

Letter from Dr. O. R. Broyles.

A. F. LEWIS, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—I thank you very kindly for the compliment implied in your request, that I would furnish you, and through you, the Agricultural Society at Pendleton, with the results of my experience, and observations, in reference to the cultivation of Rice in upper-Carolina.

I concur fully with your Society, that the Rice crop, in the present prostrate condition of our affairs, is very well entitled to serious consideration. For if it can be made appear, that the soil and climate of the upper Districts are eminently congenial to the growth, development and maturation of the Rice plant, there can be no question, when considered in connection with the vast amount of River, Creek and Branch low-grounds at command, and their unsurpassed productiveness, as to our own ability to raise not only an ample supply for domestic consumption, but many thousands of bushels for exportation annually.

It has always been a matter of astonishment to me, that a crop so highly remunerating, should have been so long overlooked by our farmers and planters. There is scarcely a farm on which there is not enough low-grounds to produce an amount of Rice, more valuable than the ordinary cotton crop. Yet, the cultivation of Rice for the last half century, has been confined to negroes, whose patches, with very rude and insufficient preparation, have generally exhibited vigorous growth and an abundant yield.

In the fall of 1843, the Agricultural Society at Pendleton, for the first time, took the subject into serious consideration. And, for the purpose of testing the capacity of our soil fully, they offered a small premium for the best acre of Rice grown in the District. You, doubtless, remember the result. There were three competitors—Wm. Steele, Dobson Reese and O. R. Broyles. The first named planted his acre on the alluvium of an old mill-pond, and its growth was so rapid and luxuriant, that it fell by its own weight, on attaining a height of about three feet.

The crops of the other two competitors, which were planted the last week in April, were fully matured and harvested on the 2nd of October. The Committee, appointed to measure and weigh the Rice and award the premium, reported O. R. Broyles had made one hundred and ten and a half bushels on one acre of land; and that Reese had made one hundred and five. That the first named had beaten his competitor by five and a half bushels by measurement, and fifteen by weight. This last difference resulted doubtless from the damaging effects of the shade of a few partially deadened trees in Mr. Reese's field.

The report of the Committee was published over the signature of its Chairman, Rev. Mr. Potter, of the Episcopal Church, and became generally known. The following year, as was expected, very many of our citizens embarked in its cultivation, and various kinds of machinery were constructed for the purpose of pounding and preparing the article for market. The result of all which was, that the supply so far exceeded the demand, that prices became so much reduced in the upper Districts, that the article prepared for market in the best manner, was sold at from one dollar and a half to two dollars per bushel by retail.

This put a sudden check to the cultivation of Rice in the upper country, as an article for exportation and sale. I have continued to plant an acre or more at intervals of two and three years, for domestic use, up to the present time; nor has the yield ever fallen short of my expectations, when properly managed.

I have reproduced these facts, with which you were once familiar, and which form a part of the records of the Farmers' Society at Pendleton, for the purpose of refreshing your recollection of them, and for the still more important object of presenting proof that cannot be controverted, that the soil and climate of the upper Districts of South Carolina, are eminently adapted to the growth and development of the Rice crop. Yea, more: It is even questionable whether they can be surpassed in this respect by any low-grounds on the continent or in the world.

This assumption may at first view startle and astonish unreflecting minds. But facts are stubborn things. Rice has been cultivated in South Carolina on a larger scale, and with larger profits, than in any other State in the Union. Yet I have never met with a Rice planter from the coast, who thought he had realized as much per acre on his best lands as represented above.

But there is another question involved in the investigation entitled to very grave consideration. And that is, to form an estimate of the damaging effects of a

succession of Rice crops on the productive powers of the soil. This question I am unable to determine from my own experience. I have never doubted but that Rice was a great exhauster. Yet this opinion rests more upon inference than the logic of facts. As a general rule, very abundant crops soon take from the soil the peculiar pabulum on which they feed. But is it not reasonable to conclude, that lands thus impoverished by succession of Rice crops would be as readily renovated by rest and rotation, as with the other cereal grains. Yea, more so. It is known to every one that the Rice plant, well supplied with fresh water alone, is rendered thereby almost independent of the soil. It will attain a luxuriant growth on a naked rock. I have seen it extending out of flower pots and glass jars sitting on mantel pieces and side-boards, a height of two or more feet, having drawn its subsistence from clear water and the atmosphere alone.—From the astonishing effects of fresh water, applied as a continued current, I have been almost ready to adopt the conclusion, that soils of very moderate utility, might be made to yield abundant crops. My remarks have exclusive reference to that species called Gold Rice, which is essentially an aquatic plant. A tectotaler in all its tastes and inclinations. I have had but little experience with any other kind.

