These have been generally satisfactory, or at least were so before the serious derangement of our labor system! It is true that, many years ago, the rion cotton and sugar lands of the South west drew away from us large numbers of our planters. South Carolina has per represontatives in Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabams, Louislana, Arkansas and Texas. They have done much for those States by the wealth and resources which they carried with them, by their active intelligence, stordy enterprise and liberal feeling, and by the social habits and rofluements which they introduced and cultivated wherever they went. Our old State would to-day make a different showing in the census as to its area in cultivation, its products, and its population, if to the exertions and labors of the sons who remained on its soil dould be added those of them who sought their forfuded far away in the West. With the changes arising from a new organization of labor, from the reduction of risks of planting in the West, owing to floods, drought, worms, rust, &c., &c., it has resulted that the soil here, all things considered, yields as fair and as sure returns to industry, and systematic cultivation, at those more highly favored in fer-tility. The motives for emigration from this cause have, therefore, largely ceased to operate. . It has been found that those who leave do no better than those who one worth living for. It is as good as any other, except in certain particulars, political and social. Time, patience, united and conscientions efforts, constant, intelligent and uncomplaining industry and perseverance, may remove these drawbacks, and bring to us, in spite of our present fates, a happier, more ogniented and more prosperous

condition.

As one of the means to this end, it beto develop the capacity of our soil, to encourage and adopt improvements in the mode of its cultivation, and to give State to establish a line of steamships strength; tone and harmony to our great between some European port or ports commanding agricultural interests. It is well that we have local and State socie; Georgia, it is not from the want of inties for exhibition of products, for en telligent, spergetic and well directed convegament of stock raising, and for efforts to effect it. improvement in the implements necessary to profitable and agreeable cultivation, and for the introduction of new ideas. Friendly competition in these respects, the desire of premiums and distinctions designed as rewards for excellence, have done and will continue to do vast good. And the social advantages of the rcunions they bring about are by no means inconsiderable.

But more remains to be done. Our agrigultural plass needs a broader found ation upon which to rest, a better organization a more compet thion among themselves, and a closer and more intimate connection with other friendly communities engaged in similar pursuite. sonal independence. A planter on his of any sort of endorsement in this con tions, laborers and employees about him, was not much dependent on the outside world. He had everything within himself. His domain was his kingdom. He ruled, the monarch of all he surveyed. The system which made all that possible has passed away. We live under another, which requires concert of action, and touches the outside world at all points. We must overcome our predilections for the old and conform to the requirements of the new system. Agriculturists are no longer princely planters, but thrifty farmers. Great properties have been, or should be, sub-divided; crops require to be diversified, and all cognate interestsmagafacturing, commercial, educational, stock raising, &c .- should be brought into intimate and friendly connection with the tilling of the soil. . And, above all else, that combination which we see effected in all other kinds of business, in order to protect their interests, increase heir means and add to the comforts which they bring those who pursue them, should take place in this. Merchants have their exchanges, their boards of trade and chambers of commerce, professional men their various societies, artisans their unions, literary and scientific men their colleges and other associations. The agricultural class should have their brotherhoods, too. That tie which all feel, more or less, who follow the same pursuits, should in their case their escape, and perished in the flames. be more closely drawn. When a farmer from Vermont, say, or Ohio, or Oalifor.

COLUMBIA . C. should find a similarly organized class here as that to which he belongs at

the State Grange of the Patrons of Hus- hind them, making up their account for bands, among whose objects is a closer the past and seeking guidance for the and more profitable association of the future. Here is an example which all planting or farming interests of the may profit by, though they may not lite-State, and a better understanding with rally follow it: similar organizations throughout the whole country, has led us into this train of remark. If the grange continues to a moment's notice the splendid estate at grow as it has done, its influence must Arlington to become the prey of his enesoon become as potent and beneficent as mies, and nearly all of his property it will be wide and far-reaching. We being within hostile lines and beyond his should be greatly pleased, if, in its larger and more assured success, it should give its attention to a want which we consider pressing amongst us-that of scientific and technical agricultural education. Our agriculture is yet purblind. We need a school, in its interests, at once practical and scientific. A profession of working capital, and from the greater which it has been truly said, that nothing is better, nothing more pleasing, nothing more delightful, nothing more becoming-a pursuit which is at once our pride and our necessity-should receive at our hands every aid and encouragement towards its highest develop-

Direct Trade in Georgia.

