

The Newberry Herald.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

TERMS—\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.

EDITORS { T. F. GRENEKER, R. H. GRENEKER.

VOLUME II.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

NUMBER 18.

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

At Newberry S. C.,

By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS.

(Payment required invariably in advance.)

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for first insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Marriage notices, funeral invitations, obituaries, and communications of personal interest charged as advertisements.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference, South.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Virginia Conference, read the following address from the Bishops.

Dear Brethren:—We hail with feelings of devout gratitude the opening of another session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Circumstances connected with the late unhappy war have prevented us from an earlier meeting; and now that we are permitted by Divine Providence to assemble, the important interests that will engage our attention demand that, with all sobriety and prayerfulness, we address ourselves to their consideration.

We have to review the operations of the Church for eight years—embracing a period during which important and startling events have occurred on each other in rapid succession. When the last General Conference closed, we anticipated an earlier reunion in this city; but the well known condition of things, at the time appointed in regular order for our meeting, precluded our convening here. And ever since, until within the last few months, it has been deemed impracticable to call the Conference together. When it was definitely decided that the Conference could not meet at the proper time and place, there being no law in the discipline authorizing the Bishops to convene the General Conference, and the state of the country also being such as to render it doubtful whether any considerable number of the preachers could be collected together for the purpose of holding such a session if called, the Bishops, feeling the importance of wise counsel in the emergency, published a card inviting a meeting of the Bishops, Book Committee and others, to consult together on the immediate interests of the Church. Such a meeting was held, first at Atlanta, Ga., afterwards at Macon, Ga., and then at Montgomery, Ala. In August last the Bishops alone met for consultation at Columbus, Ga. These various meetings were seasons of interest and profit to those who attended them, and the results of our deliberations, as exhibited in the resolutions which we published, tended greatly, as we have reason to believe, to promote the peace and prosperity of the Church.

In order that the character of these meetings may be clearly appreciated, we would remind you that when they were called it was distinctly stated that all the acts of such meetings would be simply advisory. We disclaimed all authority to take any action that would be binding on the Church, only as it might be approved as wise and good. We gave such advice as we judged best for the Church in her straitened circumstances. If the Annual Conferences approved it, then they acted in accordance with their own convictions; if not, then they simply took their own course in all matters that came before them, without reference to our advice. It is for the General Conference to decide whether we transcended our authority in convening such advisory councils.

Early during the war the Bishops had to confine their episcopal visitation to the territory East of the Mississippi River. This we deeply regretted, but in our circumstances it was unavoidable. The consequence was that the Conferences West of the Mississippi were deprived of episcopal supervision during nearly the whole period of the war. We would not, however, fail to mention in this connection, that Bishop Kavanaugh, residing as he did within the Federal lines, was able to visit the Missouri, the St. Louis, and the two Kentucky Conferences; and was also able to extend his ministrations to the California work. The rest of the Bishops were able to extend their labors to various parts of the work within the Confederate lines. Notwithstanding the fact that our episcopal supervision of the work has been necessarily partial, we are gratified to believe that the preachers have been faithful generally to the interests of the Church of God. With but very few exceptions, the Annual Conferences have been regularly held. The Presiding Elders and Preachers have filled their appointments as of old, and, with humble gratitude to God, we mention the fact that during the trying years through which we have passed, gracious revivals of religion among our people have been attested how the Divine presence has been with us.

We do not attempt in this brief address to enter into a detailed account of the general state of the work. Thank God that we have so safely passed through a most painful and trying ordeal; that the Church has preserved, under His blessing, her integrity; that she has, in no wise, become complicated with political affairs; but keeping in view her own high mission, has been satisfied to perform her legitimate duties.

It is proper to state to you that we found it, in our judgment, needful to the interest of the work to depart in some respects from the strict letter of the law of the Church in our episcopal administration. Extraordinary exigencies required us to take this responsibility. In the journals of the annual conference which will come before you, the particular instances in which we have judged it best to assume this grave responsibility will appear. In all such instances we wish it understood that we do not regard such departure from the law as establishing precedents for future guidance, but only as illustrating how extraordinary exigencies may make it necessary to transcend the provisions of even the most wholesome

human regulations. From this experience, however, the General Conference may find suggestions that are valuable to guide it in providing, as far as practicable, for contingencies in the future.

