Farmers' Department.

"He that by the Plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Green Things Growing.

I.

Oh! the green things growing! the green things growing!
The fresh sweet smelt of the green things growing!
I would like to live, whether I laugh or grieve,
To watch the happy life of the green things growing.

II

Oh! the fluttering and pattering of the green things growing!
Talking each to each when no man's knowing;
In the wonderful white of the weird moon light,
Or the gray dreamy dawn when the cocks are crowing.

III

I love, I love them so, the green things growing!
And I think that they love me without false showing;
For by many a tender touch they comfort me so much,
With the mute, mute comfort of green things growing.

IV.

And in the full wealth of their blossoms' glowing,
Ten for one I take they're on me bestowing,
Ah! I should like to see, if God's will it might be,
Many, many a summer of my green things growing.

V.

But if I must be gathered for the angels' sowing—
Sleep out of sight awhile—like the green things growing;
Though earth to earth return, I think I shall not mourn,
If I may change into green things growing.

[*Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."*

Orchard Gras. For Pasture.

Chas. L. Flint, in his work on Grasses, says of Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*:)

"This is one of the most valuable and widely-known of all the pasture grasses. It is common to every country in Europe, to the north of Africa, and to Asia, as well as to America. Its culture was introduced into England from Virginia, where it had been cultivated some years previously, in 1764. It forms one of the most common grasses of English natural pastures, on rich, deep, moist soils. It became, soon after its introduction into England, an object of special agricultural interest among cattle feeders, having been found to be exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds. Its rapidity of growth, the luxuriance of its aftermath, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle, commend it highly to the farmer's care, especially as a pasture grass.

"As it blossoms earlier than Timothy, and about the time of red clover, it makes an admirable mixture with that plant, to cut in the blossom and cure for hay. As a pasture grass it should be fed close, both to prevent its forming thick tufts, and to prevent its running to seed, when it loses a large proportion of its nutritive matter, and becomes hard and wiry. All kinds of stock eat it greedily when green.

"Judge Buel said of it, 'I should prefer it to almost every other grass, and cows are very fond of it.' Elsewhere he says: 'The American Cock's foot, or Orchard grass, is one of the most abiding grasses we have. It is probably better adapted than any other grass, to sow with clover and other seeds for permanent pasture, or for hay, as it is fit to cut with clover, and grows remarkably quick when cropped by cattle. Five or six days growth in summer suffices to give a good bite. Its good properties consist in its early and rapid growth, and its resistance of drought; but all agree that it should be closely cropped. Sheep will pass over every other grass to feed upon it. If suffered to grow long without being cropped, it becomes coarse and harsh. Colonel Powell (a late eminent farmer of Pennsylvania) after growing it ten years, declares that it produces more pasturage than any other grass he has seen in America. On being fed very close, it has produced good pasture, after remaining five days at rest. It is suited to all arable soils. Two bushels of seed are requisite for an acre when sown alone, or half this quantity, when sown with clover. The seed is very light, weighing not more than twelve or fourteen pounds to the bushel. It should be cut early for hay."

"Mr. Sanders, a well-known practical farmer and cattle breeder of Kentucky, says of it: My observation and experience have induced me to rely mainly on orchard grass and red clover; indeed, I now sow no other sort of grass seed. These grasses, mixed, make the best hay of all the grasses for this climate (Kentucky.) It is nutritious, and well adapted as food for stock. Orchard grass is ready for grazing in the spring, ten or twelve days sooner than any other that affords a full bite. When grazed down and the stock turned off, it will be ready for re grazing in less than half the time required for Kentucky blue grass. It stands a severe drought better than any other grass, keeping green and growing when other sorts are dried up. In summer it will grow more in a day than blue grass will in a week. Orchard grass is naturally disposed to form and grow in tussocks. The best preventive is a good preparation of the ground, and a sufficiency of seed uniformly sown."

