" To thine own self be true, and it must follow,

as the night the day, thou can'st not then be false to any mon."

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POETRY.

BY ROB'T. A. THOMPSON & CO.

Smile and be Contented. The world grows old, and men grow cold To each while seeking treasure, And what with want, and care and toil, We scarce have time for pleasure. But never mind, that is a loss, . Not much to be lamented : Life rolls on gaily if we will

If we are poor and would be rich, It will not be by pining: No, steady hearts and hopeful minds Are life's bright silver lining, There's ne'er a man that dared to hope, Hath of his choice repented ; The happiest souls on earth are those

But smile and be contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart, And fortune bids us sorrow, From hope we may a blessing reap, And consolation borrow. If thorns will rise where roses bloom, It cannot be prevented; So make the best of life you can.

And smile and be contented.

Who smile and are contented.

POLITICAL.

Mexican Affairs.

Particulars of the Surrender of the City of M xico-R ign of Terror inaugurated by the Liberals - Outrage - Bloodshed - Imprisonment, Executions, Extortions, etc.

The "New York Times" has correspondence from the City of Mexico covering the time from June 19 to 26th, inclusive, which makes up a recital more than confirming what has been alleged of the universal thirst for blood among those who call themselves the Liberals of Mexico. According to these letters it appears that several classes were marked out for special persecution, including nuns, priests, foreigners, Americans, &c., all of whom were treated with the greatest insolence. The following extracts will give all the principal points of the letters :

On the 21st of June the articles of capitu lation of the city of Mexico were signed and exchanged at break of day, and the city was occupied by Diaz, with his Oajaca troops, all of whom went in perfect order to the places that they were directed to occupy. The sur render was made at discretion, the Imperial Generals and officers retaining their sword-The Austrians, in compliance with the tern s of the capitulation, occupied the National The siege had lasted about seventynine days. The troops of the line and cavalry of the garrison had quite all returned to their respective homes, which was a very easy thing, since the whole army, with but few exceptions, were drafted from the city. The Austrians have been paroled. The appoint made at Tacubaya on the 20th of June. Rose Baz, the Chief of Police, is second in the government to Diaz, while the President and his cabinet are delayed on the road from San Luis Potosi.

On the night of the 21st, Baz ordered the nuus to disoccupy the convents within forty eight hours. So from henceforth there are to Le no more convents in Mexico. The disoccupation is going on to day, and by sunrise to morrow the 860 nuns of this capital will be separated, never, perhaps, to reunite on earth

Baz also decrees that there will be collected an extraordinary tax of one per cent, on real estate and personal property, and that it must be paid in three equal instalments, viz : in three days, fifteen days and thirty days. If the whole is paid within three days a reduction of 20 per cent is made. A heavy pressed or forced loan could not be collected here now. and the authorities are aware of it, because there is no money in the copital or country, comparatively speaking. There is no money for circulation, and it will take months to replace an ordinary quantity of coin in circulation. It must first be mined and coined. The rainy season is upon us, and commerce is and will be powerless to progress until the dry sea son again begins, which will be in November. A few and but a few heavy houses have opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume business until after liquida tion takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses of this last campaign. She owes \$1,600,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loan is now two years in arrears. The French claims will be renounced en toto. Will the United States loan on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

Ciry of Mexico, June 25 .- President Juarez yesterday ordered General Diaz to 000 ducats, which he had just received from make no more imprisonments except in case of important personages. Jose Maria Lacun- loud-mouthed party of Liberty in so-called ga, the Minister of State and the creator of to the authorities as soon as he learned of Juarez's order. He had been outlawed for two years or more by the order of the Prosident of the Republic. He was imprisoned. It is said that Marquez, Quiroga, Viquuri, O'Haran and several other Imperial command ers escaped the night of the surrender to the nearest mountains, and great fears are entertained that they will gather considerable
forces and pronounce for Ortega. Losada,
Montenegro and Olfara, with some 12,000
men, have pronounced in the North for a soparate and independent Republic. Ortega is
reported advancing on Zacatecas. The French

Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Dano, has been refused his passport, and told that he cannot cave the country or this capital until the French Government sends the body of Juan Almonte here in exchange for his (Dano's.) All priests of the church appearing on the streets in robes or the hat of his custom are arrested and fined. A rumor is current that the Government will soon order them to swear allegiance to the Constitution of '57, which, of course, they cannot do.