It would have been gratifying to us if we had been able to bear the expense of more extensive travel through the work; but in the impoverished state of the Church, and especially in the absence of any provision for more than a bare support of the Bishops, this was impossible. This fact, we hope, will be suggestive to your body.

In August last, we deemed it prudent to issue a "Pastoral Address to the Preachers and Members of the Church," reminding them of their duties as Christian citizens, and giving such advice as seemed to us appropriate to the peculiar circumstances of the times. As that address has been extensively published, we deem its formal transmission to you to be unnecessary and will only ask your attention to such parts of it as we may find it proper to recapitulate on particular points at this time.

The publishing interests of the church suffered greatly in consequence of the war. The book concern will require your careful consideration, and some important changes in your plan of operations may be needful for its future efficiency. Of this, however, you will be better prepared to judge when you have heard the reports of the agent. With pleasure we have welcomed the revivals of our church papers; and while we regard them as in a high degree creditable to the church, we would respectfully submit whether it would not be best to unite conferences in the publication of a fewer number in order that they may be better supported and still further improved.

Our missionary work, once the glory of our Church, has been well nigh ruined. The China mission still lives, and needs your fostering care. Although the financial condition of the country at present forbids the expectation of large collections, yet we may make prospective arrangements for doing a great work in that extensive field.

The interests of the colored population should engage your serious attention. Heretofore the colored people within our bounds have deserved and received a large share of our labors. We have expended our means and strength, liberally and patiently, for many years for their salvation and improvement, and if in any wise our conduct has not been appreciated by some on earth, nevertheless, our witness is on high and our reward is in heaven. It is grateful to our own feelings to know that if the colored people do not remain under our pastoral care, their departure reflects no discredit upon our labors in their behalf, and is necessitated by no indifference on our part to their welfare. Many of them will probably unite with the African M. E. Church, some of them with the Northern Methodist Church, while others, notwithstanding extraneous influences and unkind misrepresentations of our church, will remain with us.

Let us be content to leave to Providence to vindicate in due time our scriptural relation to the interests of the colored people. For those who remain with the church should provide generously everything important to their religious culture. Convinced that your body takes the deepest interest in this subject and will give it your special attention, we deem it only needful to speak of it in this general and suggestive form; and especially as the Bishops in their pastoral address last August brought the subject prominently to the notice of our people.

In respect to the separate and distinct organization of our Church, no reasons have appeared to alter our views, as expressed in August last. No proposal of fraternal relations has come to us from others, neither do we regard ourselves in any wise responsible for hostility evinced towards us. While the attempt to take forcible possession of our property and to disintegrate our Church, declares the mind that would destroy us, let it be ours to show the mind that was in Christ. In our conscious integrity we should calmly await the inevitable hour, when, in the Providence of God, an enlightened public opinion will vindicate our claims as a Church of God and a true type of Methodism. Let us not be impatient for our vindication before the world. The great future is before us, and the fidelity of God will most perfectly reply to the voice of defamation.

In this connection, it is with pleasure that we refer to the fact that many Christians in the North, and especially in the Northwest, sincerely sympathize with us, and this sympathy, we have reason to believe, is daily assuming a more tangible and impressive form. That there have, at the same time, been some defections in the Church we care not to disguise. A very few of the whites have gone from us. This was perhaps to have been expected. Our regret is rather for them than for ourselves. But while we speak of small defections, we may refer also to most gratifying accessions. The Baltimore Annual Conference is now represented by a delegation in this body. In February last Bishop Early formally received into our ecclesiastical connection one hundred and four ministers, and a membership of twelve thousand.