Orchard grass is less exhausting to the soil than rye grass or Timothy. It will endure considerable shade, in a porous subsoil its fibrous roots extend to a great depth. Its habit of growth unfits it for lawn grass. Its seed weighs twelve pounds to the bushel, and, to sow alone, about twenty-four pounds to the acre are required to make sure of a good crop. It should not be sown alone, except for the sake of raising the seed. It is worthy of a much more extended cultivation among us.

The great secret of rural economy is to utilize everything:—corn-stalks, blades, cobs, everything. Every nail should be picked up, every leaf should go to the manure pile, every bone to the bone-kiln, every apple-pealing to the pig slop. This is the way to get rich, while farming in a poor country. To waste nothing saves a great deal more than stinginess. We have heard of a rich man who went bare foot, to save the expense of shoes, and then had a noble holly in his yard cut down, to prevent leaves sticking in his feet. This is an example of stinginess, not of economy. Economy saves adorns, and beautifies.—Farm & Garden.

Grafting.

As the time will soon be here when grafting will be in order, we will repeat our former advice that every farmer should do his own grafting. It is a very easy operation when once understood, and this is readily done by seeing the operation. A sharp penknife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stalk so that the bark shall not be bruised and shaping the scion wedge-fashion both ways, preserving also the bark uninjured—and placing the *rim of the wood* of both stock and scion exactly together, so that the sap can intermingle—there is no danger of failure if properly waxed. *We* make a shoulder to the graft and think it adds to the certainty of success, though probably weakens it. We prefer also two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grows more vigorously.

We wish to remind those preparing grafting wax, that we have found *four* parts of rosin, *one* part of beeswax, and *one* part beef tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them together in a skillet, (which is the best,) or a tincup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.

We have seen various preparations for making grafting wax and believe we have tried them all, but prefer our own. Applying warm or hot does no injury to the graft. The object to attain in the proportion is that the wax will not crack in cool, dry weather, or run in warm weather. If however, upon trial, different proportions be required, the foregoing can be altered, though after trying them in several ways, we have come back to these.—Germantown Telegraph.

Agricultural Laborers of Prussia.

M. Emile de Laveleye has just contributed an article to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which an interesting account is given of the progress made by Prussia during fifty years of peace. Writing on agriculture, he points out that nearly all the land-owners cultivate their own estates; except for detached portions, renting is the exception. They are, therefore, retained in the country by the care of their own interests, for nothing more imperiously requires the eye of a master than rural industry. It is true they are aided by a class of employees who are not found in any other country. They are educated young men belonging to families in a good position, often just leaving an agricultural college, who remain for a certain time on some large estate to initiate themselves in the practical direction of one of their own. This novitiate is an ancient custom still preserved in many trades. Thus, frequently, the son of a rich hotel-keeper will not hesitate to enter another hotel as butler or waiter (Kellner) to be initiated into all the details of the service over which he will one day have to preside. When any one visits the farms (Rittergutter) he is astonished to see as superintendent the son of a banker, a baron, or a rich land-owner. These young people drive a cart or guide the plough. At noon they return, groom their horses, and then go and dress themselves and dine at the owner's table, to whom they are not inferior, either in instruction, birth or manners. After the meal, they resume their working dress and return, without any false shame, to their rustic occupation. Thus we find in feudal Prussia a trait of manners suited to the democratic society of the United States, and which hereafter will become general. In France, in England especially, a young man of the upper class would believe his dignity compromised in performing the work of a farm-laborer.—Paris Correspt of Land and Water.

How the South Can Help Itself Best.—Had our people turned a deaf ear to Mr. Johnson's invocations to re-organize their States after the war, had they gone to raising bread and meat instead of cotton, wherewith to buy these things, had they eschewed any idea of "re organizing labor" and let the negro severely alone, unless if urged to act, *they had insisted upon electing him to office, and especially upon sending him to Congress*, they would have now been pecuniarily independent, and far more so politically than they can hope to be for some time to come.

The best they can do now is to go to work to give internal wealth to their homesteads, making them rich in fruits and grasses, gathering on them the best of stock, not including the negro, and to vote down, if they can, any form of government dictated to them from abroad; and, if they cannot, to vote for and elect engineers of their own to manage it, and to possess their souls in patience, satisfied that no possible system of government can be so injurious as a neglect of work, and a calling on Hercules, without taking hold of the wheel.

