NEW TERMS.

BATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$ 2.50 One copy for one year. 1.25 " six months. Ten copies for one year, 20.00 Twenty copies " 37.50 The clubs of ten and twenty will be sent to any address. Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than six months.

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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of one inch space for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise by the three, six or twelve montus.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines will be charged for at advertising rates. For announcing candidates, Five Dollars in each case, invariably in advance.

From the Rural Carolinian for August. The Small Grains.

Every Southern planter should determine to sow a remunerative small grain crop this fall, and he who does not do so will lose a handsome per centage upon his plantation invest-ment. Every "big crop," however, is not a paying crop. To sow valuable and priced small grain on roughly prepared land is bad economy, simply because the increased yield always my, simply because the increased yield always repays for thorough preparation. I am aware it is futile to advise planters to sow a smaller area, and increase by thorough culture the yield per acre; and, possibly, they are wise in not at this time listening to such advice, for where land is cheap, and laborers both scarce and in-efficient and trained too to performing their efficient, and trained too to performing their work in a helter-skelter manner, it may be ex-travagant to attempt scientific farming on a large scale. Labor, scientifically directed, will at a certain cost produce thirty bushels of wheat with less trouble to the planter, an ordinary field hand, after the old style, will sow and reap from three acres about the same number of bushels. Hence the planter who sows, surrounded by demoralization, is apt to sow for the present, and adopt that system which taxes least heavily both his patience and his pocket. He who looks to the future, expects to improve his land, and determines to transmit to his heirs an inheritance of increasing value, will heirs an inheritance of increasing value, will pursue a different policy, and while he curtails his area will increase his yield. To accomplish this, the land to be sown in

small grain must be as thoroughly prepared as if for a cultivated crop. Deep turning of the soil should be avoided, and deep breaking be the end desired. An ordinary shovel followed in the same furrow by a two-horse, or even one-horse Brinly, Utley, or Murfee subsoil, will re-pay as well in small grain as in cotton or corn. If stubble or fallow land is to be re-seeded in sugall grain it should this month be "turned over," the subsoiling may be done at the same time or postponed until sowing time. This subsoiling, if properly done, prevents winter drowning as well as suffering from drought in the spring. In plowing under weeds, if a heavy chain be attached to the two ends of the double tree, and allowed to drag back just to the point of the plow, the work will be very complete. Small grain should never be manured with

stable, cow-house or compost manure, simply because they all contain stray grains which will surely germinate and mix the crop. Land that was manured from the stalls of stock fed on eats, and sown in wheat, will produce a mixed erop of oats and wheat. Cotton seed sown broadcast, fifty bushels per acre, and plowed in with the grain, is a specific manure for wheat. Commercial fertilizers pay well on any kind of small grain; one-half should be sown on the

grain in January or February. Many planters wishing to "rest" a field sow it in small grain, plowing across the cotton and corn beds, and think the stubble will prevent washing. This is a mistake. If a field be cultivated in corn or cotton horizontally, to rest it the land when sown should be plowed as the run, otherwise the washing will be more in-jurious than if the beds had been left and no small grain sown. *Horizontal* furrows, fifteen

South. It is about as productive as corn, bushel Anderson Intelligencer. South. It is about as productive as corn, ousnet for bushel, and, if sown in September, makes the best possible winter pasture, which, however, milch cows should never be allowed to taste, as the peculiar flavor of the rye is com-municated to the milk. Rye straw is a valuable winter food for cattle, and when cut up and sprinkled with the rye meal, makes a most nutritious food for any kind of animal. The poorest land will produce two or three bushels of rye, and good land from eight to ten. I once harvested thirteen and a half bushels from a half acre cow-pen. The coldest winter has but little effect upon this grain.

OATS

are the most valuable of all the grains, because they furnish an economical substitute for corn in feeding all kinds of animals. The seed of the common white oat of yore seems to have been destroyed by rust. The black oat is the heaviest, and a very val-

uable grain though objectionable, because when ripe enough to cut is a perfect touch-me-not; one-fourth the crop is lost by shattering out

while handling. The red oat will repay the planter on every kind of land, and is not subject to disease. It is very prolific, often yielding forty bushels per acre on fair land. The straw is short and tender, and if cured without being too often wet is equal to fodder, pound for pound, as winter forage for cattle or mules. I once threshed four hundred and eighty dozen bundles of red oats that yielded three hundred and ninety-six heaping bushels of beautiful clean oats. At another time I threshed thirty dozen, and cleaned up thirty-six bushels. Its capacity of production would be reached at one hundred bushels to the acre. Red oats may be sown at any time from first of September to the following March ; those sown first are usually the heaviest, though this year oats sown in January were better than those sown last fall or this spring, in consequence of the unusually dry spring. Oats sown on cotton land at the last plowing of the crop, or in September after the first picking, and plowed in with the shallow sweep furrows, will make an abundant crop, and if the land was horizontalized for the cotton crop, the oats will grow as if drilled horizontally, and thus protect the land from washing as stated above. The cotton stalks can be hacked down in the winter.