It is a grateful duty to welcome these brethren among us, and to commend them to the confidence and affection of our people. This is a large accession to our members and territory. It is also a testimony in our favor that is nobly born by men whose former position and long deliberation upon the subject, as well as their known intelligence, will entitle it to special respect. In our hearts we welcome them, and cordially extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

As a fact of interest to us and of promise to our future influence, we may state that in the City of Baltimore there have been organized several flourishing Churches upon an independent basis, composed of Methodists whose warm sympathies are with us and whose liberal kindness has already contributed largely to aid us in our time of need, laying us under obligations by their love and good works.

Our educational interests have been greatly damaged by the war, and nearly all of our male institutions have been closed. Provisionally, many of our female institutions have been kept in operation, and are still dispensing the blessings of sanctified education to the daughters of our land. Everything in our power should be done to revive, as speedily

as possible, the male institutions under the patronage of our Church.

In this connection we specially bring to your attention the importance of an institute for the proper training of young preachers. That we should make some proper arrangements for the more thorough training of our young men before they are received into the Conference and sent forth to minister in the Church of Christ, appears to us to be so obvious as to need no argument to prove it. It behooves us to take this matter into serious and immediate consideration, and secure to the Church the invaluable advantages the provision we suggest can only supply.

The instruction of the children under our care, and the interests of our Sabbath School system, cannot be too highly appreciated by you. Your body will, we hope, show your love for these little ones of Christ and lauds of his flock by the practical value of your action in their behalf. We think it unnecessary to enlarge on a point of such obvious and vital concern to the Church. Let us remember that it is only by taking care of the children that we can take care of the future prosperity of the Church.

If we are to judge from the tone of the religious press and the action of many of our Conferences, great concern is felt in respect to certain changes in our economy. It is obviously unbecoming in us as Bishops to occupy any other than an impartial relation to those matters. But we take this occasion to urge upon you the importance of giving these subjects your sober and prayerful consideration. From our extensive observation of the state and wants of the Church, we hesitate not to say that some improvement of our economy may be wisely undertaken at this time. We will for us if we can happily avoid extremes and do neither too little nor too much. Let us remember that while innovations are not necessarily improvements, wisdom may demand in the department of ecclesiastical expediency new applications and developments of fundamental principles. The efficiency of Methodism finds its first condition in the prevalence of deep spiritual life; and alternations in our economy are valuable as they coincide with this condition—calamitous when they ignore it.

On only one of the points suggested do we regard it becoming in our position to speak directly, and that is in respect to the increase of the number of Bishops. For such an increase as will give the Church a more efficient episcopacy, we think there is an urgent necessity. The infirmities of age press heavily upon some of us, and diminish our ability to answer to the demands of the work for general episcopal visitation. The great and increasing extent of our territory should be considered. We should by all means have a Bishop, for obvious reasons, residing on the Pacific coast. And while we do not recommend a Bishop for every State or Conference, we are fully persuaded that the number of Bishops should be so increased as to enable them to be pastors of the people as well as chairmen of conferences and pastors of the preachers. If we would carry out the valuable plan of our itinerant superintendency, we must have an addition of a number of vigorous, active and pious men to your present College of Bishops.

And now, dear brethren, in conclusion, allow us affectionately to remind you of the solemn responsibility that rests upon you as delegates representing the affairs of our beloved Zion. We have only suggested in outline some of the work before you. It is your province to go fully and thoroughly into the particular consideration of the subjects within your jurisdiction, avoiding all partial feelings, discharging from our minds all prejudices that would cloud our judgments, rising above all private and selfish impulses, humbly invoking that wisdom that is from above, which is pure and peaceable, and gentle in honor preferring one another; in brotherly kindness and charity, and with an eye single to the glory of God; let us endeavor to do our duty here as ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, praying God that we may have grace to edify the Church, that we may rejoice that we have not labored in vain in the Lord.