A committee was appointed by the last General Assembly of Georgia to stay. We have a country to live for, and take into consideration the important subjects of free trade and immigration. It held a meeting a week ago at Macon, at which an able report, presented by Major Bryan, was fully considered and discussed. Steps were taken to memorialize the Legislature to pass bills establishing a bureau of immigration; to have prepared maps and, full details of the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of Georgia, to be translated into several European languages; and to General was deeply touched by this grant a subside of \$100,000 per annum offer, and wrote a feeling reply, in which grant a subsidy of \$100,000 per annum to any steamship company that will make a satisfactory contract with the and Savannah. If anything fails in

Columbia Pemale College.

MB. EDITOR: The bona fide opening of Columbia Female College is now a fuct Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, the number of young ladies who appeared January 1, in the College Chapel, for prayer and classification, was beyond what the most sanguine had ex-President Jones and Faculty (tried and proven) are in | place and in excellent spirits, as they ought to be. Many other pupils are known as purpos-ing to come at an early day. No enterprise of more vital and general interest to Columbia, and, measurably, to the State, has been set forth since the war. Pubils from apy section may, regardless of political or religious distinctions, find a welcome to the advantages afforded by this institution. The successes, with-The tendency of agriculturists in old out exception, which have established times was to disintegration and to pertor and leather, supercede the necessity nection, though an intimate acquaintance of twenty years would enable me to say what the patrons and pupils will, we are persuaded, in time know for themselves. Very truly. &c., SIDI H. BROWNE.

Agent Columbia Female College. Circulars can be readily obtained on application to President Jones or my-self. S. H. B. S. H. B.

CAMDEN ITEMS. -On Christmas eve some colored parsons living on Capt. T. H. Clark's place, on the Western side of promising lad of about six years of age, in the house. While they were gone, from some cause which will perhaps ever remain a mystery, the house caught fire and was entirely consumed, tegether with the child. Nothing but his charred remains could be found. This is a terri-ble warning to careless persons.

Oa Saturday last the dwelling-house of Mr. C. Welsh, on Western Wateree, was destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved. The fire was supposed to have been accidental.

On Friday a negro cabin on Mr. T. W. Lang's place was partially destroyed by fire, so much so that the inhabitants were compelled to move out of it to

other quarters.
On Monday night, at Boykin's plantation, a colored man and two of his children, aged five and seven respectively, were burned to death. caught on fire, and while the man was [Camden Journal.

Mr. Byrd Binford died at his residence nia, happens to be in Columbia, he in Abbeville on the 12th ult.

brings force and influence, and cements combined in the character of one man. The record should be cherished by our people, old and young. It is instructive and inspiring. We copy it as peculiarly and inspiring. We copy it as peculiarly appropriate to New Year's Day, when men pause and look both before and behind the dead recorded in the chiral stem that they quietly addered to their action, had the dead recorded in the United States army, which we have clock's office, and ufter the General's death sent Mrs. Lee a check for the first death sent Mrs. Lee a check for the first promptly said that he would not permit friendship. It gives to one the power of The record should be cherished by our anything from the college. many in legitimate objects, while each of people, old and roung. It is instructive the many retains his individuality and and inspiring. We copy it as peculiarly loses none of his personal independence. appropriate to New Year's Day, when The near approach of the meeting of men pause and look both before and be-

