

A letter writer has the following concerning Col. Lee Jordan's plantation in Southwest Georgia, which are superintended by Mr. Lockett, himself a wealthy man:

Mr. Lockett employs three hundred and fifty men, including mechanics and other attaches; works two hundred and forty-eight horses and mules, and cultivates thirty-five acres to the land in cotton and corn. Besides these principal crops he raises potatoes and vegetables for the entire force. This immense plantation is divided into settlements, on each of which are employed from twenty to sixty colored laborers under the immediate superintendence of a white man. These laborers are all hired at standing wages, and paid off at the end of every three months.

Mr. Lockett has established a free school, and sent to Oberlin, Ohio, and secured the services of two competent colored teachers. The colored people have also a church, which was erected free of cost by the philanthropic gentleman. With all these surroundings we infer that he must be happy, for Mr. Lockett has the same fore he had at the close of the war, not a single one having left his employment. His average crop is three thousand bushels, but owing to the heavy rains of last fall his crop was cut down one third. We expect to see him in place at some future time and make a detailed report, and, if possible, procure a cut of his residence and other buildings on his plantation.

GROUND PEAS.

An old farmer's experience in the "goober" business is set forth by the Sanderville Georgian as follows:

"We heard an old farmer, the other day, giving his experience in the cultivation of the ground pea. Said he, I planted an acre of good potatoe land in them. They grew finely and were easy to handle. In the fall I turned my pork hogs, one hundred in number, upon this lot. The first day the hogs went all over the lot, as if looking for the best. I had arranged a trough in one corner of the lot near well for the purpose of supplying them with water. After eating their fill the hogs came to the trough for water, and near this made their beds.

From the first day they commenced rooting for the peas near the trough and thence advanced day by day, going only as far as was necessary to obtain a full supply of food. Upon this lot I fattened this one hundred hogs thoroughly. After killing my pork I turned my stock hogs upon the lot, and upon eating the remaining peas they all became fat, some of my breeding sows so much so that if they would never be of further service as such, and I converted them into pork also. He remarked that he gave his hogs no corn at all, and the consequence was his hogs and lard was too weak, are produced as if given a short time before killing so as to render the fat.

Another Ditching Machine.

Mr. G. W. Neville, Richmond, Va., has invented a ditching machine, which is declared by a committee of most competent gentlemen appointed by Col. Harvey, the President of the Virginia Agricultural Society, to test its merits, that "at an average gain of a plough-team of four horses, and a man, at each furrow, will gain a depth of four and a half inches, cut the ditch very smoothly, and doing the ditching when we had it in sandy soil very perfectly." They say it is the best ditching machine they have ever seen. One member of the committee says: "I have seen this machine in a stiff clay soil, with equally good results as those mentioned, and an estimated that it will cut 1,500 yards per day, at a depth of three feet." Like all inventions of merit, it is said to be characterized by entire simplicity of plan, and to be capable of operating on any ground where a plow could go, and be adjusted to making ditches of almost any width or depth that is commonly needed. It is said to be so simple that a man getting out of order, and can be sold for a sum probably not exceeding \$125.

From the Rural Carolinian.

Pine Wood Ashes.

An erroneous impression very generally prevails in regard to the use of pine wood. The fact is that pine wood is of comparatively little value when the fact is that pound for pound, the ash of yellow pine is much more valuable than that of the hard woods—affording, according to Dana, four times as much alkali. It is true that a towing of pine wood from the pine ash is a towing of it yields less alkali than a bushel of hard wood ash. It is further stated, on good chemical authority, that only about 134 parts in a hundred of hard wood ashes are "soluble," whereas of the yellow pine fifty parts are soluble.

The Price of Health.

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this dealecting effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Every body is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the remedy resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and dyspepsia, indigestion, and a host of other ailments, are the result. The first principle needed is rest and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system; the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such purposes are contained in a pleasant stomachic Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable extract that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for dissipated digestion, a wonderful nerve, a moderate laxative, a remedy for liver complaints, and peevish fevers, a cure for constipation, an all-secure for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feeble sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Bitters a household name everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condensed liquors and worthless drugs, which greedily wretches who speculate on human life, recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

Gen. Forrest, through his agents in Europe, has negotiated four millions of the bonds of the Seaboard and Memphis Railroad. The link between Holly Springs and Memphis will soon be completed.

Liberty, Amite county, is to have a new canal. The first since reconstruction took place. This event will terminate another one of the "Pilot" "new infamies," the appointment of local officials.

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Light Reading and General News.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

DOLLY VARDEN.