Thus far no demonstrations have been made over the triumph except the ringing of the bells of the city for about two hours on the morning of the entrance of Gen. Diaz, staff and Onjaca troops. Sunday, the 30th inst., Juarez is expected to enter his capital, when great demonstrations will undoubtedly be made. The reasons given why no demonstrations of joy were made are various, but we think it was on account of the universal fear that possessed the inhabitant, that there would be a general slaughter and sacking of commercial houses.

In a letter dated June 26th, the writer

The cry everywhere since the triumph of the Liberals is for blood, blood, blood Nothing but executions, imprisonments and extortions have thus far marked the new era which has dawned upon Mexico by the destruction of the empire, and over which so many promising prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the cans are what the Indian would call a nighty capitulation of that city; and not an evening uncertain." They have no boldness or sethas come or a morning broken but what the titled principle. Your last year's platform was cling of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares.

Whenever we hear these reports at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some uncondenned Frenchmen, Germans, or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by No trial allowed-no confession granted, but death, death, and blood, blood are demanded by the so-called Liberal Government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain, no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of dish water which has been thrown around by them, Americans as well as others, have be- Gre ley and Gerrit Smith. gun in carnest. All the consulates and foreign legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of all the respecive consuls and ministers. " Leave the country-we don't want you here," are the greetings given to all foreign residents.

THE CONFISCATION BUGBEAR. -- Forney's Chronicle" of Saturday says in reference to the bill of Mr. Julian, providing for the forfeiture of all lands granted to the Southern States to aid them in the construction of railroads, it is agreed by intelligent men every where that however important the pelicy of confiscation would have been as a war meas are, or as a means of breaking up the grand landed estates of the South if it had been fairly inaugurated in 1862, it is now too late to count upon it under any circumstances that ments for the government of the city were are likely to arise. If Mr. Julian's bill were Juan adopted, no other confiscation would be necfor it would supply the necessities of all, of whatever race or color, who need free homes, and thus quiet popular clamor while restoring permanent peace and prosperity to the whole country.

> PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT .- The proposition to pay the national debt immediately-all in greenbacks-seems to be meeting with general and universal favor The following, from the Washington (Ohio) "Register," is a fair specimen of the voice of the country press. It savs :

We are in favor of paying off the public debt in greenbacks. If they are good enough for the farmers, mechanics and business men of the nation, why are they not good enough for the rich men of the country? If the public debt was paid off in greenbacks, the entire wealth of the country would be brought upon the tax duplicate, and every man would be required to pay tax's according to his wealth. There would be no rich men to exempt from taxation, while drawing interest in gold on Government bonds, while the masses of the people were doing business with a rag currency. The nation would save millions every year in interest, and millions more in premiums upon gold wherewith to pay interest to bond holders. The taxes of the people would be lessened, and all the greenbacks destroyed by accident or other cause would inure to the benefit of the Government. Pay the public debt immediately-pay it in greenbacks, and let all the citizens have the same kind of money and all pay taxes alike.

DESPOTISM AND RADICALISM CONTRAS-ED.—The Emperor of Austria, a much abused European despot, was crowned King of Hungary not long since. His first official act was to cancel all sentences for political offences and restore all confiscated estates in his new kingdom. His next was to present 50,cease the slaughter, commenced here by Baz, the diet, to the widows and orphans of Hunthe chief of police, and also instructed him to garian Soldiers, most of whom fell in rebellion against Austria. On the contrary, the free America, scorning to imitate a despot, the Imperial Government, presented himself have already trampled into the dust the most unquestioned rights of free-born Southern men, and long to clutch in their avaracious grasp the poor remains of Southern wealth. But we are assured in the best of books, that "the triumph of the wicked is short."

THE venerable Dr. Strong, of Hartford, presiding one year in General Association of

Stevens and His Brethren.

