

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM, IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements inserted at the rates of One Dollar per square of twelve lines for the first insertion...

From the Charleston News. Bread, Meat and Fodder. COKEBURY, July 20, 1869.

The recent publication in the News of much that interests the planter, induces me to ask the insertion in your columns of an article more appropriately designed for an agricultural journal.

A negative reply comes this year from all quarters, and the same will be the case two years in three. The twenty-acre field of upland, that will produce this year...

Advising against growing upland corn, I am not an advocate for the cultivation of cotton to the exclusion of forage and provision crops. Not at all. Corn should be grown more or less on all plantations...

Any field capable of producing ten bushels of corn per acre, will yield the same number of bushels of rye; and one bushel of rye, ground into meal and made into a "mash" with out rye straw will feed a horse or mule much longer than a bushel of corn.

The same field sown in red oats, any time between 1st October and 1st April, will produce threshed oats enough (the straw being salted and fed as fodder) to feed a number of animals one-half longer than the corn and fodder from the same field.

Any piece of land, having an admixture of clay in its soil, sown in wheat in November, and top-dressed with ten dollars' worth of commercial manures per acre, any time between the 1st February and the 1st April following, will yield wheat enough to pay for the manures, bread the family, and buy the corn the land would have produced.

Any field manured at seeding-time with ten dollars' worth per acre of commercial manures, and sown in barley, and again top-dressed as suggested above for wheat, will produce grain enough to pay for the manures, and buy twice as much corn as the land would have produced without manure.

Any laborer that can cultivate six acres of cotton and six of corn, can just as easily cultivate ten acres of cotton and eight acres of either of the cereals.

These assertions are not made at random; they are the result of my own experience. And if these facts be true, each planter has but to calculate for himself the difference in cost of seeding and harvesting a small grain crop, and of cultivating a corn crop. I may be met with the remark that wheat and barley are too costly to be fed to work animals. I reply, if they are worth double in market what corn is, and I can grow a bushel of either cheaper than I can a bushel of corn, they are less expensive feed for my stock than corn would be.

For all small grain crops the land should be thoroughly prepared as soon after the 1st October as practicable, and the grain brushed or harrowed in, not ploughed in, and the land rolled. Harvesting should, if possible, be done with a reaper, not a cradle. The best cradler will, in a luxuriant small grain crop, in spite of himself, lose from three to five bushels per acre. If the land is properly prepared, the reaper saves it all.

Were a more extended area of thoroughly prepared land upon all of our cotton plantations sown in that small grain best adapted to the respective plantations, we could live more independently, raise more stock, set our own price upon cotton, and not be so solicitous about labor. An intelligent laborer accustomed to improved machinery can cultivate more land and harvest more grain than any half dozen men who use the uncouth implements of slavery times. As a planter, I feel that the great want of the agricultural interests of our State is the introduction of that class of skilled laborers, who, bringing their improved implements with them, will become land proprietors, rather than the immigration of hordes of illiterate foreigners, who would soon become as demoralized and uncontrollable as our existing labor.

Very respectfully, D. WYATT AIKEN. The first daguerrotype was made in France in 1839.

First Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society.

The following Circular explains itself satisfactorily to all. The reorganization of the State Agricultural Society augurs well for the future development in South Carolina. We feel assured that our farmers and planters will do their duty in the premises with liberal and enlightened spirit.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14th, 1869. Sir: The Executive Committee of the S. C. Agricultural and Mechanical Society, having made the necessary arrangements for the annual fair to be held in Columbia, on the second Wednesday in November next, now appeal to their fellow-citizens to make the movement a success.

The development of the material interests of the State is conceded to be a matter of importance. It concerns the dignity as well as the general welfare of the people whom we represent that all their resources should be fully evoked. We have broken fortunes to retrieve, ruined industries to revive, and a just influence to regain. To accomplish this end, the necessity is upon us, to move out upon the industrial arena and secure the reward of Energy, Skill and Activity.

As a means to this end, citizens of the State representing that portion of its capital and intelligence devoted to industrial pursuits, feeling that these interests are inadequately represented in the present State government, (hence the greater necessity to co-operate among themselves) have formed an Agricultural and Mechanical Society and established annual fairs. Its Executive Committee, carrying out the order of the Society, have arranged a premium list and provided for the annual fair.

But one thing remains to be done. Under the present regime, the Society expects no aid from the State treasury; hence the necessity devolves upon the Committee to call upon the friends and members of the Society to make the required contributions of money, and the Committee feel satisfied, that the plan proposed for raising the necessary funds, will meet the approval of those concerned in this important movement.

