers and wine makers, distillers, horticulturalists and millers or machinists, who understand running saw and grist-mills with water-power.

Farmers need ordinary laborers on farms, and families are more than anxious to obtain white domestic servants, gardeners and hostlers. Several proprietors of orchards and vineyards are anxiously seeking competent persons to take charge of farms on shares, or part profits, and willing to furnish rations until the crops are made; and a number of saw mills are now lying idle for want of labor, as the owners dare not rely on free negro labor in such enterprises.

The employment of slaves in other than agricultural pursuits or as domestic servants, having been very generally discountenanced, dependence was had for all manufactured goods—even the most bulky and difficult of transportation; on importations, consequently but few mechanics were to be found. If a watch needed a chrystal, or a knife a rivet, or even a tin pan needed mending, it had to be sent to the cities, often more than one hundred miles distant. During the war the want of skilled mechanics was felt and acknowledged to be seriously detrimental to our cause; cut off as we were by the blockade from our former sources of supply.

Now, there is a disposition to encourage and support industrious and competent citizens, and it will take many hands and many years to replace the thousands of articles destroyed by the soldiers or worn out during the great struggle. Energetic workman can rely on being well compensated.

As an illustration; in this town there is a fair opening for either of the following trades, especially to such as have sufficient capital to supply themselves with the requisite materials: Cabinet maker, saddler, tinner, watchmaker, wheelwright, whitesmith, millwright, carpenter, barber, &c., as is evidenced by the success that has attended the baker and the tailor who have been located here for some years, showing that attention to details can build up a business.

The streams in the neighborhood would afford excellent locations for the establishment of work shops for making articles of every day use and necessity, which now have to be brought from a distance, although the materials of which they are composed abound here—such as articles for house building, comprising doors, sashes, mouldings, balusters, &c., coopers' ware, brooms, baskets, agricultural tools, household utensils, wagons, carts, mats, pottery, tiles, bricks, &c. Lands, lumber and living being cheap, and as these and similar articles are in constant demand, either at home or in the neighboring cities with which Aiken is connected by rail roads, it is evident that such occupations would pay. Arrangements for water privileges could be made on most favorable terms even by those who may not have sufficient capital to purchase the lands; and the requisite tools and machinery for some of these branches being very simple, commencements might be made in a small way, to be afterwards enlarged.

The principle growth of our forests is the stately and useful yellow pine, which affords the excellent lumber, rosin and turpentine of commerce, liberally intermixed with the more sturdy oak, hickory and walnut. Cypress, cedar, poplar, with many other woods useful for ornamental or substantial purposes, are also to be found around us in abundance, and provide the most ample supply of material for the various mechanical trades. Nor while nature has thus lavished upon our land a rich store of valuable productions, has she been at all delinquent in bestowing upon it the wild and beautiful adornments with which she is wont to deck her favorites.

In the spring our woods and hill sides are brilliant with the glowing tints and dazzling hues of the honeysuckles and jessamines which canopy the undergrowth and climb the columns of the forest, shedding exquisite perfume on the vernal air; with the variegated kalmia and broad silvery dogwood blossoms; with the delicate iris and the modest violet which enamel the pastures and glades; while the sweet bays load the morning and evening air with a penetrating and delicious odor; and the mocking bird, the *nightingale of the South*, pours upon the ear a flood of melody in notes more clear, more sweet and varied than the far-famed songs of the Persian Bulbul, and all combine to form a scene of wonderful beauty, the enjoyment of which is in itself a pure and unmixed luxury.

Many of the plants which abound in our woods and swamps, possess valuable pharmaceutical properties, and their collection and preservation would undoubtedly prove a means of lucrative gain to such as might feel disposed to undertake so easy and simple a method of gaining a livelihood. Among those which have hitherto been treated with a neglect which they are far from deserving, is the persimmon or *Southern date*. This truly valuable tree is indigenous throughout the South, and furnishes an abundant crop of most delicious fruit, much of which hangs on the trees nearly all winter, its large proportion of saccharine matter preserving it from decay. This fruit can be dried like the fig, or distilled into brandy, or it can be made into a very refreshing and agreeable beer; but its most frequent use is for fattening hogs and other small stock that are allowed to roam the old pastures in which it grows most freely.

