of cider ias free as possible from alcoholio
iufluences, is so siupple that ary one who hos
the apples can hase it in hie fill the apples ean have it in his family. Afer the appples are cruskied, press out the
juice, putt in a oleas cask and leave out the ung. It will work without anything being into ahother elein cask. Do this three or four
in mess, allowing as many days between each
hangipg It does not work each change in cloady weathor, and so muat bo lef longer
If it does not fine well it will not keep sweet. To tasitut the fisting; diseolvo siz ounces of
 The quality of cider depends upon ne part sweet will make garts sour a cider.
Now observe, let there Now obserre, let there be no time lost in
whole process, but allow sufficient it well. proeess, but allow sufficient time to the proper clarifying and working require four changes of cask, that it if wit waht first rate cider. Do not put any wat After the last change, the cider mayy re
main in the cask, bunged up, two or thrce months. You can then bottle off-lay th
bottles down in a cold, dark cellar-some wil burst, but then you must put up with it.
will be fit to use during the parts of the work has been well done. The
bottled cider will be equal to chaimpagne, and will keep sweet. Some put brandy, rum, gin but ouly makes it intoxicating. If you can get pineapples very oheap twe or three crushed up in a hogshead of jaice
will be a great improvement. If you keep the cider in casks, be sure that they are soun cold water, and seald out your cask, fumigat
with rag of sulphur; melt the sulphur, and then dip the rag in, a piece about one foot
square will be sufficient for a hogshead-light the rag and then put it in the hogshoad; leave
out the spile peg only. This will destroy all must or

## Is Sheil or Stone Lime Best

 Let us look at the reasons for applying lime And for this purpose all must agree that the purest lime will be best. Many lime stonescontain a large proportion of magnesia, which is thjurious in large quantities; while shell lime contains but a mere trace, being much
purer than stone lime. Besides shell lime contains from tro to four per cent, of phosp-
hate of lime (bone carth,) which must add omething to its value as a fertilizer. But this most important renson for the use of shell lime
is, that it bas entered into organic life, which required it to have been in solution, and thi plant food. This is not theory. Natura phosphate of lime from rock bas often been
reduced to powder and applied to the soil as a sertilizer, bat found to be inert and usele while phosphate of lime from bones is one
the most valuable manures. England impor phosphatic rock from Pstramadura, hoping it would take the place of bones, but found
nearly valueless. The French Academy
Sciances experimented npon the solubility hese natural phosphates, and found the applied as a fertilizer. It is not disputed a this day, by any experimenter, that a fertilize
derived from organic vegetable or animal natural mineral. Then why should from derived from shells be superior as a food
plants to that obtained from lime rock?
in the soil, to decompose organio matter, to
render heavy soils more friable and porous lor these purposes caustic lime from rock is
powerfal as shell lime, and these are the portant offices that stone lime usually perform Sut in forming chemical combinations, and
rendering vegetable matter in the soil assimil ble as plant food, that lime is best which
itself most assimilable as plant food. I hav experimented with both kinds of lime, fin
the shell greatly superior.-Rural Nevo Yor
"Fellow-citizons," sad a stump orator, have the best country in the world, and the We have the liberty of the Press without more desirable than this? Can you want thing wore, my countrymen? "Yes !" shout-
ed one of the mob, "I want a pull at that flask sticking out of your coatpocket behind." A gentleman was ghisitg his son for stay
ing out hate at night-or rather till early
morning your ago, my father w ont of the house after dark ?", "Then you had a precious father, you had," sneeren the
young soapegrace. Whereupon the fathe very rashly vociforated, "I had a fir better In the United States there charches,
Jefferson Davis is in London. He intend


\section*{| For death was dead when Christ arose, | F YOU WOULD SAVE one Servanc |
| :--- | :--- |
| In regal power ${ }^{\prime}$ 'er all His foes, | hire, come to WILLCOCK'S and bus |
| And loves |  | <br> 

## IIQUORS

 oreature of God is endowed with this combincdelement of priciple to a greater or leap oxtent.
And by a caroful oultivation of this graious
gif of the bountiful giver of every good and
perfect gift, man in gif of the bountiful giver of èvery good and
perfect gif, may increase in happiness, wisdom
and-henearfalness. Hope is evidently coetane and eheerffalness. Hope is evidently coetane.
ous with the enondroup plan of redemption snd
is one of the learing Christian Graces, runuing parallel with faitheraid loves, and entoring
to that within the veil, The Ohristian can

| of the soul. "Thus the safety of hope and the channel of grace joins heaven and earth in its mighty embrace." The sinner may reach a point beyond which he can never hope, and when that doeb ecour, it his ease, you have the very embodiment of despair and wretchedness. -I. D. D. |
| :---: |
|  |  |

Dr. Watts was never married. He was
once in love with the beautifil and accom-
plished Miss Elizabeth Singer, afterward Mrs.
Rowe. The poet Prior aspired to the hand of the same ladg. Mrs, Barbauld is supposed to
allude to thin circumptance in the follawing
lines addaresed to Mrs. Rowe :
 According to $\mathrm{D}_{\text {. }}$. Coloman, of Boston, wha
was a correspondent of Watts, and personally acquainted with the lady, the attachment was
mutual. His statement is "that Watts, af to declare his attachment to $M$ iss Singer, and
to solicit her hand in
 plied she had long been expocting his ad-
dresses, but on thie preceeding day had give her consent to the solicitations of Mr. Rowe."
The most pleasant and intimate relations of
friendship continued to subsist betwen $\sqrt{2}=5$ his own pen. It is supposed that Watt's dis-
appointment in this affair gave tone and eolor-
iog to thio e8th bymn, 2d book of bis Hymns
and Spizitual Boogs. It is the hymn com. and Spipitual Bopgs. It is the hymn com.
meneing;

| The fourth stan euliarly significo |
| :---: |
| "The.fondness of a oreature'e love, Thither the warm affections move Nor can we calt them hence. | Happily, however, the devodif poet: had othee

sources of comfort and
and

|  |
| :---: |
| on |
| oot in soft kid, buttoned up at the side and woderately high. The very high boots are ulgar, and were given up at Paris some two or three yeats ago, by everybody who is anyody. Brnoze boots, tassels or embroidery, or ything superfluous, are equally odious. |
| or 240 pairs of boots, is a usual day's work. One man in Hopkinton, Mass., has pegged eighty-three cages, 1,982 boots, in two days. He once pegged forty-nine boots, twice around in fourteen minutes; and did one beot, in a trial of spoed, in thirteen seconds. |
| aid in the Spring. <br> Misa., planters gathered | In Coahoma county, Miss, planters gath



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