If any public man could be justified in receiving gifts from his friends, Gen. scrip being utterly inadequate to support death the money should go to his family. in proper style his invalid wife and accomplished daughters-it was the universal wish of the people for whom he had sacrificed so much, that some proper provision for his family should be made. Accordingly, in the winter of '64, the City Council of Richmond unanimously voted to present him with a handsome house, and appointed a committee to make the purchase. Seeing a notice of this in the papers, Gen. Lee at once wrote to the President of the Council, expressing his grateful appreciation of the kindness meant, but begging that no further steps should be taken in the matter, as he should be compelled to decline the offer. "I shall be but little in Rich-mond myself," wrote the noble man, "and my family are as comfortable as thed have a right to be these times. If you have money to invest in that way, I beg that you will give it to the families of our private soldiers, who are more ncedy and more deserving than myself."

Various other offers of a similar nature were respectfully but firmly de-

At the close of the war, offers of assistance poured in upon him from every quarter. An English nobleman, supposing that he would rejoice in a quiet retreat from the scenes of his great struggle and the disasters that had come upon his native South, wrote him a feeling letter, in which he offered him a country seat and an annuity of £1,000. The he made his grateful acknowledgments, but declined the offer, saying: "I cannot cousent to desert my native State in the hour of her extromity. I must abide her fortunes and share her fate."

Soon after he became President of Washington College, a large insurance company tendered him its presidency, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. He told the agent who brought the proposition, that he could not discharge his duties in the college and accept these new ones.

"But, General," said the eager agent, "we do not wish you to have any duties in connection with the place we offer you. The mere use of your name is all we ask, and that will amply reimburse us for our outlay.'

"Excuse me, sir," was the prompt and emphatic reply; "I cannot consent to receive pay for services I do not render. or to accept, under any consideration, a

To a large number of similar offers, he

always gave the same reply.

Not long before his fatal illuess, he was offered a salary of \$50,000 per annum to go to New York and be the head of a certain wealthy corporation there; but he at once and in the most emphatic terms refused the offer, saying that nothing could tempt him to leave his post, where he was "training the young men of the South to do their duty in life." Not all the gold of California could tempt him to swerve, one inch from the

path of duty, I The authorities of Washington College were always anxions to pay Gen. Los such salary as their appreciation of his services and the expectations of the public seemed to demand.

But when they saw the college expand under his able management and wide influence, until its number of students had increased from seventy (before the war) to 411, and its utterly prostrate finances had so recuperated that they had been enabled to increase the corps of instructors from five to twenty-two, they felt that every principle of common justice demanded that the President's salary should bear some proportion to the invaluable services rendered.

But they always met with an insuperable obstacle in Gen. Lee's refusal to re-ceive more than \$3,000 for his services. It was in vain that they argued that they tendered him no gratuity, that the pros-perity of the college was due to him, and that his services were fully worth all they proposed to give him. He said that the college was not able to pay all of its professors what they proposed to give him, and he was unwilling to receive more than the other members of the faculty. Seeing that there was no hope of inducing him to accept a direct increase of his salary, they tried to compass it by in-

direct means.

The board of trustees made an appropriation (without Gen. Lee's knowledge) for a very handsome house, which they intended to deed to him and his family. intended to deed to him and his family. to set the people the example of earning When he found out that the appropriation had been made, he superintended steadfastly refused to accept all gratuities. the building, (being always careful to call it "the President's house,") and made it cost only about half of the amount ap-

During his Southern tour, which declining health made necessary, in 1869, the board of trustees donated this house

Con. Rubert E. Lee, and voted her an annuity of A correspondent of the Logistike 58,000. It was delicately and quietly culty in the way of the success of his mission to induce Verginia to join the his relatives at rapidly as he did not promote his relatives at rapidly as he did not promote Southern Confederacy was the rank of Bis and Pattern Patter Friday Morning: Fantary 3, 1813.

Friday event they could not consent to take

payment on the annuity.

But this noble Virginia matron, to whom we can pay no higher tribute than moment with the demands of the causeto say that she was every way worthy to be the chosen "help-meet" of R. E. Lee, promptly returned the check and respectfully declined the douation.