Various kinds of willow grow wild on the banks of our streams, and the osier can be easily propogated in moist soils from cuttings. The making of baskets either plain or ornamental would prove a most remunerative employment, as the demand for them is extensive, and it is an occupation easily learned, requiring but few and simple tools. So simple is it in its operations that in many institutes for the blind it is selected as best adapted for their occupation.

The climate of South Carolina corresponds with that of the South of France, Italy, Middle Asia and China, which are considered as among the most favored parts of the globe; being a medium between the tropical and cold temperate latitudes: and the position, exposure and descriptions of soil in this vicinity correspond almost exactly with the places, where, according to French authors, the finest vineyards are situated.

Here it is a rare occurrence to see ice a quarter of an inch thick, thermometer not falling as low as 30 degrees Fahrenheit more than eight or ten days in the year, and delicate plants like the fig, the promgranate, the agalis and the jessamine flourish in the open air; and in summer the thermometer as seldom rises as high as 95 degrees during the day, and at night it is requisite to have a blanket convenient for use. Vegetation generally lies dormant about eight or nine weeks. Early plants, such as peaches, plums, maples, &c., blossoming about the middle of February, and the first frosts about the latter part of November.

* * * * *

Contiguous to the seaboard throughout the South the lands are low and flat, seldom rising more than one hundred feet above the level of the ocean and but a few feet above the general level of the rivers, consequently are subject to inundations from freshets and all tides. The quality of the soil thus formed by the alluvial deposits, washed from the up country during centuries, and estimated to be nearly half an inch in depth annually, is of a similar character to that of the delta of the Mississippi or the Nile. As the freshets sweep away all improvements, and considerable difficulty attends removing the timber, but little value is attached to these lands except as a range for cattle or stock. Their area in South Carolina alone is computed to exceed one million of acres.

Actual surveys of the principal swamps demonstrate the practicability of draining them. The immense profits attending the reclamation of such lands, the quick returns and certainty of success, offer a field for the profitable investment of capital far surpassing the chances existing in oil speculations, that are now so popular. On some lands nature can be made to contribute an annual coating of manure, and others can be irrigated at will by a proper system of engineering. Ex-Governor Hammond having a large body of such swamp lands lying on the Savannah River, about sixteen miles from Aiken, determined to make them available. By correct system of banking and ditching he brought them under cultivation, and they now yield from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre, worth on the spot from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

These swamps on the banks of the principal rivers frequently extend from one to six miles in depth. By selecting locations where bluffs or high lands extend to the streams, comparatively short embankments would be required.

Taking a tract ten miles long, with an average depth of one mile, and allowing the expense of the dam, ditches, locks, &c., to be $10,000 per mile (as much as rail roads cost), and two dollars paid for the land, the total expense would be $20 per acre. The deeper the swamps the less would be the proportionate expense. The lands would, when reclaimed, certainly be worth the value of one year's yield; and whilst reclaiming the land the valuable timbers could be made an additional source of profit, and thus from 100 to 500 per cent. realized in two or three years where properly managed. In India, China, Holland, Egypt, the Mississippi Valley, and elsewhere, similar lands have been reclaimed by works of far greater magnitude than would here be required.

The town of Aiken is pleasantly situated on the righ ridge of land that separates the head-waters of the Edisto River from the streams that fall into the Savannah, and is remarkable for its elevation above tide water; being located at that happy mean which combines most beneficially the advantages of a pine growing region with the bracing and invigorating air of a mountainous country. Free from the miasmatic influences which so frequently attend the moist climate of a lower section, it is equally devoid of the deleterious effects of their cold atmosphere of a higher range; and the pure dry nature of its air, acting like a healthful tonic upon the exhausted lungs, and causing the blood to course with renewed and delightful vigor through the fevered veins, has often been productive to the invalid of the happiest results.