Of the celebrated Norway Oats, I know but little. I bought a bushel last fall at \$9.00, and sowed them the third week in November on good land, highly manured with cotton seed. Every oat seemed to germinate, but in January about one-fourth the "stand" was frozen out. They stood the dry spring well, grew about three feet high, and have peculiarly crowded heads nine inches long, with thirty to eighty grains to the head. They were perfectly green when the red oats were harvested. They were not cut until the 6th of July, and if they are thus late in maturing will be objectionable. Their stock is very large, coarse, and strong.

BARLEY

is also a most valuable crop, but more uncer-tain, perhaps, than any small grain crop. The best land should be stimulated to grow a fine barley crop. Thin land will not produce it. Cow-pens are the best spots to sow this grain upon. If sown in September, it may be cut by the 1st of January; and, unless the winter is unusually severe, it will be high enough to cut again in March, and then grow up and pro-duce a fair crop of seed to be harvested when ripe. When used in this way it should never be grazed, but cut with a reap-hook as soon as it is high enough to grasp with the hand and cut below, between the hand and the roots or ground. The March cutting may be knee-high. The effect of green barley upon work animals is most astonishing. The planter who sows a half acre of barley on land well prepared and thoroughly enriched for each mule, will never Normal and the second plow-stock. Ripe barley is a very hard grain, and should never be fed until soaked for twenty-four hours. I usually sow one bushel of wheat, three pecks of rye, two bushels of oats, or two bush-

els of barley to an acre of land. D. WYATT AIKEN.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT IN THE WEST-A Nearly thirteen years ago there lived on the banks of the Ohio, but a few miles from the city of Louisville, a man by the name of Henry C. Danforth, the family consisting of himself, wife and one child, a daughter, only a little more than two years of age. One day the child escaped the vigilant eye of the mother and wandered from the house. Search was made, but no trace could be found of their prattling darling until reaching the banks of the river, where her little bonnet was seen near the margin of the water. Then, indeed, the little one was mourned as dead, and only a mother's heart can fathom the agony of the be reaved parents. Other children came to take the place of the lost one at the fireside, and the first storm of grief at the terrible affliction had given away to quiet submission, still the blue, dancing waters of the Ohio always caused inexpressible sadness to their bereaved hearts. Five years ago the family removed to St. Louis, where they have resided ever since. Saturday Mr. Danforth received an anonymous letter from this city urging him to come up immedi-ately if he wished to find his daughter, whom he supposed drowned thirteen years before. He arrived in the city Monday last and proceeded to the place designated in the letter, and found a woman whom he had known in other days rapidly nearing the grave, and a young girl in attendance upon her. She pointed to the child immediately on his entrance, saying, "that is your drowned child," and entered upon an explanation which convinced him of the truth of her words. It seems that he himself was the innocent cause of the affair. The woman had loved him previous to his marriage, and when the words were spoken binding him to another all the worst passions of her nature were aroused, and she determined upon some revenge, and how faithfully she executed her intention the above facts will testify. She had kept herself informed of his whereabouts, and when she knew that death would shortly claim her as his

From the Memphis Avalanche. The End of a Long and Bloody Fend.

PROBABLY THE LAST CHAPTER IN THE RE-MARKABLE BOLTON-DICKENS OUABREL.