The Terrible Scourge,

Cholera, is now on this continent. It travels with great rapidity. Here to-day, there to-morrow. And while none are exempt from its dread touch, those who are uncertain in their habits and those who live in an impure atmosphere are most liable to its effects. It is said that the disease follows certain peculiarities in soil, etc. Be this as it may, it cannot be denied that changes occur in this day, the solution of which baffles the most astute. Hence, we cannot say for a truth, that we will have immunity from the disease. The probability is that the malady will not visit us—the possibility is that it will. How important then that we observe such a condition of hygiene as will aid us during the ensuing summer, not alone from this, but from any other epidemic, or plague that may be marshalling its powers to visit the children of men. A pure atmosphere and personal cleanliness are considered the best of safeguards. A thorough cleansing then of every man's premises, the removal of all offal and garbage, not a speck of which should remain to invite the pestilence. Yards, sewers, and streets, etc., should be drained, cleansed, swept and fumigated. No stagnant water should remain, no debris should accumulate. Lime and other disinfectants should be used freely where damp air and other impurities prevail. Cellars, kitchens, etc., should be ventilated, and whitewashed. Every possible effort should be used to render the atmosphere, where humanity dwell, pure and sweet. With regard to individual hygiene, an eminent physician says: Preserve the best possible state of general health; all cases which make excessive draughts on the nerve centres of organic life should be avoided; no confirmed habit either of bathing, dieting, the use of wines, or exercise should be discontinued—nor should they be commenced; though some of them might be moderated with advantage.

Old toppers who suddenly leave off their

drains, are almost invariably attacked and generally die. Their usual habits should be kept up, though their ordinary allowance ought in no case to be exceeded. The strictly temperate will derive no increased immunity from a resort to stimulants of any kind. Nostums and medicines of all kinds, unless prescribed by a judicious physician, should be carefully avoided.

For former epidemics, particularly the first, much harm was done by a rigid system of abstemiousness, amounting, in some cases, almost to starvation. Wholesome, nutritious intervals, is sufficient to maintain the of a healthy organic sensibility.

All excesses, or all articles of food which, under ordinary circumstances, are known to produce even slight discomfort, should be carefully avoided. Those accustomed to their use may eat ripe fruits, fresh from the tree or vine, in moderation, with impunity and even with advantage. Light meats, wholesome, fresh vegetables, and the ordinary beverages of milk, tea and coffee, are what the healthy appetite calls for, and nature will be found not only to tolerate, but to profit by them. The clothing should be such as to preserve a uniform temperature of the surface. Flannel next to the skin has been universally recommended, and there can be no doubt of its utility. The clothing generally should be accommodated to varying conditions of the temperature. All sudden transitions should be carefully guarded against, and the body when heated by exercise should be permitted to cool under some slight addition to the covering. The laws regulating the diffusion and concentration of atmospheric poisons should be borne in mind, and our advice given in accordance with them. As the sun gains power in the morning, such poisons are gradually expanded and lifted into the higher regions of the atmosphere. So in the evening, as the sun goes down, and the shadows of night gather around us, they are rapidly concentrated near the surface of the earth.

During this period of condensation it is to be found the greatest danger of exposure; hence the morning, the late evening, and the early night air, should be avoided. For the same reason chamber doors should be selected on the second or third floors in preference to the first—cholera having always found a favorite abode in cellars and basements. During these hours the windows and doors of houses should be closed, even though it become necessary to open them at a later period. It has been recommended to wear a veil of some kind over the face, when persons are compelled to go out at unseasonable hours, and there can be no objection to the adoption of such a recommendation. Davy's safety lamp effectually excludes the inflammable gas from the lamp-flame, and there can be no reason why atmospheric poisons may not be excluded from the air-passages by mechanical contrivances constructed on the same principle.

Fear, acting through the animal, makes heavy draughts on the organic sensibilities; hence tranquility of mind furnishes an important safeguard against an attack of the disease. To secure this, persons should be advised to attend to their ordinary occupations, or encouraged to spend their time in administering to the wants of the sick. The sooner any individual rid his mind of the fear of contagion, the sooner he familiarizes himself with the presence of the disease, so much the sooner will he occupy a position of comparative security. Distance, as it lends enchantment to the view," also increases the apparent magnitude of all dangers. One of the worst effects of a belief in the doctrine of contagion is that, while it gives no protection to the individual, it deprives the sick of the ordinary offices of humanity. Humanity in all its beneficent warmth often shrinks from a visit to the bedside of contagion. Once satisfy the mind that the disease is not contagious, and that increased security is to be found in beneficent ministrations, and we will no longer witness the shocking scenes of neglect which disgraced the epidemic in 1832-'33.