A correspondent of the "New York Herild" relates a long conversation with Thad Stevens on public men and public measures We extract the following paragraphs :

WADE AND FESSENDEN-THEIR JEALOUSIES. Question-You think, then, that a resoluion of impeachment could now be carried? Mr. Stevens-I think not. It would be defeated on account of jealousy on the part of the opponents of Senator Wade. The contest between Wade and Fesserden for the Presidency of the Senate was a very bitter one, and personal feeling and motives will interfere to prevent Wade from occupying the Presidential chair, even for a single day. After Wade's election, Blaine, of Maine, said on the floor of the House, "this Congress wil never vote impeachment. We don't want any of Ben. Wade's 'Shellywaggers' around the White House." It is this sentiment that will defeat impeachment. Every little tricky politician who wants this man for a postmasor or that man for a constable, and does not

will oppose it. NEW YORK ABOUT TO BE LOST.

Question-What do you think, sir, of the condition of the republican party in New York State?

think Ben. Wade will give him what he wants,

Mr. Stevens-I think you will be killed by conservatism in New York. Your republione of the most absurd and cowardly that could be adopted in a country running rapidly to radicalism. Greeley has generally spit upon such platforms; but I suppose that he will be for a still more diluted one next year. Your representatives are not reliable. I look apon Lafflin as an entirely demoralized man. Most of the others are no better than he .-Conkling has hitherto been true, and I hope he will continue so in his new position. 1 believe New York will be lost this year by want of earnestness in the cause, and by the

PENNSYLVANIA GOING TOO - CORRUPTION CAMERON AND GEARY.

Onestion - Is the republican party well uni-ted in Pennsylvania?

Mr. Stevens-I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I de not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength, while the Republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people n the State are disheartened and disgusted. Question-You do not suppose that you can

eat New York in corruption, do you?

Mr. Stevens-I think we could. Cameron and his men with their hands full of greenbacks, working in the Legislature. He had not fourteen votes in his favor at the close of the election, but soon after he had forty One man now claims \$50,000 for services, and they refuse to pay him. This corruption will draw out the Republican strength by getting up a furor and excitement on impenchment. Geary, too, burts us very much. He is an unhappy failure, and his nomination was an unfortunate thing for the party.

BUTLER.

Gen Butler, according to Old Thad, is a him as a man with whom it would be dangerous to measure swords in a debate. But I soon found that he had obtained a reputation under false pretenses He is at once superficial, weak and impracticable.'

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Upon the subject of the next Presidency, Old Thad is not disposed to be communicative. He regards Gen. Grant as a great soldier, who has the best position any man can ever occupy in the United States, and does not believe he would be foolish enough to look for any other. He thinks a success as a general may be a failure as a President Chase he regards as a negative man, by no means popular or powerful. Butler is a humbug. Old Ben Wade has played himself out. In fact, it is probable that Old Thad believes in the inmost recesses of his heart that if, in the course of human events, the country should look to Lancaster for its next President, and should find him in a two and a half story red brick house on South Queen street, the country would do by no means a foolish thing, and would be very likely to find "Barkis is

THE Rock Island Argus, alluding to the advertisement for the cturn of a silver communion set, says :

. " New England is not the only place where stolen articles from the South may be found A search in Rock Island county would disclose the fact that some very fine professors of re-ligion are using articles in their houses which they ought to be ashamed to keep from heir proper owners. There is a very large and valuable silver waiter in a certain house in this city, the true history of which we should be glad to know. There are other articles of silverware in the city and county, which are reported to have been stolen from the people of the South. There are also horses, harness, carriages and other articles, in this city and County which were stolen from the people of the South."

Gov. CRAWFORD, of Kansas, declares that 5,000 persons have been killed by the Indians within the past year. He declares that if Congress will not protect Kansas and her intorest, he will take the matter in his own

South Carolina --- Report of her Agricultural Condition and Prospects.

Mr. Theo. C. Peters, of the United States Agricultural Department, has made a report o the Commissioner on the agricultural condition of the South. The following is the section of the report which treats of this State.