Col. Thomas Dickens, well known to the people of Shelby county, and whose name is familiar to the readers of the Avalanche, was waylaid on yesterday morning by some fiend, and his life destroyed, in daylight, on a public road. The whole city was shocked and as-tounded by the news. The manner in which the terrible crime was done added to the horror that seized the public mind, and especially because the victim was Colonel Thomas Dickens, whose feud with Wade H. Bolton, and whose acquittal for the killing of Wade H. Bolton is still fresh in the memory of our read-

Col. Dickens had passed Friday night with his neighbor, J. C. Bolton, who lives on Big Creek, about six miles northeast of Raleigh, in this county. Yesterday morning he mounted his horse and started for home, a distance of four miles, and while riding leisurely along, all alone, about 7 a. m., and not suspecting any evil or harm, he was suddenly fired on by an assassin concealed in the undergrowth near the tents of a double-barreled shot-gun into the body of the old man, instantly killing him and mangling his body dreadfully. The work was deliberately done; both barrels were firedone after another, with an interval of a few seconds. At the first fire the old man was shot off his horse, and after he fell to the ground the second fire was heard. The gun was loaded with buckshot, and the assassin was within ten paces of Col. Dickens, the effect of the balls was terrible, mangling and tearing the body to pieces. The horse turned back and was caught at Bolton's store by the young man in charge of it. The shooting had been heard plainly in the direction from which the horse came, and the blotches of blood on the saddle and rump of the horse at once spoke of mur-der. But the terrible catalogue of crimes linked with the Bolton and Dickens families, instantly appeared to the minds of the people at Bolton's store, and it was with difficulty that any one or more could be found brave enough to go to the scene of murder. Who did the deed ? was the question asked

by every one, and answered by no one. The deadly feud between Wade H. Bolton and Thomas Dickens is involuntarily alluded to as furnishing an explanation. But how is it possible that this can be so when Wade Bolton is dead? Who represents Wade Bolton?

In May, 1857, Isaac L. Bolton killed a Kentuckian, named McMillan. This occurred at the slave mart of Bolton, Dickens & Co., Dlinton street, near Howard Row, Memphis. The offense of McMillan was the selling to Bolton a negro boy brought from Kentucky, as a slave for life. The boy was sold by Bolton to Thos. B. Crenshaw, of this county, who learned that the boy was, by the terms of his Kentucky master, to be made free if carried out of the State.' The boy sued for his freedom and gained it. McMillan was violently assailed by

Bolton for his conduct, and the quarrel ended in Bolton's taking the life of McMillan. The trial of I. L. Bolton was one of the celebrated criminal cases of Tennessee. His imprisonment lasted one year, and his trial took place in Covington, Tipton county. He was acquitted by a jury, every one of whom was bribed.

The expenses incurred by this trial were enormous. Lawyers' fees, witness fees and jurors' bribes absorbed at least one hundred thousand dollars. All of which was paid by property said to belong to the firm of Bolton, Dickens & Co. This firm was composed of Isaac L. Bolton, Thomas Dickens, Wade H. Bolton and Washington Bolton.

The firm expired a day or two after the killng of McMillan; and Thos. Dickens and Washington Bolton refused to agree to share any part of the loss or expenses of defending Isaac, and demanded that the money of the firm used for that purpose should be refunded. Wade sided with his brother, refused to settle, and this began the deadly war. The bitterness of the feud was silent during

the war, as Dickens was in Missouri and Wash-

Rules for Managing Kerosine Oil.

In purchasing kerosine lamps, select strong, well-made ones, with stout, roomy handles (if hand-lamps) and with improved burners that will not allow the lamp to become heated be- every year. Public improvements, the diffusion

neath the blaze. [The safest are the metalic lamps, where the wick does not communicate the rights of agriculturists, have not hitherto directly with the oil-chamber, but is fed received the attention which subjects of such through a narrow tube.] Buy the best kerosine oil. There is no econ-

omy in purchasing impure kinds; they are in- The interests of the cultivators of the great staple productions of the Southern States devariably dangerous. Be sure that your wicks fit well. Too small mand a central and united organization, the object of which shall be the promotion of im-

a wick is unsafe. Never fill a kerosine lamp, or allow one to

be filled, in the evening: or if you must do so, be careful not to fill it near the fire or a burncouragement of foreign immigration, and the ing lamp.

Use a small feeding can for filling, replen-ishing it when necessary from your large can. Keep your cans carefully closed. Seep your cans carefully closed. If you MUST allow matches to be exposed turists throughout the South, and it is proposed where mice can get at them, don't keep kero-

annually at some accessible point in one of the sine in the same place. Unless you have intelligent servants, fill your Southern States, where agriculturists from every section shall assemble, to deliberate in council lamp yourself, in order that the tops may be screwed on securely and the lamps wiped dry and fully communicate the result of their experience as tending to the advancement of the and clean.