Ascending gradually from the seaboard, along the line of the South Carolina Rail Road, the country presents an apparently level surface to the eye of the traveler, and he is surprised to find himself at an elevation of six hundred feet when he reaches the plateau upon which Aiken is situated.

The town itself is laid out in a neat and pleasing manner, with wide streets, shaded by large trees. It is built upon a different plan from that which has in general governed the growth of our inland towns; and the houses, instead of being gathered together around one common centre, are in detached groups and vilas. The stores, however, are all arranged on the main street, which is at right angels to the Rail Road Avenue, and are commodious and well supplied with wares. It may not be out of place to remark that the appearance of the town has attracted the admiration of the numerous officers and strangers who have passed through it, and it has always been contrasted most favorably with other villages of the State.

Westward the country falls away rapidly towards the Savannah in a series of broken hills and undulating slopes, that furnish to the lover of the picturesque many scenes of the wonderful beauty of nature, while evidences lay strewn around him, thick "as autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa," that he is traversing one of those peculiar geological formations of the State which bears unmistakable evidence of marine productions and deposits.

The alluminous formations, that occur in immense beds of the finest porcelain clays, are here exposed by the denuding effects of water, and lie in rich strata upon the very surface, ready to the hand of the manufacturer. Between Aiken and Graniteville the beds are in many cases sixty feet thick, while those on the Savannah River, near Hamburgh, are from ten to fifteen, and are of unsurpassed purity. (See Tuomy's Geology of South Carolina, p. 141.)

Eastward and Northward from Aiken the land declines gradually toward the sparsely wooded black-jack region of the surrounding Districts, and presents no features of peculiar interest. A few miles to the South of the town, on Cedar Creek, lie, in considerable thickness, the very valuable beds of buhr stone which form so rich a part of the mineral wealth of this section. The rock has a silicified cellular structure that fits it admirably for mill stones, and it need only be brought before the world for its great value to be properly appreciated and immediately applied. This is the most extensive deposit of buhr mill stone in the State; solid stones ten feet in diameter can be procured, the beds, taken together, exceeding thirty feet in thickness. (See Tuomy, p. 143.)

Ure, volume II, page 165, speaking of buhr stone, says "that it constitutes a *very rare geological formation*, being found in abundance *only* in the mineral basin of Paris and a few adjoining districts, from whence it is exported chiefly to England and America. Stones of six and a half feet in diameter fetch 1,200 francs apiece, or £48."

Among the large class of invalids who suffer in the colder regions of the North, from pulmonary diseases, Aiken has long been widely celebrated for the peculiarly restorative and healthful effects of its atmosphere, and numbers have had cause to feel the profoundest gratitude for the beneficial influences of its climate.

Its accessibility to travelers from all directions, and the well known salubrity of its situation, has given to the place in all quarters of the United States and Canada that reputation to which it is so well entitled, and which must continue to increase as its merits as a resort for consumptive patients become more widely known. As a natural result from the influx of persons in quest of that greatest boon of nature, good health, the tone of society in the town is much superior to that usually found in country places of the same population, and the social standard is much elevated by continued additions from the better class of persons, who, finding the climate so admirably adapted to the wants of their physical nature, settle here and become permanent residents.

Various denominations of religious belief find their appropriate places of worship here, and are well represented in the several Churches scattered throughout the town. Educational interests have always been well attended to, and in the years preceeding the violent civil struggle that has so recently shaken this continent to its centre, a Military Academy, a Female Institute and a free school were located in the limits of the corporation. These institutions, whose exercises have been suspended for the past few years, are to be revived when the growing strength of the South shall permit attention to be turned from the fields of daily labor in which the struggle is now for daily bread, to the peaceful pursuits of literature and mental cultivation. There are at present several excellent schools for the primary education of children, and an institution for boys preparing for college, which is ably conducted by competent teachers, in the commodious building erected by the corporation for the purpose.