But the question presents itself, how is it, and why is it, if fresh water exerts such an influence in developing the crops, that the yield should be so different in the various sections of our country. If fresh water was the chief reliance, it would seem that where it could be obtained in sufficient quantity, there would be a maximum yield. In reply, I would say that important results often proceed from apparently trivial causes, which, like the action of the sulphate of lime on the trefoils; has up to this time defied the researches of the most learned philosophers of the age; yet the world knows that, applied to red clover at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre, increases the yield at least four fold.

It may be, and all the surrounding circumstances duly considered favor the conclusion, that our bold, fresh streams in the upper country hold in solution some inorganic constituents, some one or more of the mineral manures, which invigorate our Rice crops, and might, if understood, account for their extraordinary yield.

If this view of the subject has any foundation in reason and in fact—if these theoretical speculations are found to have reached the true cause of the superiority of our Rice crops in the upper Districts, no further proof is required to show that we have a never failing resource against impoverishment of our soils by the cultivation of Rice; and that it may be introduced into our rotations with all its highly compensating advantages, as often as the other cereal grains, and with as little permanent injury to the land.

I never grow a crop of Rice on the same ground more than two years in succession, and in every instance the second crop was greatly inferior to the first. Whether this difference resulted from exhaustion of the soil by the first crop, or from more imperfect cultivation, I am unable to say; but I presume it was from both. The aquatic grasses multiply very rapidly in our low grounds in Rice culture; their seeds are sown broadcast at every inundation of the streams, which quadruples the labor of cultivating the second crop over the first; but this evil can be obviated in a great degree by deep turning in the fall season.

By reason of the inclination of nearly all of our low-grounds in this region, Rice cannot be flooded as is done below; but I apprehend there is nothing lost from that cause. There is always a sufficient quantity of water in our streams to effect a thorough irrigation of the surface, by a dam at the most elevated point, from which it may be distributed by innumerable small channels, and with but little labor, over the whole area. In this way, the whole crop is pervaded with running water, always fresh and fertilizing. This mode of applying water must be the best that can be adopted. The labor required to secure a moving current at all points, is sure to be amply compensated by the result. I have always observed that where the water had reached some remote spot, by percolation through the loosened earth, and became warm and stagnated, the Rice soon assumed an unhealthy aspect.

As respects the modus cultandi of the Rice crops, I propose to offer but few suggestions. As is the case with most cereals, success depends in an eminent degree on the amount of labor expended in preparing the land. The first, and perhaps the most important consideration, is thorough drainage. This, according to my observation, should be as effectually done as it intended for a corn crop. The advantages of this policy will be apparent on a moment's reflection. It is the only condition of the soil which enables the plowman to effect a thorough pulverization. The seeds sown in soft and well broken ground germinate more quickly, and unresisted by clods, soon exhibit a good stand, and quite in advance of weeds and grass, and it is a matter of the first importance that these intruders be removed at an early period of their growth, as it requires immense labor to remove

them from amongst the Rice after they have become rooted in the soil. The first working secures the crop, if properly performed. After this, the Rice defies all competitors, and is easily managed. There are certain rules for applying water, with which I am not very familiar; but my impression is, that after the weather becomes warm, and the Rice has attained some eight or ten inches in height, it can scarcely be misapprehended.

I regret, sir, that I have not been able to serve you with a richer and more palatable repast. If you have knocked and it has not been opened unto you—if you have asked for bread, and I have given you a stone, I trust you will conclude it is my poverty, and not a want of patriotism or personal kindness, that leaves you destitute. I have submitted a series of experimental facts, that prove beyond question that our soil and climate are admirably adapted to the cultivation of Rice. Nor have I any doubt but that if by experiments conducted on scientific principles, the much dreaded impoverishment of the soil can be obviated by rest, and a rotation, as is the case with the other cereals, but that it may become a very profitable employment of capital in this section of the State, and add much to our resources as an agricultural people. Compared with the profits arising from the cultivation of cotton, or any of the cereal grains, its advantages, under all the fluctuations of the market, are at least four to one.

