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J. Wallace Cannon, HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUP PLY OF

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PRICES to suit the present tight times. out 25

[FROM THE RURAL CAROLINIAN.] Ploughing at the Orangeburg superior in this respect. County Agricultural Fair.

Having attended all three of the Orangeburg Agricultural Fair ploughing matches, so far, I have noticed the evident lack of preparation by the agents of improved ploughs to show fully their merits to the public. It is not only a passive injustice to the inventors, owners and salesmen; but it is EXTRA COPY for ONE YEAR, free of country grasshopper ploughs (Floppers)

Many intelligent, well educated successful planters, have never used an improved plough, and some of our blacksmiths aver, that they can make a T Square 1st Insertion \$1.50 plough that will turn under grass as well as the expensive improved kind. Now have Collins, Brinley, Avery and others been manufacturing and selling for thirty or forty years at prices rang ing from five to twenty five dollars. when our knowing neighbor can make articles that can do the work just as favor. well for two? If it is so, it is time we were convinced. If it is not so, then will the Agricultural Societies stick a pin there, and for next year invite special competition from the pincy woods sheps for a good round premium in money, and appoint a committee that have ploughed, (not sat on the fence and looked on) with both, and all kinds, to decide-I think it will tell. Another matter-a lawn of sandy loam is no p'ace to test any plough The agriculdifficult field for this year, though only in sandy soil, but with good coat of allen crab grass-un fortunately no clay, pea vines, or tall broom sedge.

Present, the three gentlemanly agents, representing the Collins, Brinley, and Avery ploughs. Superintendent, committees, and several sunornumer ries.

to be a matter of not much importance The two horse ploughing went off serv well, with the exception of a few mistakes of the ploughman, a colored carpenter, who knows no more about ploughing then he does about the use of pen, helped by the different sugges-

The first furrow (of six) was turned gone mad and the froth and foam of very well, of course; the second was turned back against the first, tumbling most of the first back where it came from; the soil and clods of the second falling in behind the plough. The pair of third furrow slices were left standing on edge, as they could not well be turn. ed over the upheaved clods of the second. The difficulty would have been overcome if the first two slices had been taken thin so as not to fall back, leaving

a clean furrow for the others.

The one-horse ploughing by Carpenter, and condjutor equally skilful. Mule walks in the furrow where he has been used to go -plough follows in the furrow as a matter of course Mule is hawed to the left on to the land where he is not accustomed to walk, by a dozen voices. Plough shoots to the left-shoots to the right-clogs is jumped out by Carpenter, the way he does with floppers, skipping a few feet every time. Plough dips down again, and is well shaken up from side to side. would be done to one of the refractory little Carpenters who might misbehave; the plough, of course, making corresponding little pitato hills for every shake. At the close every one was satisfied, for every one had a voice in it, and there were specimens of all kinds of ploughing. Supernumerary No. 1, is ambitious to plough. He walks on the left of the plough ; supernumer ary No. 2, suggests that he should turn over refractory soils with his foot; supernumerary No. 3, insist that plough. man should walk in the furrow after the plough; supernumerary No. 4, sug

A word on the coulter. A sharp knife merely pressed against your fine cloth coat will not cut, but even a dull one, slightly drawn lengthwise, will. It is the same with the coulter. In solid sward, the revolving coulter will, undoubtedly, cut well; but with a cottonlike bed of crab-grass, on a sandy loam, it will either roll over or press in the most of it, to be gathered by the plough. The height of the beam from the surface of the soil, of the large ploughs, only keeps them from clogging badly. The shape of the Watt plough is differ.

gests that he straddle his legs, go on

both sides, and so comply with the

ent and it looks as though it might be

All the ploughs on exhibition were so skilfully got up and so excellently shaped. that 'twould be difficult even for an expert to choose, much more so for a novice. If peotry, and the plough might touch finger tips, I might write-

"Oh! I could be happy with either. Were to ther dear charmer away.