Since the re-organization of the State Government a Bill has been brought before the Legislature for the purpose of creating into a new District the section of country lying adjacent to the town, of which section Aiken is the proposed country seat and centre.

The interests of the place and its growing value in the eyes of settlers demand this change in the division of the State, and the Bill, having already the sanction of the Committee of the legislative body to whom it was referred, waits only the action of time to become a law of the land. This will add much to the worth of real estate, and supply what has long been needed here—a centre to the peculiar interests of this part of the State. With this impulse and motive the growth of the town cannot be checked, and the rapid development of the natural resources of the land, which lie in such abundance on every side, will be its legitimate result.

With regard to facilities for communicating with the outer world there are advantages here which will give this section additional value. The town of Aiken, lying as it does directly on the line of the South Carolina Rail Road, a trip of a few hours conveys the produce of the year to Charleston, from whence it can be exported to foreign countries, on the other hand, to Augusta, from whence it can be distributed to the interior towns of the South. The Columbia and Hamburg Rail Road, which will constitute one of the links of the "Great Seaboard Mail Line" from New York to New Orleans, runs within a mile or two of the town.

The Aiken and Ninety six Rail Road has been surveyed and located, and eventually will be built to afford an outlet to the produce of the Great West that will pour over the Blue Ridge Rail Road; the Port Royal Rail Road, which joins the City of Augusta to the deep water of Port Royal, one of the finest harbors of the world, has also been fully surveyed, laid out and partially graded, and runs but a few miles South of the town. So that the place will be surrounded on all sides by the most ample facilities for transportation by rail, to say nothing of the abundant carrying means afforded to the lumber trade by the natural channels of the Edisto and Savannah rivers.

The markets of all sections are thus laid open to our producers, and the demand for the produce will be steady and increasing. Communications with the teeming prairie lands of the Northwest, by means of a short and direct route to the Atlantic coast, will be such an advantage to them as to insure its early completion, and the great towns of Cincinnati, Memphis and St. Louis will transact their foreign business along a line of road on which our town is advantageously situated.

The soil is admirably adapted to the culture of grapes, peaches, figs and other fruits, and in this respect affords fine opportunies for the employment of the numerous invalids whose health would permit of out-door exercise. The earth presents just that mixture of chemical proportions in which the mulberry tree delights, so that the growth of silk cocoons could be entered upon to much advantage. In fact, when cultivated with energy, and a proper application is made of the fertilizing agents of the agriculturists, the farmer can direct and increase the productions of nature at his will, and control at pleasure the yield of his land.

Nor is this the only mode in which the country is susceptible of improvement and its resources of development. The situation of the ridge on which we live, at an elevation of four hundred feet above the city of Augusta, from which it is only sixteen miles distant, and of three hundred feet above Graniteville, five miles off, will give some idea not only of the rapid and thorough drainage which it enjoys, but of the immense power which might be used for manufacturing purposes afforded by the numerous streams and creeks flowing from these high-lands.

Already some forty or fifty saw-mills have been erected and engaged in sawing pine lumber, some of which is consumed here and the remainder floated down the river to the coast, where it commands the highest prices, as the soft yellow pine lumber of this region is well known to dealers. As yet all other species of timber are utterly ignored, although various kinds abound, that are elsewhere deemed most valuable.

The success that has attended the manufacturing establishments located on Horse Creek, demonstrates the practicability and advantages of such enterprises. That of Vaucluse, (seven miles from Aiken), founded in 1832, was the pioneer. It is built of Granite found on the spot, and employs probably some 300 persons in making yarns, osnaburgs and drills.

The cotton factory and village of Graniteville is an object of more than ordanary interest. The general appearance of the town, the neat and symmetrical style in which the houses of the operatives are built, the beautiful garden and fountains attached to the factory for their enjoyment; the attention paid to hygienic matters, police and education; the condition of the roads, streets and canal, shaded by large trees; the picturesque cemetery; the forethought and the judgment that has evidently been exercised to produce such a complete effect, all attract attention, and it is generally admitted to be a model manufacturing village, unsurpassed in the United States, and the heavy dividends and the scarcity of the stock on the market, shows how profitable it has been.