Being well situated for the cultivation of ice and cotton, and having a surplus of labor, this State has devoted its agriculture to the cultivation of these two merchantable products to the neglect of all her other agricultural reources. In proportion to area she has but little more poor soil than North Carolina, while in her rice lands and sea islands she has nuch that is superior.

Cotton .- The ccusus shows that there was grown, as reported, 353,412 bales; how much of this was sea island and how much upland does not appear, while the quantity planted is in excess of last year. It is safe to estimate that not over one half of the land planted in 1859 and 1860 is now being worked, while through the region known as "Sherman's track," the same causes which compelled he abandonment of fields after they had been planted and partially worked in North Carolina has produced like results, only to a larger extent here. Some have been compelled to abandon cutirely and at once, while others have discharged their hands and teams, and worked with their families in order to make some corn and a little cotton to save them from future starvation.

While much relief has come to many of these people, but a small portion have been relieved, from impossibility of getting conveyance to find the suffering or to send relies when found. If the history of the past and present suffering of these people in the Carolinas; Georgia, portions of Alabama, and Mississippi is ever fully written, an amount of suffering will be disclosed that has had no parall in the Union. Even if the season be most propitious, there will yet be, until another planting and another harvest, untold misery and starvation.

It will hardly be credited that whole famiies have had no meat for weeks; that they have fad but one meal a day, and that of ounded corn. Often they have denied themneve substituted rolls usick, could ho feel, and the fields and woods. In one instance a husband had travelled some sixty miles to a relaive, who had loaned him a cow then in milk, and there was, joy in that family when the cow came. They had tasted no food for weeks out roots and herbs, and were weak and emaciated, but the milk restored their vigor. The man also brought a small parcel of seed corn, and the cow was harnessed to the plough and a small patch of land was prepared for a future crop. This family consisted of father, mother, and five children. To the question, "Why don't you work?" "O, sir, tell us where we can get even a peck of corn or a pound of pork, and we will most gladly work, but everybody is like we are." And this is the condition of thousands.

Corn .- More has been planted this year than last. In many instances but little cotton is planted, and the energies of the farm devoted to corn. Yet they are all so badly in debt that an effort is made to grow all the cetton possible. In the census the corn crop is put down at 15,065,606 Lushels. It will fall far below that this year. I doubt if it thorough failure as a Congressman. "At reaches half. To furnish any permanent refirst," said Mr. Stevens, "I had looked upon lief it should be double. The plant is well cultivated and looks promising.

Wheat.-Only 1,285,631 bushels are reported by the census for this State. For the lack of seed and labor but a small breadth was sown last year; it is being harvested in good condition and yields well, but so pressing are the wants of the people that but a litthe green wheat and rye have been cut up and fed to the mules to enable the farmers to work their growing Cotton and corn crops.

Oats .- But a small crop, only 936,974 bush els, were made, as reported by the census; it is, therefore, of small consequence, though an effort has been made this year to sow considerable, but the scarcity of the seed and the poverty of the people have prevented any thing like the usual breadth being put in.

Rice.-The census reported 119,100,528 bounds of hulled or merchantable rice. The great destruction of the expensive fixtures on he rice plantitions by the war has nearly broken up the cultivation; added to this is want of capital and of labor, and the cultivation of a plantation is the exception rather than the rule, nor will the vast rice fields be again cultivated till a new system of labor is established; resort must be had to the Chinese. If proper efforts are made, I have no doubt abundant labor of that kind could be procured at San Francisco. And the Chinaman once domiciled on these plantations, there will be no further want for labor, and cheap labor, too, for there is scarcely any place on this continent where a Chinaman can live so cheap as on the rice plantations of the South

Tubacco.-The crop has been considered of small consequence in this State, the census only reporting 104,912 pounds. Whether there be really difficulties of soil or climate. or both, in the way of successful and profits ble cultivation, I did not learn. As a part of the State is on the same range of the Blue Ridge with Virginia and North Carolina, there seems no good reason why it cannot be grown as well as in those States.

We know that all is true that Mr. Peters says regarding the misery and want that exist in our State, and we must agree with him in his estimate of the importance of encouraging immigration.

Hope is man's only comfort in great affliction.

From Washington.