In lighting a lamp, don't turn the wick up so high as to ignite too large a portion of it at suggested that the initiatory assembly convene Never attempt to light paper by thrusting it down into the chimney of a burning lamp. Never place a lighted lamp where a gust of

air may reach it. Consequently, swinging-lamps in lower halls are unsafe, unless suspen-ciation and from the Augusta Board of Trade lamps in lower halls are unsafe, unless suspended in sheltcred places. Never take a lighted lamp to an open win-

meeting, which will be held in that city Octo-

ber 26th. The State and county organizations throughout the country are invited to send del-Never set one down quickly upon the floor or if you do, above all don't lift it suddenly. egates to this initiatory assembly, the first busi-Don't leave a lamp with the blaze turned ness of which will be the permanent organizadown very low, where persons (especially chiltion of an agricultural congress-election of dren) are sleeping. In extinguishing a lamp, never blow down of agricultural subjects. The central location of Augusta and its extensive railroad connec-

into its chimney. Avoid carrying lighted lamps up and down

stairs. Lamps should be distributed in the respective rooms during the day-time, ready to be lit when required. [Every country-house should be provided with candlesticks with large flat bottoms, for carrying about and for servants' bedrooms.]

Don't burn lamps in which the oil is nearly exhausted. They are much more dangerous than full ones.

of delegates they may appoint. All communi-cations should be addressed to Mr. E. H. Gray, Secretary Cotton States M. and A. Fair Associ-Never, under any circumstances, use kero-

sene in lighting a fire. Never place a filled lamp or a can of kero-sene on a hot stove. [N. B.—This rule is not intended exclusively for idiots.] ation, Augusta, Ga .- Louisville Courier-Journal. In all cases of accident, never throw water

face. Spirits of ammonia will effectually extinguish burning kerosene; but it must be used

Finally, insure your house to its full value, mind your souls, and keep your last will and testament up to date.—Hearth and Home.

THE COTTON CROP .-- A correspondent writes to the New Orlcans *Picayune*, under date of the 5th instant, as follows, concerning the

ton crop would turn out far less than the crop

of last year.

fields seen this year. I found these four fields with, comparatively speaking, very few bolls.

The early varieties of cotton are now open-

gutta percha." The European war may affect disadvanta-

Agricultural Congress.

importance demand, and which are best secured

to organize an association which shall meet

to make all necessary arrangements for the first

officers, etc .- to be followed by free discussion

tions make it easy of access from all parts of

made with the various railroads to carry dele-

gates, in order to avail themselves of this priv-

ilege, must present duly-authenticated certifi-

cates of appointment to the agricultural

congress. Associations are requested to report

as early as practicable the names and number

Dele-

gates free of charge or at reduced rates.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS' The necessity of co-operation amongst the LIFE AND TONTINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE SOUTH.

29 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.,

AVING deposited \$50,000 with the Comp-troller General for the protection of its policy-holders, will issue the usual forms of Life and Endowment Policies.

by voluntary association and combined action. It is the most liberal Company to the Assured in the World.

The Charter guarantees to the assured the cash surrender value of his policy after one annual pre-mium has been paid, except in case of fraud. proved methods of culture specially adapted to It is the only purely mutual Company in the South.

It has no Stockholders. All surplus profits must be divided among the policy-holders.

It is thoroughly conservative. Its investments are confined by charter to the most solid securities, and it is under management of men of well established ability and integrity. Persons desiring any information will please

communicate with any of the officers. WM. McBURNEY, President.

E. P. ALEXANDER; Vice Pres. and Act.

GEO. E. BOGGS, Sec. and Gen. Agent. JOHN T. DAEBY, M. D., Med. Adviser. JAMES A. HOYT, Local Agent for Anderson, and Dr. THOS. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner. April 21, 1870 43

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

THESE celebrated preparations, originally introduced by George W. Carpenter, under the pat-ronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by Physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as being most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommend-ed. They are prepared in a highly concentrated form, so as to render the dose small and convenof the country, and arrangements have been ient. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO., Wholesale Chemical Warehouse, No. 737 Market street, Philadelphia.

For sale by Walters & Baker and W. H. Nardin & Co., Anderson, S. C. Dowie & Moise, Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C. Oct 21, 1869 17

A. B. MULLIGAN,

COTTON	FACTOR
--------	--------

AND

General Commisson Merchant,

ACCOMMODATION WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances made on Cetton.