When the epidemic influence is fully developed in any locality persons should be especially cautioned not to leave their homes in search of places of safety. They already carry with them a full load of the poison, and the exertion incident to hasty preparation and rapid traveling has the effect of impairing their powers of resistance. A large proportion of those who left Wheeling, after the epidemic was fully pronounced, were attacked with the disease before reaching their destination. Under such circumstances home is the place of greatest safety.

One paramount duty of every physician, both before and during an epidemic, is to impress upon all who depend upon him for advice, the vital fact that diarrhoea, in whatever form it commences, is the first stage of cholera, and that the sooner it changes to the characteristic rice-water appearance the more speedy is the descent to the last and fatal stages. From ignorance or wilful disregard of this fact, thousands and tens of thousands of lives have been sacrificed. He who neglects this symptom fails to put an extinguisher on the burning train which conducts to the explosive mine on which he stands. It is asserted by some writers that cases occur in which the violent symptoms of the second stage set in without a preceding diarrhoea. Without denying the truth of these statements, I must be permitted to say that no such case fell under my observation, or under the observation of those physicians with whom I was immediately associated in practice. In some cases it was, certainly, of very short duration, and in others it was at first denied, but in all, upon close inquiry, its existence was clearly ascertained. The importance of this stage, as the only one generally curable, cannot be too often or too forcibly inculcated.

Many other points suggest themselves as worthy of being mentioned, but we have already transcended our limits. Attention has been directed to these points, having a direct bearing on the prophylaxis and general hygiene of the disease, to the exclusion of much that might have been said on other branches of the subject, particularly the treatment. If, however, we have succeeded in showing that every community has at its command the sure means of diminishing the number of cases, and of converting the most fatal into a comparatively manageable disease, we have accomplished more for the general welfare, than if we had given a full history of every mode of treatment, and a complete list of all the specific remedies, which have been recom-

mended as infallible for the use of the disease in all its stages. When under the impression of a concentrated poison, the patient passes rapidly into the second and third stages, all remedies and all modes of treatment will be found alike unavailing, and as this monster even now approaches our shores, he comes with the old familiar, melancholy motto, branded on his front: fifty deaths out of every hundred I attack.

Judge Aldrich.

It is known to our readers that Judge Aldrich refused to hold Court on his circuit this Spring. In Kershaw District, a public meeting has been held to take his determination into consideration. Col. W. M. Shannon was called to the Chair. General J. B. Kershaw, a distinguished citizen of that District, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, his Honor, Judge A. P. Aldrich has declined to hold the Court of Common Pleas for this District at the present term, in consequence of the interference of the military authorities at Charleston to prevent the execution of the sentence of the court in case of the State vs. Charles Fox, tried at Charleston at the January term; and whereas, the military authorities of the State have, by their general orders, prohibited all interference with the civil courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction between and in respect to the white citizens thereof, and white residents not connected with the military establishment with certain limitations contained in said orders, which limitations embrace but few of the jurisdictions of said court; and whereas, the military courts are in and by said orders expressly forbidden to exercise the jurisdiction permitted to the civil courts, be it

"Resolved, That the refusal of the Judges to exercise the jurisdiction permitted them is not warranted by the circumstances, would be subversive of order, encourage lawlessness and crime, disappoint the just expectation of our people, shut the door of justice against our own citizens, and if persisted in generally will tend to an extension of the jurisdiction of the military courts, to embrace all classes of people and all subjects of litigation.

"And, That in our opinion true policy and duty require that we should exercise every privilege permitted us, and that rulers, Magistrates and people should unite in every effort to restore peace, law and order to our afflicted country, to which end nothing would more tend than the re-opening of the courts of justice.