Coming down a few notches, we may notice the Watt and Dixe, (both un scoured) They should not have been actually giving the champions of the brought into competition with the polished Brinley, Avery and Collins, and other ploughs. "Tis not doing all parties justice. Like the countrymen at the village frolic, the good qualities are there, but under a cloud. No doubt nine out of ten would think differently but as a breaking up plough in trashy land, I should prefer the Dixie, the weight being a little objectionablenext the Watt. As to the small ones, they are all good and beautiful, and I believe when only one is used, the purchaser is always prejudiced in its

Looking over the price list handed me by the courteous representative from C. Graveley, of Charleston, the cuts of the Universal Plough" make me think it the most promising investment to one who is short of money. Brains can certainly make almost any crop with industry and the different parts of this changeable Brinley plough.

If I may be permitted, I would suggest a long and a short wing of saw blade steel two inches wide to attach to tural grounds here, ufforded a tolerably the right side of the piece marked No. 11, thus making a half sweep throwing only one way.

One word of the inside Fair. It is evidently a double leap. The feminine department, including sweetments, and animate and inanimate, was, as with Adam, a temptation an illusion, and a

home made homespun shirt, and one or two pairs of socks, stockings, etc.; full two-thirds of the remainder was occu pied by the bijimterie of femininity "Hands Off the Articles." Your con respondent has hid his masculine fingers under his coat tails for very fear, and tions of almost every one on the ground, walked through the sea of crocheting portion the labor of all this would bear, to that of the contents, of the single table of simple but useful articles, con

tributed by open extra sensible women. But writing up the Fair is left to bler pens, though this will be added The persistent efforts of the Past Master of Orange grange, P. of H., who is also the President of the Orangeburg Agricultural and Mechanical Associa tion, aided by several of the directors has at last broken the shell which en cumbered the Agricultural Society chicken. It is now downy but it is to be hoped that it will soon be able to feather its own nest with plumage of its own growing.

M. L. BALDWIN. Orangeburg, November 3d, 1873.

The Execution of Major Andre.

The following sketch of the execution of Major Andre of the British army who was hanged by the neck in obedi nce to the award of a court martial held in Westchester County, New York, about 1780, was written by an "eye witness," a man who looked on and saw the terrible drama consummated.

Andre was a subject of Great Britain n officer commissioned by George III and an aid de camp to Sir Henry Clin ton. As such, he was commissioned spy by Clinton, to negotiate with Major General Benedict Arnold for the sur render of West Point, then the strong hold of the American army. He was detected, tried and executed.

Two things elicited in behalf of Major Andre unsual sympathy. First, his youth, for he was only twenty nine year of age when he was hung; and second his extraordinary, manly personal beau ty. Prior to his being arrested and ried as a spy, he had mingled in the more aristocratic circles of colonial so ciety, and had, prior to the breaking out of the Revolution, been the pet and idol of our American belles. The as sociations he had formed rendered him one of the most popular young English men in all the colonies.

'I was that time,' says the parrator,

spot where Andre suffered. Q our men (I believe his name was strong) being one of the oldest, and best workmen at his trade in the regi ment, was selected to make his coffin, which he performed, and painted black, agreeably to the customs in those times. At this time Andre was confined in what was called a Dutch Church, & small stone building with only one dand guarded by six sentinels, When the hour appointed for his execution ar rived, which, I believe, was 2 o' lock P. M., a guard of three hundred men were paraded at the place of his confidement. A kind of procession was formed, by placing a guard in single file an each side of the road. In front were la large number of American officers of high rank on horseback.

These were followed by containing Andre's coffin: then number of officers on foot, with Andre u their midst. The procession moved slowly up a moderately rising hill, should think about a fou:th of a mil to the west. On the top was a field without any inclosure. In this was a very high gallows, made by senting up two poles, or chrochets, and Trying a pole on the top The wagon theit con tained the coffin was drawn directly un der the gallows. In a short time Andre stepped into the hind end of the wigon; then on his coffin; took off his that, and laid it down; then placed this hands upon his hips and walked very upright ly back and forth, as far as the length of his coffin would permit, at the same time casting his eyes upon the pole over his head, and the whole scenery by which he was surrounded I He was dressed in what I should call a com plete British uniform; his at was o the brightest scarlet, faced of triumed with the most beautiful given. His anderelothes or vest and to convert bright buff. He had a long and beau tiful head of hair, which agreeably to the fashion, was wound with a black