BOT I will, when placed in funds, purchase and forward all kinds of Merchandize, Machine taking the law in their own hands in cases where their lives are not really in danger, as Sept 23, 1769 13 1y

well as where they are.	
- When does a farmer act with rudeness to- wards his corn? When he pulls its ears.	H. BISCHOFF. C. WULBERN. J. H. PIEPER. JOHN MCFALL,
- An old lady being asked to subscribe to a newspaper, declined, on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it.	HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.,
 Mothers used to provide a switch for their daughters from the nearest bush; but now the daughters get their own switches from the hair- makers. 	WHOLESALE GROCERS,
- Josh Billings says that "the lion and the lamb may possibly sumtime lay down in this world together for a fu minnits, but when the	WINES, LIQUORS, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.,
lion kums to git up the lamb will be missing." - A young lady in town who was boasting	NO. 197 EAST BAY,
of her teeth, was asked if they were natural or artificial. "Neither," was the reply, "they are gutta percha."	CHARLESTON, SO. CA. Nov 25, 1869 22
- A census taker in Davis county, Iowa, asked a woman at a farm house the age of her oldest child, and the reply was, "You have	Schedule Blue Ridge Railroad.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Supreme Court of Kentucky has decided that a threat renders homicide justifiable. Whereupon the the Coupon ignited kerosene; as the latter will surely float on top and thus increase the blazing surcautiously, because, if thrown in a person's eyes, it will destroy them.

prospects of the growing cotton crop: Some weeks ago, after an exploration of a large district of cotton lands, I reported that the result of my observation was that the cotwards his corn ? When he pulls its ears. — An old lady being asked to subscribe t

Yesterday I made a searching examination of four fields of cotton that were far above the average, and, indeed, were equal to any cotton

The stock large enough, healthy, free from rust or worms, yet the fruit was not there. For two weeks the forms and blossoms have been abundant, but the frequent rains and hot suns have caused much falling cff.

ing, and if we could have dry weather, picking would become general from the 15th to the artificial. "Neither," was the reply, "they a 20th inst.

reach the number of bales pressed last year.

articles made of the paper are quilts and table-

cloths, stamped with patterns of great beauty ;

curtains, shirts and various other articles of

per have long been worn, and it seems we may

yet find ourselves wearing paper clothing

throughout. So, with clothing, curtains and

bed covers of paper, and the more substantial

mache, the coming man, if not "a man of

GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON ON THE WAR .- A

World correspondent gives the views of Gen.

As to the rank and file of the two armies, he

was inclined to suppose that the Prussian

troops were the better trained, basing this view

on the fact that, as the Prussian conscription

seven, the Prussian ranks were more constant-

ly changing, and the diffusion of military knowledge among the people was therefore greater than in France. As to the Generals,

however, he gives the superiority decidedly to the French. They have been thoroughly tried

water, beer measure, over the boy, and then

for

Johnston on the European war as follows :

is but for three years, while the French is

man of paper.

of cotton.

- A census taker in Davis county, Iow geously the price of cotton, but I feel very confident that the production will fall below the crop of 1869. Last year cotton was bringasked a woman at a farm house the age of h

umbus (Miss.) Democrat remarks : This is an important decision, and the principle involved is one which should be carefully weighed before its adoption as a part of our urisprudence. A man certainly ought to have the right to protect his life; and his life is in

danger so long as a threat haugs over him ; but to establish the doctrine that a threat justifies homicide, is to give to the vicious a large latitude, inasmuch as it is equivalent to giving them the privilege of construing threats and of where their lives are not really in danger, as well as where they are.

inches apart, heavily manured and drilled thickly in small grain on hill-sides, will so completely prevent washing, both while grow-ing and when in stubble, that the entire hill-side may be covered by the following fall with innumerable little terraces, each fifteen inches wide.

I propose giving my experience since the war with small grain, (expressed neither botanically nor scientifically,) and will begin with

WHEAT.

On as many kinds of soil I have experimen-ted with five kinds of wheat. Stiff red land invariably produced the best crop and heaviest grain. Of the five varieties, a large white wheat introduced from Virginia, has been the most productive. It has a strong, large stalk, slightly blue, resembling the old blue stem or Mogul Wheat. Flour from this wheat cannot be surpassed. It is neither a late nor early wheat, and seldom suffers from rust.

For two years I have sown a small, plump white wheat, originally from the Patent Office, which resembled in stalk, head and grain, the white Virginia, but matures later. Three acres of land, that has been in cultivation since 1800, produced of this wheat this season forty-six bushels.