At Bath, some nine miles distant, is an extensive paper mill, which is kept busily employed in making various qualties of paper. As an illustration, the following anecdote may be pertinent: A Society in Augusta needing a quantity of paper recently sent to New York in order to get a *superior* article. When it arrived they found it had been manufactured within six miles of home at the Bath Mills, sent to New York and then returned.

At Kaolin, twelve miles off, is a porcelain factory, and at Kalmia Mills a Company has been actively engaged in the creation of a very large establishment for making cotton goods, calculated to afford employment to one thousand hands, and which is expected to be in operation by next fall. A charter has also recently been granted to the Rose Mill manufacturing Company, to be located on the head waters of Tinker's Creek, eight miles Southeast of Aiken.

As yet these water powers have not received the attention they merit. The streams are never failing, and capable of driving the machinery for hundreds of mills, and unlike many in more Northern latitudes, are not affected by the ill effects of the extreme cold.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

☞A very respectable lady of Union City, Ind., who has been a very strong Republican in her feelings came to the polls and offered to vote, which, of course was refused, when she replied, very indignantly, "Just as I thought—niggers before women."

☞The latest invention is the "palpitating bosom," for the ladies, which gently "heaves" by the touch of an emotional spring concealed under the left arm.

☞Dr. Hall, in an elaborate article in his *Journal of Health*, on cholera and its treatment, takes the ground that calomel is the only remedy, and that to employ any other is to trifle with human life.

☞PAT EXPLAINS A DIFFICULT THING.—"But if I place my money in the savings bank," inquired one of the newly arrived, "when can I draw it out again?" "Oh," responded his Hibernian friend, "sure, an if you put it in to-day, you can get it out again to-morrow by giving a fortnight's notice."

☞A merchant died suddenly after writing a letter to one of his correspondents. His clerk wrote at the bottom, "Since writing the above I have died," and sent the letter.

☞A farmer refused to hire an Irishman, because two previously hired by him had died on his hands. "Faith," said he, "I have wrought in many a place, and niver once played sich a trick."

☞The most remarkable occurrence of the season, says the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, is the receipt, by a gentleman in Grenada, of a letter from Vicksburg making inquiries concerning the ownership of one hundred and eighty bales of cotton sent from Yalobusha county three years ago and still lying in Vicksburg unclaimed.

☞A negress speaking of her children, said of one whiter than the rest, "she could not bar dat ar chile, kase he show dirt so easy."

Disguise Thrown Off

The proceedings of the first session of the Anti-Slavery Society, held in New York, under the Presidency of Wendell Phillips, on Tuesday last, manifest the real purpose, without any attempt at disguise, of the Radical party. Wendell Phillips said, amid much applause, that he hated the word constitution, and called upon Congress to "continue in session forever," and at "whatever cost," or "by the exercise of whatever despotism," to secure the safety of the nation—meaning the Radical party. He confessed that his language was "revolutionary," but said that to talk otherwise was to surrender the results of the war. We append two of the numerous resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the rebellion has not ceased; it has only changed its weapons. Once it fought, now it intrigues; once it followed Lee in arms, now it follows President Johnson in guile and chicanery; once it had its headquarters in Richmond, now it encamps in the White House.

"*Resolved*, That the President has betrayed the loyal North; is bent on giving it over, bound hand and foot, into the hands of its once conquered foe; that he should long ago have been impeached for gross usurpation in his high powers to aid rebellion, and for the treasonable purpose of defeating the secure and peaceful settlement of the nation."

Those of our readers who are familiar with the antecedents of the Chief Justice of the United States, may be disgusted but cannot be surprised, when they learn that he sent to this revolutionary society a letter approving its objects. As the matter stands, the Chief Justice of the United States is placed before the country as the advocate of revolution and of the impeachment of the President, over which it is his constitutional duty to preside, the Senate sitting as the court.—Richmond Whig.