The name which predominates everywhere, which is advertised in the papers, posted on walls in bills in large block type, stuck up in the windows of dry goods stores, and heard in everybody's mouth, is that of Dolly Varden. The sprightly, coquettish heroine of Dickens' historical novel, "Barnaby Rudge." But the novel was written thirty years ago, and there seems to be no apparent reason why the London locksmith's pretty daughter should all of a sudden stand out into popularity greater than she enjoyed when she was first introduced to the world. She was then made the subject of many a picture, and the celebrated artist, MacIach, in the suggestion under the guidance of his friend, Dickens, painted what may be called a portrait of her, if there can be such a thing as the portrait of an imaginary character. It was, however, a realization on canvas of the conception of the author, and it has given to her the bodily form and the costume by which she will henceforth be identified. Just as we form but one conception now of uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman, or of Sir Roger de Coverley and the Governor, or of Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, in connection of our familiarity with the celebrated pictures and illustrations in which they are represented, so will our notion of Dolly Varden be limited to that of the artist, and with a description which Dickens has given of her. In this she appears in a "cherry-colored" hood and cloak and a hat trimmed with cherry-colored ribbons, &c. But, graceful and attractive as she is, there is nothing in common between her and the young ladies of the present day, who have their own peculiar grace and attractiveness. She lived and flourished while our War of Independence was going on, and in which her lover lost his arm. To find any resemblance to a reasonable her, we should have to go back to our great-grand-mothers, and herein is a partial mystery of the Dolly Varden fad. Some one, in all probability an enterprising dressmaker—started the notion that one of the most striking novelties in the way of costume for ladies would be a revival of the antiquated flowered-chintz overskirts worn by English ladies in the middle of the last century, and it has been made for some time. Accordingly, low-bodied dresses, with sleeves well looped up, sleeves tight to the elbow, and then suddenly assuming the dimensions of sacks, leaving the portion of the arm below the elbow bare, is to be the costume of the season, at home, it is to be had, for it would scarcely be expected riding in, without some modification. And patterns of every hue and every variety of sprig and flower are displayed in the store-windows, to the no little anxiety of *patronesses*, who begin to wonder what sort of appearance they should make in the streets when they step forth out of the hands of the modiste, with their straw hats looped up on one side, *a la Dolly*, and their flowered skirts looped up on both sides, displaying the scarlet or brown undergarment, in which they were so delighted, and which they wore *short*, so as to display the open clogs of their red stockings, and the shining silver buckles of their high-heeled shoes. And along with Dolly Varden hats and dresses come Dolly Varden jewelry and knick-knacks. It was a ingenious idea to revive all this in the name of Dickens' popular heroine, but it might as well have been done in the name of Clarissa Harlowe, or Sophia Western, or Evelina, or Olivia Twiss, or any heroine of the period, for all they all dressed in the same costume as Dolly Varden did. So far, indeed, as looped skirts are concerned, they have been in vogue more or less, for a century and a half, and at this very time are to be seen walking dresses. The Dolly Varden overskirt is not so much a novelty in itself; the attraction of it is to be found, one may suppose, in the flowered pattern of the material of which it is made.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

Liabilities of Insurance Companies.

The following decision, just rendered by the United States Supreme Court at Washington, will be read with much interest by all persons having anything to do with insurance.

No. 589. Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, vs. Wilkinson.

This was the Circuit Court for Iowa. The case was brought by the insurance taken by Wilkinson, a resident of Iowa, on the life of his wife. The defense was that the wife had incipient consumption when the insurance was obtained, and that she had been fraudulently suppressed, and that she had been seriously injured by falling from a tree, which fact was also fraudulently suppressed. The two questions were submitted to the jury, and they found for the plaintiff on both instances. The case was brought here by writ of error, and the judgment, and this court affirms the judgment, finding no error in the ruling of the court below. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

The Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association.

Held its annual meeting at Holly Springs, on the 5th inst. After hearing the reports of its Treasurer and Secretaries, and standing committees, the following resolutions were adopted for the ensuing year:

President, M. F. Ash, Jackson.

Vice-President, J. F. Jones, Macon.

Recording Secretary, J. T. Buck, Jackson.

Corresponding Secretary, Hampden Osborne, Columbus.

Treasurer, G. M. Scott, Okolona.

The President delivered an excellent address, alluding to the condition, progress, and requirements of Pharmacy in the State.

The following standing committees were appointed:

On Code of Ethics—Hampden Osborne, Chairman; J. E. Butler, J. T. Buck.

On Pharmaceutical Legislation—M. F. Ash, Chairman; J. T. Buck, Sidney B. Street.