Last season I sowed two bushels of Boughton Wheat, that produced well, but took the rust in spots and matured very late. This is a denided objection to any grain, for they should all ripen so as to be harvested after "chopping out" cotton, and before "laying by" corn. These three varieties of white wheat seem this year to have become reddened in appearance, perhaps from the unusually dry spring; or, per-haps climatic influence has this natural tendency.

In 1866, I received from upper New York ten bushels of beautiful white wheat, sowed it on good wheat land highly manured and well prepared. Yield, about half a crop. The next year only five acres were sown on land similarly prepared; yield, almost nothing. In 1868, an acre was sown, and not one in twenty seed germinated, and not a bushel matured. This experiment suggests its own inference.

For two years I have sown a large, heavy, dark red, uninviting-looking bearded wheat, originally from the Valley of Virginia, that yields well, weighs heavily and produces a dull gummy flour, by no means first quality. This wheat grows tall, matures its stalk many days before its head, and looks when ripe as if it were badly injured by rust. Though neither rast nor excessive wet or dry weather seem ever to affect it.

The most satisfactory wheat I have ever sown is a small, round, plump red grain, known as the Fuller Wheat in this section, because greatly improved by a neighbor of that name. It is the Clarke or Alabama spring wheat, and matures very early. I have harvested it by the 15th of May. For ten years it has never failed to make a good crop, and yields as good flour,

and as much of it, as any wheat I have sown. By the middle of July, all wheat should be threshed and thoroughly sunned; while hot it should be sprinkled with salt, and put in close bins or covered hogsheads. Sassafras rods run through or into the wheat will drive out any weevils that may have attacked it, and prevent their return. Wheat is, perhaps, less profitable as a market crop, than any of the small grains, though no planter should ever buy for his family or employees an ounce of flour. Wheat straw is considered valuable winter food for cattle by many planters. I make no use of it except to run it through my stables and cowhouse, or to mulch garden vegetables, potatoes, or fruit trees. Wheat should be sown in October; the earlier the better.

RYE

is a grain not sufficiently appreciated in the in Europe," etc.

victim she determined to make all the reparation in her power. Who can paint the joy of the father on finding the dead alive? The woman, it seems, had only been in our city some six months, coming from Cincinnati, to which place she had first fled with the child. She said she had always treated her as she would

have done her own daughter, to which the child testified, and begged that the woman might be taken with them. The result was that yester-day evening the three took the train on the North Missouri Railroad for St. Louis, and ere this the waiting mother has received the embraces of her long-lost daughter. Such incidents were of frequent occurrence years ago, but in this modern age it calls forth no little astonishment .- Kansas City Times.

A NEW WAY TO DRY PEACHES .- Dr. Jos. Treat, of Vineland, N. J., gave last senson the following, and, as he says, new directions for paring peaches for drying :

"Never pare peaches to dry. Let them get mellow enough to be in good cating condition, put them in boiling water for a moment or two, and the skin will come off like a charm. Let them be in the water long enough, but no longer. The gain is at least six-fold-saving of time in removing the skin, great saving of to dry them, and better when dried. A whole bushel can be done in a boiler at once, and then the water turned off."

- It is related of a certain distinguished citizen of Massachusetts ; who is not now living, that after his return from a short European tour, he was accustomed to refer to it more fre-

Depot, in this county, and in 1864 Isaac Bolton died at his home on Big Creek. In 1865 Dickens returned from Missouri to Tennessee, and immediately took steps to have the firm of Bolton, Dickens & Co. settled. Wade H. Bolton had charge of the books, and, as Dick-ens contended, of the property of the firm. But the expenses of the McMillan trial was the great trouble, and no settlement could be made, and the war began between Thomas Dickens and Wade H. Bolton.

In January, 1869, attempts were made to assassinate Dickens at his residence, on his farm, three miles northeast of Raleigh. The assassing failed. But in the spring of this same year two murderers, Inman and Morgan, entered the kitchen of Dickens while he and his friends were at supper, and begun the work of slaughter. They wounded Dickens, shooting him above the right eye, and in the arm; wounded a young man named Humphreys in the arm, and killed a negro named Wilson, and a negro girl named Nancy, who had been a trusted family servant of Dickens' for fifteen years. Dickens naturally turned to his arch enemy, Wade H. Bolton, as the author of this bloody work.