The Committee will spare no efforts to make the first annual fair of the Society in all respects useful and creditable. They have invited a distinguished speaker to deliver an address, they have prepared a liberal premium list; they have suitable buildings and grounds prepared, and it will remain for the contributors to complete the work thus auspiciously begun.

To provide the necessary funds the following scheme has been adopted, and is commended to your favorable consideration. It is earnestly hoped that you may be disposed to co-operate with us in this matter. Appended hereto is a note payable 1st October next for \$20.00 which you are requested to sign and forward to Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, at Cokesbury, S. C. You are authorized by a resolution of the Committee to redeem this note at or before its maturity by procuring ten annual members at \$2.00, or two life members at \$10.00 each. In this event you are expected to collect the money from the members you procure, and to hand their names to the Secretary when your note is paid.

Very Respectfully, Your obedient servants, JOHNSON HAGOOD, W. M. LAWTON, J. P. THOMAS, W. WALLACE, D. WYATT AIKEN, J. B. PALMER, Of the Executive Committee.

\$20.00. On or before the first day of October next, 1869, I promise to pay to D. Wyatt Aiken, Sec'y of the S. C. Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Twenty Dollars, for value received.

TO MAKE SWEET PICKLES.—A lady correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following recipe for making sweet pickles:

Cut the tomatoes through, or if large, slice in three; let them stand in weak brine over night. To a quart of vinegar three pounds of sugar; in this vinegar cook the tomatoes until a fork can easily be passed through them. As fast as they are cooked, take them out with a fork and lay them down in a jar—say two or three layers of tomatoes; sprinkle pulverized cinnamon and cloves, and a thin layer of sugar; then alternately tomatoes, spices and sugar, cooking all the tomatoes in the same vinegar; if necessary, add more sugar and vinegar. When the jar is filled, cover the tomatoes with good cider vinegar cold, throwing away the vinegar in which tomatoes were cooked. Lay some horse radish root over the top of the pickles, and put a weight on to keep them covered. This recipe is equally good for cucumbers. I have tested it for the past two years, and found no trouble in keeping good pickles.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF SOUTHERN POLITICIANS.—A shrewd observer of the drift of politics in the South, is giving his impressions in a series of letters to the New York World. He sketches the characteristics of a new school of politicians who are rising up in the Southern States, and who, he thinks, will ere long control the destinies of this section. We quote:

"These are mostly young men, and the events of the day are given them a stern and hard education the country will yet feel. On all points connected with the past, this new school sits at the feet of the old. On the abstract rightfulness of secession, on the beauty of State sovereignty and 'what the war was for,' the young men of the South still listen with pleasure to the elders. It is only when coming to the question, 'What is to be done?' that a divergence appears. Here the old school has but little to propose. It can be eloquent on the past; but when brought face to face with the future, permits indignation to obscure its judgment and paralyze its ability. The new school is more practical and more cool. It never troubles its brain about a re-assertion of the secession idea, its interest in any discussion of the subject apparently beginning and ending with a justification of

the abstract rightfulness of the doctrine; it would not have the negroes returned into slavery in any condition; it favors immigration; it believes in railways, direct trade and internal improvements; and, above all, it hates the Radical party with a concentration of enmity that few in the North, save Wendell Phillips, and occasionally the late Mr. Raymond, seem to have fathomed. Some of the leaders of this new school I might mention; but they are not at present men of any extended repute outside of their several States, and the ideas they entertain lack that cohesion which would make them of decided importance just now. If there be a good crop this year, it is not unlikely but that some steps will be taken in the fall to unite the sentiments of the South in some articles of a common creed."

Reminiscences of the War.