Washington, July 17.—The veto mesage will probably be delayed. Instead of a formal veto and protest on grounds already argued, an elaborate and carefully prepared State paper will be presented by the Presi-

A deputation from the South has arrived here, for the purpose of endenvoring to secure relief and means to repair the levees. The juestion is much discussed.

It is understood that the cotton cases involving reclamation by loyal owners, which were decided against the Government by the Court of Claims, will be appealed from. The amount involved is three million dollars.

WAS...INGTON, July 17 .- In the Senate, Mr. Wilson proposed the following as an amendment to the Constitution, which was ordered to be printed:

" No distinction shall be made by the Unied States, nor any State, among citizens in their civil or political rights, on account of race or color."

The Bill for carrying out the agreement made by the Convention with Venezuela, was passed

A Bill providing that no person shall be disqualified by reason of race or color from holding office in the District of Columbia, was assed by a vote of 25 ayes to 5 nays. The atter were Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks and Johnson

Indian affairs were then discussed until the our of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy sent in a communication showing that Admirals Farragut and Goldsborough were the only naval officers who had been fifty-five years in ser ico

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and made certain allegations in reference to the treatment of Federal prisoners.

A colloquy ensued, in the course of which Mr. Baldwin asked Mr. Eldridge, whether he expected the House to take Gen. Ould's statement in preference to the testimony and statements of Union officers.

Eldridge replied that he believed General Butler himself would not deny that General Ould was a highly honorable and conscientious man. This occasioned much sneering and laughter on the Republican side.

ne kita Patiligae coun Colutha te fyiliga Alia 1142 and conscientious man, but that when a man committed treason, he was like a woman who and fallen from virtue-ready for any crime and that from that hour no one knew where to find him.

Mr. Eldridge reminded Mr. Butler that in naking that statement he had forgotten the eminent men who had gone into rebellion, uch as Hancock, Adams and Washington [Hisses.] Every one of them had been called rebel, and every one of them had been a ebel [continued hisses,] until the rebellion became a success.

A resolution was introduced, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed by a strict party vote. That the doctrine announced by resident, that the abrogation of the rebe States binds the nation to pay their debts which were incurred prior to the rebellion, is at war with the principles of international law and a stab at the National credit, abborrent to every sentiment of levalty and pleasing only to traitors, their allies and sympathizers, by whose agency only the Governments

The Senate Bill conferring on negroes in the District of Columbia the right to hold office, was amended so as to include also the right to sit on juries, and was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

of said States were thrown down.

A resolution requesting the President to issue a Proclamation, directing all proper officers to prevent the invasion of Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- In the Senate, joint resolution was introduced extending the steam mail service to China. The Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to nquire how many Moxican soldiers were exceuted under Maximillian's decree. Wilson introduced a resolution lauding the Mexicans, which was referred. The consideration of Indian affairs was resumed, and the bill finally passed. It provides for a commission to obtain peace, if possible; but otherwise, 4-000 horder soldiers are to push the war.

In the House, Mr. Schofield offered a resolution directing the Scoretary of the Treasary to withhold payment of 3,000,000, for the cotton claims awarded by the Court of Claims. He said the claims could be examined by the proper committee at the next session, and paid by appropriation, if found correct; passed. A resolution authorizing the Committee on Southern Railroads to proceed by sub-committees passed. Mr. Robinson asked leave to introduce a preamble and resoution to remove , the raw cotton tax. Messrs. Allison and Benjamin objected. Resolutions ympathizing with Canada were passed. Mr. Bingham sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, the following telegram, received by him to-day from General Sickles : "Thanks for your handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge. You may relieve his anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends anything, said equipage being the cheerished gift of colleagues of the Third Army Corps." Mr. Logan offered a preamble and resolutions, which was passed, reciting the general rumor that armed expedi-tions are being organized in this country against the Republic of Mexico, at variance with the feelings and wishes of all good citizens of the United States, and contrary to established public policy; and respectfully requesting the President to issue a problamation requiring all proper officers of the United States to prevent such unlawful organizations he who spend sixpo being formed, and warning all persons who must become poor.