Very truly yours, &c., O. R. BROYLES.

Intelligent Culture.

In order that the agriculturist may the better understand his business, he should make himself familiar with all that concerns the land he occupies, the origin and nature of the soil, etc., in short all that relates to the soil, as well as the nature and composition of the plants which he grows, and their relation to the soil, etc. In the following I shall not attempt a full investigation of all the various relations, causes, etc., it would be necessary to discuss in order to a full and definite understanding of what is embraced in the foregoing; but will only glance at a few points of interest. Soils in general consist of organic and inorganic matter; and differ greatly as regards their agricultural capacities, constitution, etc. The organic matter of a soil consists of all matter produced from and by the agency of living organs, animal or vegetable substances decomposed or transformed; exhibiting, in some cases, something of the original structure—sometimes forming only a fine brown powder, intermixed with mineral matters of the soil; at other times existing only in a state of organic compounds, scarcely perceptible in either of the above forms. All soils, to be productive, must consist of an suitable proportion of organic matter; these proportions differ in different soils, varying from one-half to 70 per cent. of their weight. With either more or less proportion they cease to be productive, and need an admixture to bring them into profitable cultivation. Different crops will flourish upon land containing different proportions of organic matter; thus barley requiring a larger per cent. than rye or oats, and wheat a still larger per cent. than barley. The presence of organic matter alone in a soil is not sufficient to render it productive although a certain per cent. must always be present in a productive soil. Soils in the same vicinity may each contain nearly, or quite, the same per cent., yet one will be productive and the other barren; the barren one being made so by the poisonous, dead inorganic matter contained therein. The earthy part of soils, when free from water, contains about ninety-six per cent. of their whole weight; and this consists principally of silica, alumina and lime. What is denominated a sandy soil is one in which silicious sand predominates. A calcareous one is where carbonate of lime is found in considerable abundance, as in some chalk or limestone districts. Alumina, when in large proportion of the soil, constitutes a clay of greater or less tenacity. Neither of these three substances often occur in quantities, pure, sufficient to form a superficial covering to any extent of the earth's surface. The three foregoing substances are generally found in soils in a state of mechanical mixture; that is, in a state in which they may be separated without resort to chemical means. Silicious sands and carbonate of lime soils are always so, but in clays the silica and alumina are mostly in a state of chemical combination. A clay loam differs from a clay, in that a proportion of fine sand may be washed out, amounting to from 15 to 80 per cent.; this sand and clay forming a mechanical mixture; this admixture of sand is what gives it its more friable nature. When a loamy soil is washed, it deposits from 30 to 60 per cent. of sand; a sandy loam from 60 to 90 per cent.; and a sandy soil contains no more than 10 per cent. of clay. Soils where lime is found in greater or less abundance are called marl or calcareous soils. Many soils are those in which the proportion of lime is greater than 5, and does not exceed 20 per cent. of the dry soil—these may be sandy, loamy, or clay marls, according as the proportion of clay it contains, were it free from lime, would be placed. Calcareous soils are those in which the proportion of lime exceeds 20 per cent., and are distinguished as the last. Soils, whose constituents are simply clay and sand, are examined by washing, and named according to the per cent. of sand deposited; but those containing lime, in chemical combinations, are not thus readily examined, it requiring some chemical process to separate the constituents. A soil which takes its characteristics from the amount of vegetable matter it contains is usually denominated vegetable mold, and varies from the common garden soil to the peat soil which contains one-half or three-fourths vegetable matter. A knowledge of the composition of soil will often determine the nature of a fertilizer that would be appropriately applied to act in conjunction with the substances already in the soil,

for the plants to feed on; this fertilizer should also have reference to the composition of the plants.