The President was elected, ex-officio, delegate to the State Medical Association, and that Association was invited to send a delegate to the Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association at its next meeting.

After discussing questions and transacting routine business, the Association adjourned to meet at Vicksburg, on the 1st Wednesday in April, 1873.

The Moving of the Waters—Senator Trumbull Declares for the Liberal Movement.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician, who is now in this city, writes that Senator Trumbull has received a letter to his brother-in-law, Dr. J. W. Sprague, of Springfield, Illinois, in which he fully commends the Liberal movement, and expresses the opinion that the Cincinnati Convention will be the next step.

The Era of Dishonesty.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Some six Congressional committees are under way, and are involving the honesty of the rank and file officials. The evidence taken every day covers many columns. It is doubtful whether the work will ever be done, and a safe approximation to it from day to day, is impossible in these dispatches.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs of the House are considering the bill for abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau. A letter from Gen. Howard says it will require \$100,000 to wind up the concern. —Washington Telegram.

The relatives of L. A. LeMay are desirous of hearing of his whereabouts.

LeMay is a printer by profession, and has only one leg; when he heard of his brother-in-law, he immediately set out to find him, and was by accident, whereupon he conferred a favor by addressing W. C. LeMay, Brookhaven, Mississippi.

Hot Hominy.—Cold boiled hominy, hot or cold, it takes, warm it. Add a piece of butter, a little salt, half a pint of cream, and flour to stiffen it, to each one with two or three eggs. Fry on a griddle after putting it in this alias.

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LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

Editors Clarion:—The usurpations, extravagance, corruption and tyranny of the existing government, make it manifest, to every enlightened patriot in the land, that unless some remedy be returned, the last fragment of civil liberty will soon be destroyed. The theory of our government has been perverted, to so great a degree, that local State governments have been enervated, and a huge central power, which may well be called a Despotism. The distinctive departments of government, as defined by the constitution, and intended to operate independently, within their prescribed limits, may be said already to have been blended into one—the Executive department, constituting a virtual one-man government, and giving to the President, through party dirt and vast official patronage, more power than is possessed by any crowned head, under a constitutional monarchy. The work of centralization, which has already reached a fearful progress, is still advancing, and will, if unchecked, for three years, but did not come up for trial until the last term. The conduct of the prosecuting attorney, of the most shameful character, Wells and Stanwood, who intended to prosecute the defense, and a soldier in the Federal Army (the war) for having espoused the cause of the oppressed people of the South; the enervated and corrupt government, which they cannot forgive to the people who only entreated for his looking contempt; and the corrupt and able lawyer, Col. Mansfield, who, in the name of the State, and with well merited denunciation, causing the arrest of the editor of the Clarion, and wringing under his gazette like worms in fire.

From the Holly Springs Reporter.

The Townsend Trial.

The trial of Capt. Chas. H. Townsend, of this city, at Oxford, recently, on a charge of embezzlement, was one of the most remarkable cases of political persecution, that we know of. The case was tried for three years, but did not come up for trial until the last term. The conduct of the prosecuting attorney, of the most shameful character, Wells and Stanwood, who intended to prosecute the defense, and a soldier in the Federal Army (the war) for having espoused the cause of the oppressed people of the South; the enervated and corrupt government, which they cannot forgive to the people who only entreated for his looking contempt; and the corrupt and able lawyer, Col. Mansfield, who, in the name of the State, and with well merited denunciation, causing the arrest of the editor of the Clarion, and wringing under his gazette like worms in fire.

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Mr. Greely Sends a Manifesto to Assure Weak-Kneed Liberals that the Cincinnati Convention is not a Democratic Trick.

New York, April 9, 1872.

Horace Greeley prints the following in the Tribune to-morrow, as to his course in the coming Presidential campaign.

1. If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, I will support them.

2. If the main issue in the canvass shall be a matter of free trade, we shall, on the side of protection.

3. If the main issue shall be a matter of civil rights, we shall, on the side of the Republic.

4. If the main issue shall be a matter of public expenditure, I will support the side of economy.

5. If the main issue shall be a matter of equality of rights under the law and the return of fraternal concord and mutual good will among all citizens, we shall, on the side of peace.

6. If the main issue shall be a matter of national honor, we shall, on the side of honor.

7. If the main issue shall be a matter of national independence, we shall, on the side of independence.

8. If the main issue shall be a matter of national unity, we shall, on the side of unity.

9. If the main issue shall be a matter of national progress, we shall, on the side of progress.

10. If the main issue shall be a matter of national glory, we shall, on