ribbon, and hung down his back All eyes were upon him, and it is not believed, that any officer of the British army, placed in his situation, would "Not many minutes after he took his

stepped into the wagon with a halter in his hand, which he attempted to put over the head and around the neck of Andre; but by a sudden movement of his hand, this was prevented. And e took off his handkerchief from his neck, un pinned his shirt collar, and deliberately took the end of the halter, put it over his head, and placed the knot directly under his right car, and drew it very snugly to his neck, He then took from his coat pocket a handkerchief, and tied it over his eyes. This done, the o licer that commanded (his name I have for gotten) spoke in rather a loud vice. and said that his arms must be ried Andre at once pul ed the handkere tief he had just tied over his eyes, and lrew from his pocket a second one, and gave it to the executioner, and then replaced his handkerehief. His arms were tied just above the elbows, and behind the back. The rope was then made fast to the pole overhead. The wagon was verp suddenly drawn from under the gallows, which, with the length of the rope, gave him a most tremendous swing back and forth; but in a few minutes he hung entirely still.

"During the whole transaction he appeared little daynted; but his coun tenance was rather pale. He remained hanging, I should think, from twenty to thirty minutes; and during that time, the chambers of death were never stillor than the multitud; by which he was the rope and take him down without letting him fall. This was done, and

"Shortly after the guard was withdrawn, and spectators were permitted to come forward and view the corpse; but the crowd was so great that it was some time before I could get an opportunity. When I was able to do this, his coat, vest, and breeches were taken off, and his body laid in a coffin, covthe coffin was put on. I viewed the corpse more carefully than I had ever done that of any other human being before. His head was very much on one side, in consequence of the manner in which the halter drew upon his neck | dietate that they should protest against 'an artificier in Colonel Jeduthun Bald His face appeared to be greatly swollen such folly? We commend the courage, our insides, and thereby the weight is

degree of mortification. It was indeed a shocking sight to behold. There were at this time, standing at the foot of the coffin, two young men of uncommon short stature-I should think not more than four feet high. Their dress was the most gaudy that I ever beheld. One of them had the clothes just taken from Andre hanging on his arm. I took par ticular pains to learn who they were, and was informed that they were his servants sent up from New York to take his clothes; but for what other business I could not learn."

Stock on the Farm.

Cut feed is certainly more economical than uncut. Whether it is healthier or otherwise depends much on whether the horses are allowed to rest after eat

Indigestion is the cause of more than half the diseases of horses, and we should be careful to feed properly and regularly, and especially to avoid putting the horses to work hard on a full stomach

Milch cows should now be giving a full flow of milk. If there is the slight. est symptoms of a falling off, give a little extra feed in the form of corn meal and bran slop. Corn is cheap, and it the cows can convert one, two, or three quarts of meal into milk it will be very profitable. See that the cows are milked regularly and clean.

Sheep should have their hoofs pared, and every sheep in the flock have its feet dressed with carbolic acid to prevent foot rot. Dip the lambs, after the ewes are sheared, into a solution of carbolic soap to kill trick. The ewes and lambs should have the best pasture on the farm-but let it be dry upland. Low land is death to sheep. Suckling ewes, especially, require constant access to water Have a nen in the field into which the lambs can enter, and feed them a few oats or other grain separately from the ewes. It is a great help to

Scours in lambs indicate that the flock needs a change of pasture. Always let sheep have access to a little dry hay have appeared better than this unforta They will eat it if they need it, and it made with wheat flour and milk-say a thesis of congestion of the lungs. In little girl was introduced as a spoonful of flour, well boiled -is a capi tal remedy for mild cases.

Do not neglect to tag the lambs when ever needed. Salt regularly, or better still, let the sheep have access at all times to the salt. They will then never eat enough to seour them.