If the white people of the South were at this moment in the possession of all the food and clothing they need for this year, and were secure of raising it for the year to come, though no man had more than his homestead, which is exempt from forced sale, *they would be beyond the reach of Federal oppression*. They can become so this year, in spite of Congressional enactments and even the passing of their State governments into the hands of adventurers.—New Orleans Picayune.

Oats Ground and Unground.—It is generally admitted that there is no better or more natural grain for the horse than oats, and they are extensively fed throughout the whole country, and usually in an unground state. The reason of this is probably owing to the fact that but little trouble is required to feed them so. Yet every one knows that oats given whole, particularly to an aged animal, pass through in large quantities undigested, giving no nutriment to the body. Then that portion of the grain unmasticated has done no good, and some loss attending it. We must therefore conclude that at least one-third less grain given in a ground state would do as much or more good.

The experiments of some of our best chemical physiologists go to show that mixing of saliva with the food is of the utmost importance in effecting easy digestion. When grain goes into the stomach in a whole state, it is not affected by the secretions then made at the expense of the animal's condition. Then, if oats, by passing through the digestive tubes undigested, injure the animal, it is not natural to suppose that he could perform more labor with less grain when he gets all of the nutriment from the quantity fed?

A span of horses that require twelve quarts each of unground oats per day, would consume two hundred and eighty-two bushels. Estimating it at one-third less, would make a saving of ninety-one bushels; and at sixty-five cents per bushel, would amount, in cash to about *sixty dollars* for the trouble of grinding.

Plain Bread and Cake.

Mrs. Putnam's ideas of Bread and Cake are so good that our readers will be glad to know the latest news on getting up these necessary articles of diet in a wholesome manner:

Yeast.—One handful of hops, boiled half an hour in two quarts of water; ten good potatoes, boiled half an hour, and mashed very fine. Strain the water from the hops on to the potatoes very hot; stir in two tablespoonfuls of salt and one pint of flour; set it to cool. When lukewarm add one pint of good brewers' yeast and let it rise six hours. Strain all through a cullender or sieve; put into a stone jug stopped tight. It will keep three weeks in the winter and one week in summer.

Bread.—Three quarts of flour, half a cup of yeast, one tablespoonful of salt, warm water enough to make it into dough. Knead this until it is perfectly smooth. Be sure to get all the flour off the sides of pan: set it in a warm place to rise at night; in the morning knead the dough well, divide it into two loaves, put it into the pans, set it in a warm place to rise about an hour. Bake it in a tolerably hot oven about three-quarters of an hour.

A pint of Indian meal, scaled, and mixed in with the flour, is by some persons considered an improvement, but it will require one hour to bake.

Graham Bread.—Four quarts of unbolted wheat, a teacupful of good yeast, half a cup of molasses, and one tablespoonful of salt, mixed with warm water enough to make a stiff dough; let it rise six or eight hours; wet your hands in cold water to put it into the pans; let it rise in the pans an hour, or until it rises an inch; bake about two hours. It should be very well baked.

Third Bread.—One pint of rye meal, one pint of Indian meal, one pint of wheat flour, half a cup of yeast, one spoonful of salt; mix it up with warm water into a stiff dough; set it to rise eight hours. Bake it either in loaves or biscuit. Wet the hands in cold water to put it into pans. Bake it in a hot oven forty minutes.

Brown Bread.—Two quarts of Indian meal, two quarts of rye meal, one large spoonful of salt, half a teacupful of yeast, half a cup molasses, mix it with as warm water as the hands will bear; butter deep pans; wet the hands with cold water to put it in; set it to rise one hour. Bake it in a hot oven four or five hours; if baked in a brick oven, it is better to keep it in the oven all night.

Another Brown Bread.—Two quarts of milk, one cup of molasses, one large spoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, Indian and rye meal in equal parts enough to make dough not very stiff, bake in iron pans; set in the oven over night.