THE DIRECT TAX.—We are under obligations to the courtesy of Judge W. E. Wording, one of the Commissioners of the Direct Tax for this State, for the following statement. The tax is levied under an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed in 1862, and is now being collected under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be remembered that during the recent session of the Legislature of this State, at the suggestion of Governor Orr, the Secretary was memorialized to permit the assumption of this tax by the State, as a measure of relief to her citizens, and that in reply he stated that the plan was impracticable, on account of the existing law on the subject. He is personally in favor of the request, however, and has brought the matter to the attention of Congress. In the meanwhile the collection of the tax has uninterruptedly gone on with the following result:

Ascertained quota of the State....		$363,570.6
Paid up to the 1st instant, on Assessment....	$204,005.79	
Paid by sale of Lands in St. Helena and St. John's Colleton for failure to pay as assessed........	11,593.80	—215,599.59
Balance due by the State.......		$147,971.08

Of which $1,750 has been paid in since the 1st of May.

DIVORCED WITHOUT KNOWING IT.—The New Albany correspondent of the Louisville Courier tells this singular story:

During the present session of the Circuit Court quite a number of mismated individuals have been granted divorces, which the parties joyfully accepted as relieving them from matrimonial infelicities which, in their language, made life irksome and unendurable. But among them is a case which, in its origin and result is probably unparalleled in the judicial annals of the country. A divorce was granted in the case of McCartney vs. McCartney, but neither of the parties knew anything of the pendency of the suit; neither of them was present when the decree was rendered, and only learned through their friends that their marital bonds were sundered. They are, and have been living together most happily, entirely satisfied with each other, and are strongly disposed to demur to the singular and summary process by which their happy relations were dissolved. How the case got into court is entirely unknown to the parties, but it is supposed to be the work of some mad joker or envious benedict. Of course the parties will have to get married again or procure a reversal of the decree. This is another and forcible illustration of the loose manner in which the divorce business is managed in Indiana.

THE NEGROES IN THE GALLERIES OF CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* thus writes:

"The negroes at the Capitol have taken complete possession of all the public places, and on Wednesday last we counted 234 contrabands, of the filthiest character, in the gallery of the House, and as we left, in utter disgust and amazement, the darkeys were pouring in. A large number of them had baskets, with their dinner, which they eat in the galleries, as though it were an eating saloon. The cushions are filled with vermin, and it will take many a bottle of Lyon's powder to kill off the creeping things that stick so close to the filthy contrabands."

☞Uncle Sam had a neighbor who was in the habit of working on Sunday, but after a while he joined the church. One day he met a minister to whose church he belonged. "Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. P. since he joined the church?" "Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to mend his fence on Sunday, he carried his axe on his shoulder, but now he carries it under his overcoat."

PAST PRAYING.—A correspondent of a New York Radical paper complains that a number of Methodist ministers, whom he met on a Mississippi steamer, while on their way to the General Conference at New Orleans, prayed night and morning for the President, but did not once pray for Congress. This complaint is just. The President doesn't need praying for particularly, while if there ever was anything on this earth that did, it is the present Congress. The ministers in question, however, may have thought the concern past praying for. In that case, they were not so much to blame.

TREATMENT OF THE AGED.—A little thoughtful attention—how happy it makes the old! They have outlived most of the friends of their early youth. How lonely their hours! Often their partners in life have long filled silent graves; often their children they have followed to the tomb. They stand solitary, bending on their staff, waiting till the same call shall reach them. How often they must think of absent, lamented faces, of the love which cherished them, and their tears of sympathy which fell with theirs, now all gone! Why should not the young cling around and comfort them, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles?

☞The death of a Mormon bishop is thus announced: He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves an interesting family of eleven wives and forty-seven small children to mourn his death.

☞Governor Walker, of Florida, has issued a proclamation to the people, announcing the close of military rule in that State, with the exception of military courts in certain cases, and the resumption of civil liberty.