Swine are looking up. In the great corn growing sections of the country there is no stock that pays so well at present prices as good pigs, and the prospects are favorable for a considera ble advance Feed liberally. Nothing is better than a good clover pasture: but it is a great mistake not to grain in addition. Save all the milk for the young pigs Pigs five or six months old get along very well without milk, but for young pigs, two to four months old, there is nothing so good as skim med milk. Give more or less grain in addition Push the little pigs all you can. It will pay. See that all swine have access to frese water. If confined, give ashes, salt, salphur. Keep the pens and troughs clean. Dry each is a cheap disinfectant. Use it freely.

Keeping up Appearance.

"Can't afford it - I known very well

my salary won't justify me in buying so many clothes; in hiring a livery rig eve ry day, and such like -but you know one might just as well be out of the surrounded. Orders were given to cut fashion!" said a young clerk who is pinched in means hardly able to keep his head above water, but withal, a sub his body carefully laid on the ground. ject to all the exactions of our "high toned society." His noble independence his keen sence of propriety, takes the last dollar that he has to fit him out for the next party; yes, and if his pocket book is "strapped," his role in society must be played -he runs on his credit for another pair of kids. A lew years of his false life saps his manhood and ered by some underclothes. The top of brings him to a condition of the most abject slavery. Why will young per sons barter away individuality or happi ness and cater in the whims and de mands of extreme formal society, when their circumstances and common sense

whom we heard say in the face of these things; "I won't knuckle to all the ex actions of the society in which I move when I can't afford to do it; I should really be afraid to appear at the house of my enployer, dressed as some of my young friends are, for suspicion would mark me down as a thief. If society won't receive me as I'm able to appear, I'll keep out of it." Young friends if the money standard

is the one that regulates the social circle to which you are looking place your purse and character in the balance, an l then decide whether that is the place for you. Do not entertain the nation that you can draw in advance on your monthly wages, or borrow an occasional "ten," to pay for this "fine suit" or that 'gold headed cane," and maintain there by a worthy standing in any society. If you would make the most of your time and talents, unyoke yourself: live with in your means; cultivate an individuali ty that shall be the outgrowth of the qualities of your mind; and your charac ter thus nurtured under these conditions will bear the impress of reality and ex ert the most potent influence for good .-Business Monthny.

Hydrophobia from a Cat Bite.

Mr. James Raymond, of Brooklyn, N

Y., died last week from hydrophobia from the bite of a cat. The New York Sun says: "Six mouths ago, while stroking the back of a cat, the treacher ous creature suddenly turned and bit him severely on the hand. The wound was dressed, and Mr. Raymond exper ienced no serious inconvenience from it until last Tuesday. About noon of that day he became sick. He discovered an obstruction in his breathing; and had severe pains in the head. For a time he was unwilling to believe that anything serious ailed him, be he was compelled to quit his work and go home, where he arrived at four o'clock. He sent for a physician, who decided that the ailment was congestion of the left lung, and prescribed for the patient with that view. The next morning, however, when the doctor called, Mr. Raymond quiry elicited the fact about the cat bite, and the doctor was then satisfied that he had a case of hydroph bia to treat. This conclusion received a fear ful confirmation about twelve o'clock. Mr. Raymond had then a terrible parox ysm, lasting more than an hour, in which he frothed at the mouth, expressed the greatest horror at everything liquid, an l required the services of six strong men to prevent his harming himself or others. This paroxysm was succeeded by others. none of which were so violent. At one time he begged his attendants to releas him for a few minutes and as he was then comparatively quiet, they did so He seized the opportunity to rush to a closet where there was a bottle of laud anum. He got the bottle in his hands, but it was taken from him before he could make any use of it. Six phys cians were with him on Wednesday evening and night. They kept him in haling chloroform, and injected morphine epidermically. This treatment scemed te alleviate his sufferings, and for two or three hours before life was extinct he was comparatively calm. His last moments were quite peaceful. Shortly before he expired he said that he would prefer death a thousand times to the agony of another paroxysm.

Where we Live.