depart from the United States on such expeditions that they will forfeit all rights to pro-tection under the laws of the United States. A substitute was offered for the Senate bill guaranteeing equal rights in the District, striking out the word "white" wherever it occurred in charter ordinances or laws; passed. Adjourned.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS, in his recent interview with the "New York Herald" reporter, gives the following as his scheme of providing for the "nation's wards." Confiscation (not so very "mild," however,) is of course the means by which this idea is to be carried out. He says: "I would give every adult freedman, who was the head of a family, a small holding, say of forty or fifty acres, out of the lands of their former masters. If I could not find enough in the old plantations upon which they were owned, I would make t up out of the adjoining land, so that every freedman might remain on the spot where he was raised, and if he could not find other labor, he could occupy himself and support his family by working his own farm at home. I think this would be productive of good to the whole country and to all classes of men-to the former masters as well as to the former slaves. The freedmen would then be an independent yeomanry, feeling their own freedom and manhood and self-reliance, which would be better for them than the ballot .-This, sir, is what I would like to do, if I live and have the power to do it. But at the present moment, considering the demoralized condition of the Republican party-for it is badly demoralized-I may content myself with the payment of the losses of loyal citizens by the war, and the provision of homesteads for the freedmen, and with such mild confiscation as may be necessary to accomplish these objects. I shall not, under any circumstances, feel satisfied with less than this."

HON. W. W. BOYCE.-We find the followng brief extract of a letter from our former Representative in Congress in the "Clarendon Press." It is addressed to Mr. Galluchat, of that District :

A word as io public matters. I think our people ought to register and participate in the lections. To do nothing, will be to commit selves thereby the friends of the colored people. Our people should recognize what is in-evitable in regard to the legal and political rights of the blacks, and grant, of their own volition, what will be given in spite of them. By this course, harmony between the two races will be maintained, and political power in the State will remain in safe hands. All expressions, through the press or otherwise against the dominant party here should be voided It is impossible at this time for the Democratic party to help the South. The great object with the South now should be to get established in their political rights. Then a feeling of confidence will take the place of present insecurity, and capital flow in from he North.

I feel intensely for the unhappy condition of my Southern friends. You must not be discouraged-struggle on-affairs must improve.

With kind wishes, your friend, WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

FENIAN EXPEDITION. -The Fenian excitement is reviving in this city, and the authorities of the Brotherhood predict that withn three months Canada's population will be ncreased by 30,000 men, in green and gold, armed and equipped for a campaign. In the Arsenal on Fourth street there are 15,000 uniforms, and twice that number of rifles with fixed ammunition. The name of the leader that is to be has not yet been spoken in public, but hints are thrown out about an officer of high rank in the Federal army, who has handled large and small bodies of troops skillfally during the late war; but a rumor slso exists that unless an organized army of 80,000 men, well equipped and officered, is prepared for him, he will not accept the commanding generalship. In the West and in the New England States everything is reported ready for strife, and Manhattan is only delinquent to the extent of raising her quota of 5,000 men .- New York Tribune.

RAILROADS.—The United States has more miles of railroad in operation than any other country in the world, 86,896 being its running order. Next comes Great Britain and Ireland, with 13,286 miles; Franço, with 8,982 miles; Prussia, with 5,795 miles; Austria, with 3,831 miles; British India, with 3,379 miles; Italy, with 3,218 miles; Spain, with 3,116 miles; Russia, with 2,775 miles; and Canada, 2,148 miles. There are in Europe 50,117 miles; in America, 40,866 miles; Asia, 3,660 miles; Africa, 378 miles, and Australia, 308 miles.

THE wheat crop of the United States is said by experienced farmers and dealers in the West to be the largest crop ever grown in this country, and it is estimated at the ener-mous amount of 225,000,000 bushels.

SAFE MAXIMS .- A poor boy. having writ-Horace Greely gives him the following good

1st. Firmly resolve never to owe a debt. 2d. Acquire promptly and thoroughly some

seful calling. have stuck your stake stand by it.

4th Comprehend that there is work almost everywhere for him who can do it.

5th. Realize that he who carns sixpense a day more than he spends must get rich, while he who spend sixpence more than he carns