A party of gentlemen at the White Salphur Springs, several summers before his death, conceived the idea that they could put Gen. Lee's family beyond all fear of want by raising \$50,000 to endow the "President's Chair of Washington College," on the condition that at his

The General being apprised of this scheme, wrote to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., (the great Washington banker,) who was college, and saying that he would be most happy to receive their donation, only he should "insist on their dispensing with the condition and allowing the money to go into the permanent funds of the college."

Your correspondent had the privilege, not long after the death of this great man, of looking over his private letterbook, in which wore copied most of the letters he wrote while in Lexington.

He remembers one which beautifully illustrates this point, and which it is not improper to make public, now that the distinguished soldier to whom it was addressed (Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell) has haid a ide his earthly weapons and gone public esteem any who were to join his honored chief in that bright striking for the common cause." clime which is undisturbed by "war's rude alarms.

Gen. Ewell donated \$500 to the college on condition that it should "go to increase Gen. Lee's salary." When Gen. Lee heard of the donation, he wrote his ter, in which he warmly expressed his appreciation of this remembrance of his former comrade-in-arms, but begged that he would not insist upon the condition of the donation, but would let it go into the common fund, mentioning number of things that the college needed far more than any increase of the Presi-

dent's salary.
"I already receive," he wrote, larger salary from the college than my services are worth, and you will appreci ate that I cannot, therefore, consent to have it increased."

After some more in the same strain, he added the following, which I quote verbatim, as illustrating another phase of Gen. Lee's character not generally appreciated: "I hope, now, that your care and toils are over; that your health, un-der the pleasing influences of your pre-sent life, has been greatly improved. For my own part, I much enjoy the charm of civil life, and flad, too late, that I have wasted the best years of my

We give one other example, which not only illustrates the point we are consider-ing, but also the tender feelings which existed between Lee and his veterans. Not long after the surrender the General was waited upon by two ragged Confederate soldiers, who had just returned from all gathered around in eager expectancy, prison, and who said that they came as when the General filled the glasses and the representatives of "sixty other fellows around the corner, who are too dirty to come themselves," and who sent them to tender their loved chieftain a home in the mountains of Virginia. "We will give you," said the spokesman, "a comfortable house and a tine farm. We boys will work it for you, and you r want. for 'trea-on and rebellion;' now, if you to share the rations of my men."
will just accept our proposition, we In the winters of 1863 and 1864, as, will just accept our proposition, we In the winters of 1863 and 1864, as, know a mountain hollow to which you indeed, at many other times, the army can retreat, and we will gather the boys there in force sufficient to defy the whole Federal army."

In many other times, the army of a the touth not be asked for the numblest soldier in the army. The officer, while the deepest anxiety of the commander.

He diel all in his power to remedy the unselfish nobleness of the reply. that he

restrain his tears sufficiently to say in reply: "Why, my poor fellows, I could not think of accepting your generous offer and being a burden to you. Bewhat his enemies would call a fugitive from justice. No; I am deeply touched at your offer, and cannot command words to express my gratitude, but I must, of course, decline it."

The noble fellows were persistent, insisting that it would not be a burdenthat they had more land than they wanted -- and that they would all consider it a in getting ril of their importunities.
The offer of these ragged soldiers was

but the outgushing of the feeling of the whole Southern people. Despite their deep poverty they would have bestowed upon Lee houses and lands, and money that would have made him a millionaire, had he permitted it. But he preferred

His conduct in this regard bears a very striking resemblance to that of "the Father of his Country," (George Washington,) who always refused to accept

rate army, while several officers already commissioned would out-rank him there.

his personal interests to interfere for a that he was perfectly willing to take a subordinate position, and even to serve as a private soldier, if he could thus best promote the welfare of his native State. By his personal influence and active efforts, all difficulty was removed, State. the desired union ponsummated; and the Virginia troops turned over to the Confederacy.