The recollection of General Wade Hampton's foray upon General Grant's beef-pen, in the fall of 1864, is still fresh in the minds of the men who lay for so long a time half starved in the trenches around Petersburg. It was quite a brilliant and well-executed affair. Hampton's chief scout, Sergeant Shadbourne, of the Jeff Davis legion of cavalry, had made a daring reconnaissance into the enemy's lines, and ascertained the exact position of the beef-pen, and assured the General that he could guide our command within a mile of the camp of the cavalry guard detailed by Grant to watch his meat supplies. He was perfectly familiar with all the roads and by-paths leading to Sycamore Church, at which point the animals were being grazed. So we were marched to within ten miles of the church and halted to rest men and horses, and to perfect the details of the next morning's work. Pickets were posted, the scouts sent out to scour the roads leading to the church, and the weary command lay down to sleep. Some hours before daylight the bugle sounded merrily "to horse," and off we trotted, feeling confident that our experienced leader was up to something which would redound to the glory of our arms and the benefit of our cause. Just as day dawned the charge was sounded, and the front regiment dashed ahead upon the enemy's vidette and into the camp of the sleeping Federals, Shadbourne and his gallant band of scouts at the head. The enemy's vidette fired his piece, roused his comrades, and the shots flew thick and fast for a while. The wild shout of victory was but the death-knell to some of the bravest spirits there, and many of the men and officers of both sides were killed. A hasty prayer for the fleeting spirits of their dying comrades, and the men dashed on to where the vast herd of splendid cattle stood stupidly gazing at the wild route into which their Federal protectors were plunged. And then began the plundering of the rich commissary and sutler stores. Men were seen everywhere smoking the finest cigars, drinking toasts to fine liquors, laden down with blankets, boots, butter, cheese, and a confused mass, such as only a hungry, half-famished rebel plundering a Yankee camp could gather up. The camping having been thoroughly ransacked, Hampton ordered his Generals—Rosser, Dearing, and W. H. F. Lee—to get their men together, and then came the command, "back to camp." Colonel White, "of the flowing locks," in the advance with his splendid battalion of Virginia cavalry. Then came the balance of Rosser's command, then Dearing, and far in the rear, to keep danger away from the bovine prisoners, 2,300 strong—came W. H. F. Lee, with his division. The sun was sinking in the West, but not down, when a courier from White announced that he had met the enemy's cavalry on the Jerusalem plank-road, and they were too many for him. The spurs were dashed into the sides of the horses, and soon the wild yell announced that Rosser's troopers had made a charge under the lead of that daring General. As General Hampton spurred to the scene of action a courier was met, "on foaming steed," from Rosser, saying he had dismounted his men and fought on foot until ten rounds of ammunition remained to the man. Courier after courier was dispatched to hurry up General Lee. The cattle were turned off into another road, and in the mean time our horse artillery had been placed in position to respond to the shots of the enemy. Who that was there can ever forget the wild grandeur of that scene? The sun shedding its parting beams upon the battling hosts, the heavy plunging of the shot and shell through the ranks of men and horses, the waving of battle-flags, the galloping of staff officers and couriers over the field, the defiant shouts of our men calling to the Yankees to "come and get some beef for supper," all made up a scene strangely mingling the sublime and the ridiculous. The enemy left our front just at dark, and we quietly took up our line of march to camp. The hungry infantry in the trenches received the news of our good fortune with shouts of joy, and they did not call in question the fighting qualities of the cavalry any more. And yet we had only kept up the brilliant reputation they had always given us as foragers. Never had such steaks and roasts been seen in the army since our Pennsylvania campaign. It is needless to add that everybody enjoyed the beef.—Natchez Democrat.

USE OF LEMONS.—Hall's Journal of Health says: When persons are feverish and thirstily beyond what is natural, indicated in some cases by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greater part of the tongue, one of the best "coolers," internal or external is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some fine loaf sugar, work it downward into the lemon with a spoon, and then suck it slowly, squeezing the lemon and adding more sugar as the acidity increases from being brought up from the lower point.

Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner with a most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two taken thus at tea time, as an entire substitute for the ordinary "support" of summer, would give many a man a comfortable night's sleep, and an awakening of rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which they are strangers who will have their cup of tea or supper "relish" and "cake" and berries or peaches and cream.

VERY SINGULAR.—From Bell's station, Tenn., come the particulars of a most singular phenomenon. William Rowell was struck suddenly deaf and dumb, a few days ago, when en route to Memphis from his place of residence. Out of mere sport, when a newsboy came round and offered him a paper, he feigned to be both deaf and dumb, and in this way annoyed the vender. The newsboy passed on, but the unfortunate joker never spoke again. When he began to realize the extent of his misfortune he got off the train, bound for Memphis, at Mason's depot, and took the first return train. On the cars he indulged in loud lamentations and cries, as if sorely distressed. On his arrival home, as soon as he stepped out on the platform, he seized a pencil and a bit of paper from a citizen, and wrote: "struck dumb on account of my folly," and continued weeping in most piteous tones.—Nashville Banner.