Immediately beneath the surface soil is the subsoil, which often has a remarkable influence upon the growth of any crop in the soil above it. This subsoil sometimes consists of a mixture of the general constituents of soils, but naturally different from the surface—sometimes a clay underlies a sand or other light soil, a hard pan underlies a loam often, etc.—The upper or surface soil, serves as a medium in which plants fix their roots; here they grow and die. This soil consists of a layer varying in depth from a few inches to many feet. Plants rarely extend their roots through the soil into the subsoil, and vegetable matter is still more rarely buried therein, but the rains or water pass through the upper soil, dissolving out some of the vegetable or organic matter, which is carried down into the subsoil, so that it not unfrequently contains these substances in greater or less quantities. There is a limit to which water penetrates, beyond which we find no traces of vegetable or organic matter in the earth's layers. The characteristics then, of a soil are, that it contains more organic matter in a state of decay. Of a subsoil, the organic matter is chiefly in a soluble state, having been washed down from the soil above, the quantity being much less; of the underlying mass, that it is nearly unaffected by any changes which the atmosphere, culture or vegetation, as agents, have produced upon the soils above. Underlying most parts of the earth's surface we find rocks, some of which appear above in naked masses, in other places a slight covering, and again varying to a great depth. These accumulations or coverings consist of loose materials often, as sand, gravel, etc.—These portions are what is denominated the soil, consisting usually, according to geologists, of materials formed from the crumbling of rocks, together with such vegetable matter in decomposition as may have been produced on it, or other matter washed down from higher sources. By knowing the kind of rocks the soil rests upon, we may judge of the soil, as it usually partakes more or less of the nature of the rock, unless it be of drift formation. As before intimated, underneath the surface of loose or drifted matters are rocks. Some of these are what are called stratified rocks, from being formed in layers or beds, called strata; of varying thickness; others, as the granites, trap, etc., are unstratified or solid rock, being in solid mass instead of in layers. As these strata often lie in different positions—sometimes flat, at others inclined, the soil overlying varies with the strata on which it rests, partaking of the natural characteristics of that strata. As the fertility of the soil of any particular locality depends largely on its geological structure, it shows how much importance a previous knowledge of that structure is in enabling us to determine the nature of the soil that is found in such locality. It also acts in determining the effects of special fertilizers applied, whereas, when applied without any knowledge of the requirements of the soil, they are often condemned as worthless by those who use them, when, perhaps, in a different locality they produce the best results. So in the growth of crops—one soil is peculiarly fitted to raise a given crop; another, which appears to the general view equally as good, will not produce the same crop, or, if produced, its qualities are entirely unlike the former. Thus we find it necessary to adapt our crops to the soil we cultivate.—Country Gentleman.

VOLUNTEER DRILL FOR SINGLE MEN.—"Fall in" love with some industrious young woman. "Attention" pay to her faithfully and respectfully. "Right face" in popping the question, like a man. "Quick march" to her parents and ask their consent. "File right" with her to the church, and go through the service of matrimony. "Halt" and reflect seriously upon the new duties which you have assumed and then perform them. "Right about face" from the haunts which you have frequented when single and prefer your own home. "Advance arms" to your wife when out walking with her, and never leave her to trail behind. "Break off" staying out at night and other bad habits if you wish to have a happy home.

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: "We are troubled often with severe coughs, the result of colds of standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and recommended by me with good result, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent in an uncooked state is very heating, and collects the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient."

C. F. CLAGHORN, W. F. HERRING, A. M. 120 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. JACKSON, 7 Warren Block, Augusta, Ga. CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO., Commission Merchants, Agents for the Purchase and Sale of COTTON, COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, OSNABURGS, &c. Consignments and orders solicited.

NO. 7 WARREN BLOCK, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA; 130 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. Cash advanced on Consignments to either House, or to our friends in Liverpool. Ample Storage for Cotton in Augusta. 35 2m

J. & T. R. Agnew, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, CARRIAGE MATERIALS, GROCERIES, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., COLUMBIA, S. C. JOHN AGNEW, Columbia, S. C. T. R. AGNEW, New York. 36 2m

Charleston Advertisements.

JOHN S. FAIRLEY. RUTLEDGE WILSON.