Soon after his West Virginia campaign, while the newspapers and the paign, while the newspapers and the people were severely consuring him for in-Chief was relieved, and his son went not fighting Rescoranz, he said to an in-gaily to work at his gun, and contributed. timate friend, "I could have fought, and I am satisfied that I could also have the moving spirit in it, expressing his gained a victory. But the nature of the high gratification at their interest in his country was such that it would have proven a barren victory, and I had rather injure my military reputation, and quietly rest under this unjust censure, than to sacrifice unnecessarily the life of a single one of my men."

Ex-President Davis, in his address at the great soldiers' memorial meeting, held in Richmond, in November, 1870, stated that on his return from that camthat showed beyond all cavil that the failure was due to others, and not to himself. And yet he urged the President not to make his statement public, estimate of his ability, I will say, that dent not to make his statement public, as he "would rather rest under unjust when, some time ago, I thought of send-censure himself than to injure in the ing Gen. Robert Lee to command the

HIS FORGETFULNESS OF SELF. - Gen Lee rarely slept in a house-never out when on the march some convenient fence corner would be the most frequent place of biviousc. Your correspondold lieutenant a touchingly beautiful let- ent has not unfrequently seen some quartermaster or commissary entertained in princely style at a hospitable mansion. while hard by the Commander-in Chief would bivouas in the open air-pe:chance in a pelting storm.

He never permitted his mess to draw from the commissary more than their fair proportion of the rations on hand, and he would, in consequence, often sit down to a meal meagre in quality and

scant in quantity.

A great deal has been written of the famous dinner of sweet potatoes to untried man in the field, and I cannot which Marion, the American partisan, invited the British officer. Gen. Lee much against his wishes and my own considered himself fortunate when he Mr. Davis has kept him on his personal had a good supply of sweet potators or staff, and he has had no opportunity to

a jug of buttermilk. Gen. Ewell wrote your correspondent the field. Whatever may be the opinion that, "being at Gen. Lee's headquarters of others, I cannot pass by my tried a few days before the evacuation of officers and take for that important posi-Petersburg, and being unable to remain tion a comparatively new man-especially to dinner, the General insisted upon his when that man is my own son. Mr. taking his lunch, which he found to be Davis can make the assignment, if he two cold sweet potatoes, of which he thinks proper; I shall certainly not do

to "treat" some of his officers, remarking, "I have just received a demijohn which I know is of the best." The demijohn, tightly corked, was producted in Nashville, Tennessee, related the first present of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, and who recently died in Nashville, Tennessee, related the first present of john, tightly corked, was produced, drinking vessels were brought out, and when the General filled the glasses and cups to the brim—not with old "Cognac" or "Bourbon"—but with fresh buttermilk,

And we hear, General, that Underwood and wounded in the hospitals, and he is going to have you indicted and tried was accustomed to say: "I am content mess tables went regularly to the sick

It was with difficulty that Lee could evil, and issued to the troops a stirring begged the letter from me as a memento address, which closed as follows: "Soldiers, you tread with no unequal steps the road by which your fathers marched, through suffering, privation and blood, It will add greatly to the force of the through suffering, privation and blood,

at a house where an elegant dinner was severely wounded, at the time he was served, it is said that he declined all of captured-that his accomplished wife

In the same spirit he wrote to some ed—and that they would all consider it a young officers who were getting up a high privilege to be permitted to work for their loved chief, and it was only a fit time for feasting, or unseemly merafter the General had given them suits ry-making. I am always glad to see federate authorities towards certain of his own clothing in place of their rags that in their eagerness to show their treasures to their comrades he succeeded in getting rid of their importunities.

The own clothing in place of their your names figure among the gallant defenders of the country. I confess that I regret to see them just now conspicuous his children Gen. Lies was, can appreciate the promoters of a 'Grand Miliane the country of these was an appreciate the country of the count tary Ball, or anything of that charac-

paign, he was recommending a certain duty to his country. officer for promotion, when a friend arged him not to do so, alleging that this officer

my power to secure it."
His Freedom from Nepotism.—Gen. HIS GREAT MAGNANIMITY -Hon. A. Lee had nothing of nepotism about him, died suddenly last week.