HOW TO KILL ANTS.—As the season has arrived for those pests, the ants, housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage: Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abodes in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding hot water, which will wash them out dead. Put on more sugar and the trap for another haul; this process will soon clear the house of every ant.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has a very insinuating way of canvassing for votes. He addresses himself to the better halves of the voters. He concluded a speech last week as follows: "Ladies, a word before we part—when the day for election arrives, get up early, prepare a good breakfast, have the shaving water and towel ready, let nothing but smiles and cheerfulness possess you, and when the good man starts for the polls, go with him to the gate, put your arm about his neck, kiss him there, and if that isn't settling him there, I don't know what is."

An old lady, on being examined before a magistrate as to her place of legal settlement, was asked what reason she had for supposing her husband had a legal settlement in that town. The old lady said: "He was born and married there, and they buried him there, and if that isn't settling him there, I don't know what is."

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE NOW OPENED A COMPLETE AND WELL SELE TED STOK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Fancy Ware and Groceries,

MY STOCK INCLUDES A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

- Jaconets, Hats, Mozambique, Boots, Muslins, Shoes, Delaines, Coats, Calicoes, Pantaloon, Hoop Skirts, Vests, &c.

I can furnish an excellent article of FLOUR at \$12.00 per Barrel, and am now receiving a fine lot of

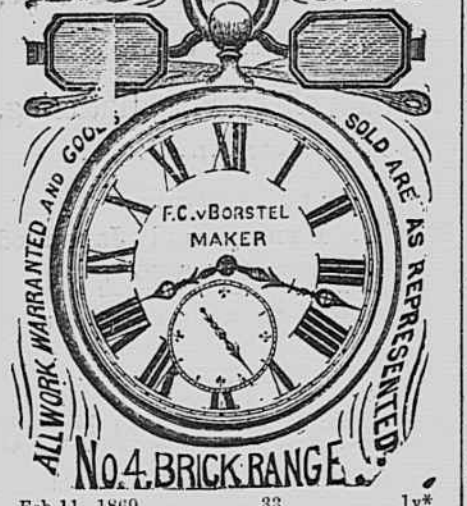
Brade's Scythe Blades, Brade Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Forks, And all kinds of Farming Utensils.

I want it understood by the public at large that no one can undersell me.

M. LESSER, Agent, 3 Granite Row. April 1, 1869 40

F.C. v BORSTEL.

DEALER IN OF AND REPAIRER



ALL WORK WARRANTED AND COOL. SOLD ARE AS REPRESENTED. Feb 11, 1869 33 1y*

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Agricultural and Mechanical Magazine.

(Official Organ of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.)

AT an early date, the subscribers will publish the first number of a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the development of the material interests of this State, and the whole South; and will distribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that every one may see what it is before subscribing. They intend to make it the best and handsomest industrial magazine ever published at the South, and they ask the cordial co-operation of every good citizen in this enterprise, which must redound to the public welfare. Persons wishing copies of the first number, will please send their address to WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C. May 13, 1869 46

Closing Up.

ALL persons indebted to Bewley, Keese & Co., and Keese & McCully, will please come forward and close their accounts by cash or note. Cash is preferred, as we need money. KEESE & McCULLY. June 10, 1869 50 2u

Sharpe & Fant's Column.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, consisting in part, of Lenox, Poplins, Mozambique, Organdies, Muslins, &c. We respectfully invite the ladies to call and examine before purchasing, as the most fastidious can be suited, both in price and quality. Just received by SHARPE & FANT.

A LARGE lot of WHITE GOODS, such as Jaconet, Swiss and Nansook Muslins, both plain and striped, for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

A SPLENDID stock of GALICOES and GING-HAMS, of all grades and prices to suit purchasers, for sale by SHARPE & FANT.

A LARGE variety of Ladies and Misses HOOP SKIRTS, which are offered very low by SHARPE & FANT.

A VERY large stock of Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Drills, Tickings, Domestic, &c., which we offer low. SHARPE & FANT.

A GREAT variety of YANKEE NOTIONS, Gloves and Hosiery suited to the trade, offered very cheap by SHARPE & FANT.

A BEAUTIFULLY selected stock of Ladies' BONNETS and HATS, of the latest styles. Also, Trimmings of every description, for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

A SPLENDID variety of GENTS' WEAR, such as Cassimeres, Satinets, Linens, &c., which are offered at prices to suit purchasers, by SHARPE & FANT.

A GOOD stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in suits or single piece, for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

A Large lot of Mens' and Boys HATS & CAPS just received and for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

A Large lot of Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Umbrellas, for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

A Splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety, at prices to suit buyers. SHARPE & FANT.