Insignificant as is the spot we inhabit, the zone of life-the area which no only all that live and breathe and move inhabit, but in which all vegetation is contained-is still more limited. From the submarine forest in the lowest depths of the sea, to the highest altitude to which the condor soars, above the perretual snow, is but twelve miles -- six miles of air above us, six miles of water beneath-everything that that has vitality is confined. If the salamander lives central fire, the exception is so small as scarcely to be worth mentioning. The air presses upon the earth with a force equal to thirty-three feet of water; and upon every human body with a weight of fifteen tons, which only does not squash us flat as paneakes because the air surrounds us on all sides, including win's regiment, a part of which was sta and very black, much resembling a high the manliness of a certain young man balanced. To most of us, Nature is one

vast mirage, suggesting infinite delusions: and even to the learned many things still remain to be cleared up by slowmoving science in fature ages. Who would imagine upon the face of

the matter, for instance, that, in an airless world, net a sound could ever be heard? On the contrary, in still and silent space, one would conceive that we might hear a pin drop from the moon. Hawksby demonstrated the contrary of this fact in a memorable experiment before the Royal Society. He placed a clock under the receiver of an air-pump, in such a way that the striking of the clapper would continue after the air had been exhausted; while the receiver was full of air the sound was quite audiable; when it was empty, all was silent. Aga'n, when the air was introduced. there was a feeble sound, growing in intensity as the air grew denser. At the top of Mont Clane, the report of a pistol is no louder than that of a common cracker let off at the level of the sea. "Above two miles," says Mr. Glaisher, who, as everybody knows, is an reronaut of considerable experience, all noise ceases. I never encountered a silence more complete and solemn than in the heights of the atmosphere-in those chilling solitudes to which no terres'ria! sound raches." On the other hand clouds absolutely facilitate the transmission of sound. Above a great city, to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, there is always a noise. "immense, colossal and indescribable." The whistle of a steam engine is heard at 10,000 feet, the noise of a train at 8,200, says M. Flanmarion; but Mr. Glaisher testified to having heard this latter when 22,000 feet up in the air; the barking of a dog and the report of a gun rise each to 6,000 feet; the shouts of a crowd of people, the crowing of a cock, the tolling of a bell, to 5,000 feet, and the shout of a human being to 3,-369 feet. - Chambers' Journal.

A Child Bride.

While we were in the court house in Linn last week listening to the testimowas much worse, and his symptoms my in the case of the State vs. Lade. will do them a great deal. Milk porridge, could not be accounted for on the hypo for abandoning his wife and children, a In manner and general appearance she was simply a child, and we really thought ought, on account of her youth, to have been spared the ordeal to which witnesses in a court of justice are gener ally subjected. The first question ask. ed by the attorney was :

"Are you a married laly?" Our astonishment can be better imagined than described, when she prompt ly replied;

"How long have you been married?" isked the lawyer.

"About two years."

"Yes sir "

"And how old are you?"

"I will be thirteen in December." In reply to other questions, she stated that she and her husband had not lived together since their marriage, and that she was induced to marry through the throats of her father, who halsome mer-

cenary object in view. After the adjournment of the court we sought and obtained an interview with the young lady and her mother to ascertain the particulars of this extraor. dinary marriage. The maiden of this child-bride was Christiana Lade. She was born in this county December 3, 1860, and was married to Micheal Frankwich (age 119), January 1, 1872. being at the time of her marriage only a few days over eleven years of age! She stated to us that her father, by threats of punishment in case of refusal, com pelled her to consent to this untimely union, bid ling her under severe penal ties to state to the justice that she was over 12 years old.

A MAHOMEDAN'S IDEA OF A CHRIST IN MERCHANT .- Some years ago a Phi'adelphia merchant sent a cargo of goods to Constantinople. After the supercargo saw the bales and boxes safely landed, he inquired where they could be stored.

"Leave them here, it won't rain to night," was the reply.

"But I dare not leave them thus exposed; some of the goods might be stolen," said the supercargo.

The Mahomedan merchant burst into a loud laugh, as he replied :

"Don't be alarmed, there ain't a Christian within fifty miles of here."