"3d. That while entertaining personally entire respect for Judge Aldrich, we feel bound by our sense of public duty respectfully to protest against the policy, wisdom and propriety of his action in the premises."

Gen. Kershaw, and the two members of the House of Representatives, made speeches, in support of the preamble and resolutions.

In Sumter, (the same judicial circuit) the "Watchman" in a well considered article, also takes issue with Judge Aldrich. The "Watchman" very sensibly contends that, without the law is administered, the worst results may be expected in every shade and form of society.

Washington News.

It is stated that the Reconstruction Committee have agreed upon the following important propositions: First.—The Constitution must be so amended that hereafter no State shall make a discrimination in its laws or Constitution on account of color.

Second.—After the 4th of July, 1876, negroes shall have the right to vote.

Third.—No representation will be allowed between 1869 and 1876 for negroes not allowed to vote.

Fourth.—The Southern States to be represented on these conditions on taking the oath. The French Minister had an audience with the Secretary of State, recently, and presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the principle of non-intervention, as explained by the United States. The French Emperor kindly and cordially replies to our Government, and engages to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments, one in November, next, one in May, and one in November, 1867.

Our Government hearing that Austria is raising troops to operate against Mexico, has instructed our Minister at Vienna to inform that Government that in a war waged by her at this time, under existing circumstances, the United States could not remain silent, and the Emperor of Austria has come upon the ground of non-intervention to which we have invited France.

The President has filled all the appointments in Virginia for the Internal Revenue Department with parties who have taken the test oath.

Gen. Sickles has been nominated by the Senate as Minister to the Hague.

SAVED HIS STRAWBERRIES.—An exchange mentions an ingenious method by which a gentleman saved his strawberries from the daily attack of an army of robins. He killed a worthless cat, skinned and stuffed her, and having fitted in glaring glass eyes, he mounted her in the centre of a strawberry patch. Although the robins continued to congregate upon the fence and trees near by, and scooped incessantly, none of them ventured upon the patch again. Perhaps the same "scare robin" would save the cherries. It is worth a trial, particularly where cats abound as they do in some premises at night.

A genuine case of trance is reported from Guilford, England. An old lady, after being for a long time in a low state of health, sunk down suddenly, and was pronounced by a surgeon to be dead. The coffin was purchased and the body put into it, but it is said that just as the undertaker was about to screw down the lid, the supposed corpse started bolt upright, to the great terror of the bystanders, and getting out of its coffin, walked across the room. It is added that the "old lady is now hale and strong."

A Nashville letter tells of a poor white soldier by starting on the pavement of that city. No Freedmen's Bureau for him.

Work for the Month.

CORN.—The present high prices for corn, notwithstanding the full crop last year at the West—arising mainly from the high prices of transportation, and the indispensable necessity of a full supply, admonish us to plant a large crop of this great staple. Therefore, manure heavily, plow deep, use the best and heaviest seed you can obtain, and let your after culture be of the most thorough character—working often and deep after the first plowing, but shallow after the roots begin to extend, so that they may be unbroken. Indeed, these four things constitute the whole system of corn growing—deep breaking up, and especially under the row, planting the corn lower than the general level, plenty of manure applied, and a frequent shallow stirring of the surface during the growth of the corn. See that you have enough planted.

COTTON.—After your crop is well started, push forward the planting of cotton without delay. It is very important to get an early stand, and much may be effected in this way, by throwing up the beds light and dry, and be sure that you have good seed planted. If the beds are tough and cloddy, they will be improved by a light harrowing before planting. A thoroughly prepared soil is better to secure an early stand, than hasty, untimely planting.