A Good stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c., for sale by SHARPE & FANT.

A Splendid assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, &c., selected with care, just received, and for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

CROCKERY and Glassware not to be surpassed in this market, either in price or variety, just received and for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

FRESH supplies of Groceries of every variety, suitable for this market, just received, and for sale low by SHARPE & FANT.

A Nice lot of Woodenware, such as Buckets, Tubs, Keelers, Kegs, Brooms, &c., just received and for sale cheap by SHARPE & FANT.

A GOOD supply of Iron—Steel, Nails, Potware, G Trace Chains, &c., constantly on hand, and at low prices, by SHARPE & FANT.

A Lot of splendid Bacon and Lard just received and offered low by SHARPE & FANT.

FINE stock of Hemlock and country tanned Sole and Upper Leather, offered low by SHARPE & FANT.

PANKINN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER. THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY. HEGEMAN & CO., AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Manufactured by C. F. PANKINN, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, CHARLESTON, S. C. 127 For Sale by Druggists Everywhere. Feb 25, 1869 35 1y

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—\$500,000. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS! Deposits of \$1 and Upwards Received.

MECHANICS, Laborers, Clerks, Planters, Professional Men and Trustees can deposit their Funds and receive interest compounded every six months. OFFICERS: GEN. WADE HAMPTON, President. COL. J. B. PALMER, Vice President. THOMAS E. GREGG, Cashier. J. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier. Persons at a distance may send money by Express or Exchange. April 1, 1869 40 1y

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS Benefit Life Insurance Company, Of New York.

ALL THE PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS. No Restriction upon Travel or Residence.

POLICIES issued upon all modern and approved plans of insurance, including children's endowments. Dividends annually to Policy holders. GREGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina. WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C. Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner April 1, 1869 40 1y

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Largest in the World ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS.

Policies Self-Sustaining in Thirteen Years. All Profits Paid to Policy Holders. DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY. GREGG, PALMER & CO., General Agents for South Carolina. WM. LEE, Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C. Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner. April 1, 1869 40 1y

Schedule on Blue Ridge Railroad.

ON and after Saturday, the 5th instant, the Trains on this Road will run every day, Sunday's excepted, connecting with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at Anderson: UP TRAIN.—Leave Anderson 5.20 o'clock p.m.; leave Pendleton 6.20 p.m. DOWN TRAIN.—Leave Walhalla 4 o'clock a.m.; leave Pendleton 5.40 a.m. UP TRAIN.—Arrive at Pendleton 6.20 p.m.; arrive at Walhalla 8 o'clock p.m. DOWN TRAIN.—Arrive at Anderson 6.40 a.m. Waiting one hour after usual time for arrival of the G. & C. train. An accommodation train will leave Anderson on Mondays and Fridays: UP TRAIN.—Leave Anderson at 7.30 a.m.; leave Pendleton 8.20; leave Perryville 9.10; arrive at Walhalla, 10. DOWN TRAIN.—Leave Walhalla on Mondays at 11 a.m.; and on Fridays at 1.30 p.m. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sup't. June 8, 1869 49

J. N. ROBSON, Commission Merchant, Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a Commission Business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c. Shippers of Produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York; thus having the advantage of two markets, without extra commission. REFERENCES: Bishop W M Wightman, S C; Col Wm Johnston, Charlotte, N C; Rev T O Sommers, Tenn; Hon John King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs George W Williams & Co, Charleston; Messrs Williams, Taylor & Co, New York. April 29, 1869 44 1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned gives notice that he is again established in business for himself, and will take pleasure in receiving calls from all of his old friends, at the store formerly occupied by Wm. M. Osborne, on Mechanic's Row, on the street leading to the Depot. He solicits a share of patronage, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Liquors, Family Groceries, Country Produce, &c. E. W. BYRUM. Feb 4, 1869 32

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE highest market price paid for every description of Country Produce, by E. W. BYRUM. Osborne's old stand, Mechanic's Row. Feb 4, 1869 32

CHOICE LIQUORS!

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and other Liquors, of the best brands, for sale by the bottle or at wholesale. E. W. BYRUM, Osborne's old stand, Mechanic's Row. Feb 4, 1869 32

Bring on Your Dry and Green Hides.

WATSON & CO. are now paying the very highest cash price for Dry and Green Hides. Bring them in early. WATSON & CO., 9 Granite Row. June 24, 1869 52