Whether true or false he acted in its belief. Inman and Morgan were outlaws of North Alabama, whither they returned after the assassination. They were pursued and a gold flax, jute, hemp and cotton. These matters watch, taken from Dickens' house on the night are reduced to a pulp and bleached and felted of the attempt on his life, were found on the in appropriate machinery. The mixture of person of Inman. Inman and Morgan were these materials gives a paper of extraordinary hunted down inimediately by the citizens of pliancy, flexibility and strength, which may North Alabama, and destroyed like wild beasts. be sewed together as easily as woven fabrics, and make quite as strong a seam. Among the They were concealed in one of the most inaccessible caves of North Alabama, and in this

cave they were shot down. E. C. Patterson and Bob Thompson were supposed to be connected in criminality with dress. Cuffs, collars and dickeys made of pathese outlaws and murderers. They were indicted in this county, tried and acquitted.

The crisis came in June, 1869, when Col. Dickens encountered Bolton in Court Square and shot him. From his wounds Wade H. furniture of his dwelling composed of papier Bolton died a few weeks thereafter.

The feud, it was supposed, was now at an end. The only surviving member of the firm was Dickens, and there was no one strong enough to continue the work of blood. All the original actors passed away, and Dickens, over sixty years old, alone remained.

Col. Dickens leaves surviving him only one child, Sam. Dickens. Isaac L. Bolton, several daughters and one son, M. Seth Bolton. Wade Bolton no offspring, and Washington Bolton several daughters and one son.

Isaac Bolton and Wade H. Bolton were brothers. Washington Bolton was not related by blood to either, but by marriage with Issaac, who married Washington's sister. Thomas Dickens had two sons, and both married daugh-ters of Isaac Bolton. They were all of pure English parentage.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION .- A mechanic living on the shores of Lake Zurich, M. Theodor Zuppinger, has just invented a mechanism as marvellous as the daguerreotype was at first considered to be, the applications of which the peach, part of the peach saved, the best ime bave become so popular and universal. The machine of M. Zuppinger is no larger than the human hand, and performs the work of an accomplished stenographer. Placed in contact with the vocal organ, it reproduces the slight-est sounds enunciated by the throat, tongue or lips. While one is in the act of speaking, a ribbon of paper is detached from the machine, similar to that thrown off by the telegraphic phant emptied about sixty-four gallons of apparatus, on which the words pronounced are quently than good taste would dictate, and that traced in black and white. The mechanism is slung him into the third tier to dry off. This on being asked to deliver a prayer in public, he began : "O Lord! Thou knowest when I was in Europe," etc. in Europe," etc. in all respects most ingeniously constructed, and worthy of being compared with the inven-tions of Niepce, Daguerre and Morse. in the the third the to dry on. This boy is very indifferent about circuses now. He says he believes he doesn't care for them as much as he used to.

ing remunerating prices, which stimulated the freedmen to pick faithfully. Now, the freed-

- "Sam, why don't you talk to massa, and tell him to lay up de treasures in heaven?" will be obs this Road : man is discouraged present fall in cotton, 'What de use of him layin' treasures dar when and the prospect of a further decline, and if he never see um again ?"

the cotton was in the field to pick it would not - A Californian went to sleep in a railroad be gathered. As far as Louisiana is concerned, the labor will be disorganized by the coming car and dreamed of snakes. To escape them he dived out of the window when going twenty election, the operation of the militia law, and five miles an hour. Snakes never bother him more than all, by the depreciation in the price now.

- To obtain a good night's sleep sponge the But to all interested in coming to a correct conclusion as to the magnitude of the growing or fifteen minutes; this will reduce the circulacrop of cotton, I give the opinion of an old tion, quiet the nervous system, and induce sleep planter who has extended his inquiries far and better than any drug. wide, besides his own personal examination of thousands of acres, that in the absence of all the way from Cassville to Atlanta. On his

worms, with no storms and a good picking sea- return he looked solemn with the weight of son, even with these advantages, including the garnered wisdom, and said, "If the world was increased area planted, the cotton crop cannot as big t'other way as it was that, it was a whopper !'

— The white of an egg has proved the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight applications of this substance soothes pain and PAPER CLOTHING-A NEW INVENTION .- A new kind of paper, (says the Richmond Whig,) excludes the burning parts from the air. This said to be specially adapted for various kinds simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or of clothing, has been invented in England. Both animal and vegetable materials are emeven cotton.