JOHN S. FAIRLEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. INVITE the attention of Retail Merchants throughout the country to their complete assortment of the above mentioned Goods, now being opened at

No. 37 Hayne Street,

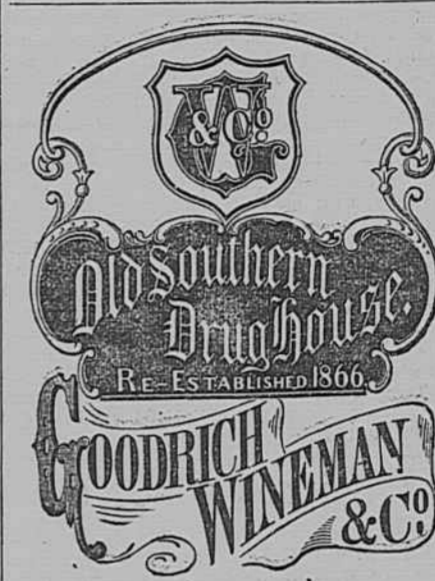
The old stand of Messrs. HYATT, McBRIDEY & Co. Their Stock has been selected with great care and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the Southern people, acquired during many years experience in business in Charleston. Our business motto will be

Quick Sales and Short Profits.

Orders will be promptly and carefully filled.

JOHN S. FAIRLEY & CO. The subscriber is particularly desirous of renewing business relations with the customers of his old house, MARSHALL, BURGE & Co. J. S. FAIRLEY.

Dec 6, 1866 25



No. 153 Meeting Street, FORMERLY JOHN ASHURST & CO., GEORGE C. GOODRICH, PHILIP WINEMAN, JOHN ASHURST, South Carolina. DIRECT IMPORTERS OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Nov. 15, 1866 22 6m ESTABLISHED 1854.

LENGNICK & SELL, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in MILLINERY, STRAW, AND FANCY GOODS, Northeast Corner Meeting and Market Sts., CHARLESTON, S. C. INVITE the Trade to examine their full and varied assortment of BONNETS & HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, RIBBONS, of all descriptions, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, DRESS CAPS, NETS, VEILS, of newest designs, RUCHES, LACES, CRAPES, SILKS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., &c. Sept 20, 1866 14 4m

H. L. JEFFERS & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 118 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. HENRY L. JEFFERS. WM. H. JEFFERS. HAVING resumed the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, carried on before the war by Colman, Jeffers & Co., we hope, by energy, and careful attention to the interest of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage. Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1866. 19

To the Public. THE PAVILION HOTEL, Corner Meeting and Hasel Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C. SO LONG AND ABLY CONDUCTED BY THE late H. L. BUTTERFIELD, will still be kept open for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. And its former friends and patrons will find the usual accommodations and attentions bestowed on them as formerly, and the public favors already so well established as THE HOTEL of the Traveling Merchants of the South, will by earnest efforts be faithfully preserved. Oct. 25, 1866 10 4

MILLS HOUSE, Corner Queen and Meeting Sts, Charleston, S. C. THIS popular and well-known House is now fully open for the reception of visitors, having been furnished with new and elegant furniture throughout; and offers to the traveler accommodations and conveniences as a First Class Hotel, not to be equalled by any North or South. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. Rates of board, per day, \$4.00. Rates of board per month as may be agreed on. JOSEPH PURCELL, Proprietor. Feb 15, 1866 35

CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, S. C. THIS popular and well known HOTEL, has been newly furnished throughout by the present proprietor, who has been sixteen years connected with the establishment. W. WHITE, Proprietor. GEORGE G. MIXER, Superintendent. CHARLES A. MILLER, Cashier. May 3, 1866 46 3m

Miscellaneous Advertisements

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER. Literary and Family Newspaper. Enlarged and Improved for 1867. NEW TYPE AND NEW ATTRACTIONS! FOUR ORIGINAL STORIES, AND THREE VALUABLE PREMIUMS!!!