General told, with evident celish, that during the battle of Shurptburg he became very nuessy about Robert-knowing that his battery had suffered severely and not hearing anything from him. At last he made it convenient to ride up to the United States army, which we have the battery, which had just been relieved from a very perilous position, where it had suffered frarful/loss, and shade his promptly said that he would not permit lears increased by not recognizing his his personal interests to interfere for a son among the men. Lother hearty moment with the demands of the cause—greeting of the brave fellows, he replied: "Well, you have done nobly to-day; but I shall be compelled to send you in

again. "Will you, General?" said a powderbegrimed youth whom he did not recognize until he spoke as his son Robert; "Well, boys, come on; the General says we must go in again, and you know he is in the habit of having his own way about such matters."

his full share toward "keeping those people back."

Your correspondent has the following from the lips of the distinguished office who related it: 100 to 17 wall

When Gen. was compelled by failing health to ask to be relieved from a certain important command, he went to Richmond to confer with President Davis as to his successor, and to endeavor to impress upon him the very great importance of the district and of the commander being a man of fine abilities. Mr. Davis fally sympathized with his views, and, after reflection, said MI know of no better man for that position Western army, I had determined that his son Custis should succeed him in commond of the army of Northern Virginia. Now, I wish you to go up and see Gen. Lee, tell him what I say, and ask him to order Gen. Custis Lee to the command of that department. Tell him that I will make his son major-general, lieutenunt-general, or, if need be, full general, so that he may rank any officer likely to be sent to that department."

Gen. promptly sought Lee's headquarters, delivered Mr. Davis' mes sage, and orged a compliance.

But to all of his arguments and entreaties, the old chieftain had but one reply: "I am very much obliged to Mr. Davis for his high opinion of Oustis Lee. I hope that if he had the opportunity, he would prove himself in some measure worthy of that confidence. But he is an appoint him to that command. Yery prove his ability to handle an army in

ing in his memorial sermon:
"After the cartel for the exchange of

prisoners during the war was suspended, one of his own sons was taken prisoner. A Federal officer of the same rank in Libby prison sent for me, and wished which a kind lady knowing his taste, had sent him. He seemed to enjoy greatly the evident disappointment of some of the company, when they backer tained the true character of their "treat."

Language with the seemed to enjoy do that the consent of the Confederate authorities to his release, provided he could, as he felt sure would be the case, induce the United States authorities to Luxuries which friends sent for his send Gen. Lee's son through the lines to effect this special exchange.

"In a few days a reply was received in which, with the lofty spirit of a Roman Brutus, he respectfully, but firmly, declined to ask any favor for his own that could not be asked for the humblest begged the letter from me as a memento of Gen. Lee, adding, with deep empha-

sides, you would not have your General to independence."

to hide in the mountains, and become Being invited about this time to dine son (Gen. W. H. F. Lee) was at home, the rich viands offered him, dined on bread and beef, and quietly remarked in explanation to the lady of the house, "I cannot consent to be feasting while my poor soldiers are nearly starving."

In the same spirit he wrote to some that he was closely confined in a case. brother, as he nobly offered to do,) and that he was closely confined in a case-

ercised when under these circumstances, Not long after his West Virginia cam- father were sacrificed to his sense of

An old colored woman, while keeping a New Year vigil in the Salem Baptist him not to do so, alleging that this omcer was accustomed to speak very disparagingly and disrespectfully of Gen. Lee. The quick reply was: "The question is not what he thinks, or is pleased to say, about me, but what I think of him. I have a high opinion of this officer as a soldier, and shall, most unquestionably, recommend his promotion, and do all in recommend his promotion.

Mr. Page Reynolds, of Stateburg,