- A journalist who has been spending a fortnight in the White Mountains, says he has ployed in its production, the former being wool, silk, skins, etc., the latter New Zealand enjoyed himself very much, having fallen into six rivers, sprained his ankle, skinned his face and neck, and broke three ribs, the first nine

all its inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's shepherd : "Sir, I am a true laborer ; I earn what I wear; I owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good;

content with my farm." — "If you do not close that window, waiter, I shall die from the draught," said a lady at dinner. "And if you do close it I shall die from the heat in this hot weather !" exclaimed. a stouter fair lady. Then there was a giggle among the diners at the dilemma of the waiter, when a literary gentleman present said, "My good fellow, your duty is clear; close the win-dow and kill one lady, and open it again and straw," will at least be the next thing to it-a kill the other.'

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN, An Agricultural MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Two Dollars per Annum.

64 Pages Reading Matter, 30 Pages Advertisements. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, and D. WYATT

AIKEN, Charleston, S. C. JAMES A. HOYT, Agent, Auderson C. H., S. C. July 14, 1870

TOLE & SENTINEL,

WEEKLY

nd Telegraph, ports from all Political and h interest the onths, and \$10

ns, and \$6 for

EL is a mam-ith Editorials, Telegraphic Dispatches, Communications on home matters, together with Agricultural, Commercial and Financial ar-ticles-making it one of the most desirable and valuable papers in the country to the Planter, Farmer and Mer-chant. The terms are \$3 per annum, or \$1.50 six months, All subscriptions are required in advance. Liberal commissions paid responsible agonts. Address all letters and communications to the CHRONICLE & SENTINEL, Augusta, Ga. ne matter

will be observed by the Passenger Trains over UP. DOWN. L've Anderson, 4.20 p m |L've Walhalla, 3.30 a m " Pendleton, 5.20 " " Perryville, 4.10 " " Perryville, 6.10 " " Pendleton, 5.10 " Arr. Walhalla, 7.00 " Arr. Anderson, 6.10 " In cases of detention on the G. and C. R. R., the train on this Road will wait one hour for the train from Belton, except on Saturdays, when it will wait until the arrival of the Belton train. W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sup't. March 10, 1870 J. HAYNSWORTH EARLE, Attorney at Law. OFFICE IN THE BENSON HOUSE. May 26, 1870 48 JAMES H. THORNWELL, Attorney at Law, ANDERSON C. H., S. C. Office in the residence immediately opposite Dr. Cater's, on Main street. Sm Feb 3, 1870 Leather ! Leather ! F you want the best Upper or Harness Leasher, go to C. A. REED'S, Corner Anderson Hotel. June 9, 1870 W. S. KEESE, AGENT FOR BATH PAPER MILLS, TILL pay the highest cash price for RAGS May 26, 1870 48 Flour, Bacon, Corn, &c. FINE lot of Flour, Bacon, Corn, &c., on A hand, and for sale cheap by M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39

You had better Believe It. LL persons owing me money had better come A LL persons owing me money had better come forward and pay up, or they will certainly be sued. M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39

Groceries.

SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, and all kinds Groceries can be had, at reduced prices for cash, by going to M. LESSER, Agent. March 24, 1870 39

The Spondulix !

AVING purchased my Goods for cash, I want it strictly understood that I must have cash for them. M. LESSER, Agent. for them. 89 March 24, 1870

At Private Sale !

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on Eighteen Mile Creek and Seneca River, contain-Eighteen Mile Creek and Conservation Arrow, Softene ing 1770 acres, formerly owned by James Stelle The Tract will be divided to suit purchasers Apply to W. H. D. GALLLARD, Fendleton, S. C. 28

Jan 6, 1870

in the Crimean and Italian wars, both of them contests of great magnitude, not to speak of the constant practice afforded in Algeria. The Prussian Generals, on the other hand, had not an opportunity to show their merits, the Aus- trian war of 1866 being devoid of actions and movements sufficient to afford a test of milita- ry ability.	THE CHRONICLE & SEA Published at Augusta, Ge DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND CONTAINS all the latest news by Mail a embracing full Commercial and Financial R the leading centres, together with the latest General information upon all subjects while reading public. The terms of the DAILY are \$5 for six m
- A nice little boy in Pittsburg went to the circus the other day and amused himself throwing stones at the elephant while he was drinking. When he got through, the boy tried to	for one year. The TRI-WEEKLY is \$3.50 for six mont one year. The WEEKLY CHRONICLE & SENTIN moth paper of thirty-six columns, filled w Telegraphic Dispatches, Communications on relegeration with Agricultural Commercial and

May 26, 1870 48