THE ENQUIRER will appear on Thursday, the 3rd day of January, 1867, increased in size, and printed on entirely new material, with the latest improvements in the art, presenting a more attractive appearance, and containing at least five additional columns of reading matter—the largest newspaper in the State outside of Charleston. The Editorial department will be conducted by Mr. James E. Wilson, assisted by Major James F. Hart. Mr. James Wood Davidson will continue his versatile "Contributorials" from Columbia. Four original Novels, written expressly for the Enquirer, will be published during the year. The following are the titles: "The Spectre of the Fireside"—by J. Witherspoon Erwin. "The Shadow on the Wall"—by John Estlin Cooke. "The Wealth of Home"—by Mrs. M. A. Ewart. "Elinor Westervelt, the Tory's Niece"—by Caroline F. Preston. TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, \$ 2 50 \$ 3 50 Two copies one year, 4 00 6 00 Five copies one year, 8 75 12 50 Ten copies one year, 17 50 25 00 One copy six months, 1 25 2 00 To the person sending us the largest club of subscribers, at \$1.75 in specie, or \$2.50 in currency, we will award a Patent Cotton Planter, which will cost in Charleston fifty dollars. To the person sending us the next largest club, on the same terms, we will award a Patent Corn Planter, which will cost in Charleston thirty dollars. To the person sending us the third largest list, on the same terms, we will award one of our Double Corn Shellers, cost in Charleston, twenty dollars. The premiums will be awarded to the successful competitors on the first Monday in March next, at 3 o'clock. The names should be sent in, however, as they are obtained; additions being made to the list up to the day of the award. No names will be counted unless paid for. To persons who may make up clubs of ten or more names; but who may fail to obtain a prize, we will send the Enquirer one year free of charge, and a copy of either "The Land we Love," "Scott's Monthly Magazine," or "Godey's Lady's Book." L. M. GIBBS, Yorkville.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PHOENIX, PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C. A. CONTAINS the latest, most interesting and important News from every section. Neatly printed on good paper. TERMS—IN ADVANCE: Tri-Weekly one year, \$2 50 Weekly one year, 1 50 Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Address JULIAN A. SELBY, Columbia, S. C.

DAILY SOUTH CAROLINIAN, F. G. DEFONTAINE, Editor and Proprietor, COLUMBIA, S. C. TERMS: Daily, twelve months, \$6 00 Daily, six months, 3 00 Daily, three months, 1 50 Single Copies, 25 To News Dealers, 05 (Strictly in advance.) Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Address as above.

Greenville & Columbia Rail Road. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Columbia, Sept. 12, 1866. On and after Monday, 17th inst., the Passenger Trains will be run daily, (Sundays excepted) until further notice, as follows: Leave Columbia at 7 15 a. m. " Allston, " 9 05 " " Newberry, " 10 55 a. m. Arrive at Abbeville, " 3 13 p. m. " " Anderson, " 5 10 " " Greenville, " 5 40 " Leave Greenville at 6 00 a. m. " Anderson, " 6 30 " " Abbeville, " 8 35 a. m. " Newberry, " 1 20 p. m. Arrive at Allston, " 2 45 " " Columbia, " 4 40 " The bridge at Allston being now completed, passengers and freight will be transported without delay. The expense of freights, by the discontinuance of the wagons and boats, will be largely reduced. J. B. LASALLE, Gen'l Supt. Sept 20, 1866 14

Schedule over S. C. Railroad. GENERAL SPTS OFFICE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3, 1866. ON and after Wednesday, November 7, 1866, the Passenger Trains of this road will run the following schedule: AUGUSTA TRAIN. Leave Charleston, 8.00 a. m. Arrive at Columbia, 5.20 p. m. Arrive at Augusta, 5.00 p. m. Leave Augusta, 7.00 a. m. Arrive at Charleston, 6.50 a. m. AUTUMN MAIL TRAIN. Leave Augusta, 1.50 p. m. Arrive at Kingsville, 5.05 a. m. Arrive at Columbia, 3.00 a. m. Leave Columbia, 2.00 p. m. Arrive at Kingsville, 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Augusta, 12.00 night. H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Supt. Nov 15, 1866 22

Schedule over the Blue Ridge Railroad. ON and after Monday the 17th inst., the Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will leave Anderson for Pendleton and Wallaha, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, after the arrival of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Trains. Will leave Wallaha on Mondays at 2 1/2 o'clock, a. m., connecting with the down Train of Greenville & Columbia Railroad. Will leave Wallaha on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock, a. m. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Superintendent. B. R. R. Sept 20, 1866 15

HILBERS HOUSE, (LATE MRS. DIBBLES.) 284 KING STREET, Between Wentworth and Hasel Streets—East Side, Charleston, S. C. Transient Board—\$2.50 per day. Permanent Board—\$10 to \$15 per week. Special attention paid to the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. August 16, 1866 9

W. E. ARCHER'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, 350 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. Dec 5, 1866 36 1