Sweet Potatoes, bedded last month, will soon begin to furnish "draws." Good, fair, sandy soil, and plenty of manure, are the prime requisites for success. Break your ground very deep—open wide and deep furrows—scatter good, well rotted manure, or rotted chips, ash, &c., thickly along in this furrow, and throw on that a broad and rather flat bed—run over this bed lightly, with a rake, to pulverize and level it, and you are all ready for planting. The "draws" should be carefully taken—the roots dipped in a thick batter, made of woods earth, ashes and fresh cow-dung, equal parts, stirred into water, and the plant set with a "dibble" or other stick, about 15 or 18 inches apart in the row. If the weather is very dry, plant after 4 P. M., and pour a gill or two of water around the root of each "draw," leaving only dry earth on the surface, to prevent too rapid evaporation, from the next day's sun. The after culture consists in lightly scratching the sides of the beds, to keep the weeds down, and stirring the earth a little, if it shows a tendency to bake or become hard. As soon as the vines begin to cover the ridges, plant spread across the rows, you may lay the top by. Close attention to these hints, (with the blessing of Providence,) will ensure a good yield; and the crop ought to be larger this year than ever before.

Chinese Sugar Cane, for syrup, should be planted as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm—a 1 lb. after corn planting time. The people of the West, where the climate is not so favorable for this plant as with us, are still planting it largely, for the production of syrup and fodder—much more so than ourselves. It may be planted much later than corn, for a syrup crop; but if you want also, an after crop of forage and (perhaps) seed, you should plant now!

Corn in the drill, Egyptian Millet, Hungarian Grass, and other forage crops must be planted in largely—but it is entirely useless to plant these quick growing and exhaustible green crops, unless you prepare the ground most deeply and thoroughly, and apply a "good quantity" of manure. Early crops of Corn Peas may also be sown. For fodder, we prefer to sow them in a drill; but if intended to turn them for manure, sow broadcast. Common Corn may also, be sown in the drill for forage.

Jerusalem Artichokes may be planted in low spots, waste places, sides of gullies, &c., and will yield good food for hogs. Plant also, if your soil is sandy, a few acres in Gouber peas, which will be found very useful for your fattening swine. Plant also, the Chia, or "Earth Almond," largely. It is a most prolific ground nut, highly relished by hogs, chickens, and people generally.—Southern Cultivator.

A WORD TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.—Now is the time for you all to show your desire to gain the respect and confidence of others. You have been maliciously told that those who were formerly your masters are disposed to crush you. Do you know by this time that it is not so? Go on with your work manfully and industriously and you will always find plenty to do and you will never want of a good employer. Our State has very wisely created a court for your benefit, and when you feel that justice has been done, you have the privilege of going to that Court, and asking for justice. Go on then with your industry and your schools too, and do all you can in a proper way to promote your interests.—Winnboro News.

The New Orleans Times says: It has been suggested by a correspondent that the reason turkeys and other poultry are so high at present, is because the General Conference is in session here, and likely to be for several weeks. Town Talk don't believe a word of it. He has known poultry equally high when there was not a conference within a hundred miles of the market.

A GAIN FOR THE JOHNSON PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The "Johnson" party is in the ascendant at Nahant, Massachusetts. At the recent town meeting the following officers were elected: Moderator, David Johnson; town clerk, A. D. Johnson; selectmen and assessors, W. H. Johnson, E. B. Johnson, C. Harvey Johnson; treasurer and collector, W. W. Johnson; school committee, Franklin E. Johnson, Walter Johnson; George L. Johnson was also appointed a constable.

The ladies of Raleigh, N. C., recently proposed to organize an association, of which the oldest member should be the president and the youngest the secretary. But the dear creature soon met with an unexpected and insurmountable difficulty, and the project has been abandoned, it having been found impossible to obtain a president, and every one of the members claiming the right to be secretary.

In New York city there are 15,000 dram shops and 300,000 drinkers, each drinking two gills of liquor per day—300,000 barrels a year. This quantity would make a reservoir 500 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 63 feet deep, and could float four large ships in full sail; at \$69 per barrel, it amounts to \$18,000,000. Out of 700 cases tried before the Court of Special Sessions last year, not more than 24 were sober when arrested. Paupers in the city cost \$4,000,000 a year.

"Sarie" for Sarah is the last illustration of the "ie" mania among young ladies.