Soda Biscuit.—Two quarts of flour, four teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, two of soda, one of salt—mixed into the flour when dry: then mix it with cold milk to dough; bake them in a quick oven about fifteen minutes.

Short Biscuit.—One quart of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, a little boiling water to melt the butter; and milk enough to make a stiff dough; cut into small biscuits, and bake them quick.

Biscuit.—Two quarts of flour, about two ounces of butter, half a pint of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, a pint of cold milk, half a cup of yeast—mix this well together with the hands, and set it to rise over night, in the morning dissolve a teaspoonful of soda to a little water, and mix it well into the dough; roll it on a bread-board, about an inch thick: cut it into small biscuits, and bake them twenty minutes.

Dinner Rolls.—The dough made as above. Cut your dough with a small biscuit cutter, that your rolls may be all of one size; knead them with your fingers, turning the outer edges into the middle, rolling up the ends small; put them close together in the pan, that they may not spread too large. Bake about twenty minutes.

Sour Milk Biscuit.—One quart of flour, pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, mixed into the milk until it froths; stir it into the flour cold: mix it quick, and bake it in a quick oven.

Corn Bread.—One quart of milk, two eggs, one piece butter the size of an egg, half teacup of white sugar, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, half Indian meal, half flour enough to make a thick batter. Fill your pans about half full, and bake it twenty minutes.

Corn Meal Cakes.—One quart of sour milk, one table-spoonful of soda, stirred in until it froths, four eggs, one table-spoonful of salt, as much meal as will make a stiff batter; butter the pans; turn in the batter half an inch thick; bake it half an hour.

Corn Cake.—Take two cups of Indian meal, one cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, milk and water enough to make a batter that will turn into a baking-pan; and bake half an hour.

Improvement in Grain.

Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has shown, that the finest and best samples of seed continued for years, will improve the quality and quantity of the product. A better wheat is thus raised; even a variety may be established. On this principle (in farm stock) we have the Shorthorns, the blooded horses, and the different breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, etc. Experiments have not been made on the human species; but the same, no doubt, holds good here.

We plant and sow "as it comes." We take the seed of the same grain that we use in the aggregate, and sow it. Is not this the case almost universally? Corn is an exception to some extent—but why do we except corn? Because it is handy to select. But why select at all? Because it is understood to be good. Analogically, then, it is good to do the same with wheat, oats, barley, etc. But this is less easily done; we therefore neglect it. How long will it take a farmer to go through his wheat, and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or half an acre, or a quarter—or even a pint of seed? This pint sowed will be sufficient to form a test crop. The best heads taken from this again and sowed, will yield another test crop, from which should be taken as before; and so on for a number of years, say half a dozen, more still better. But three or four years will work a decided difference. But the thing should be continued from selected wheat every time. In this way grain can be improved and crops enlarged. There will be larger grains, earlier maturity and better growth.—Rural World.

From the Southern Cultivator for April.

Rolling Cotton Seed.

Editors Southern Cultivator:—The following machine for *rolling* cotton seed for planting, is a perfect one, and free to every body. First, obtain a common whiskey barrel, cut a square hole in one side, the width of two staves, (cut with a key-hole saw,) the two pieces (fastened with a batten,) serving as a door, and secured by common thumb buttons. Next, run a plain wooden axle through the centre of the heads, with a handle at one end, for turning the barrel like a grindstone. It is then mounted on two posts or forks driven in the ground, so as to support the machine about two feet above the earth. Now to operate. Put in two bushels of cotton seed and a bucket of water—roll the machine slowly a few minutes, or until the seed are thoroughly wet. Next, introduce twelve lbs. (or even more, if desired) of sifted Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, or Dry Ashes, and after a few more revolutions, the machine may be emptied, by turning the barrel until the hole is underneath. The seed will be found perfectly separated, and as thoroughly *rolled* as could be done in the usual way in one hour.

The whole operation need not consume ten minutes. Don't be afraid the Guano will kill your seed. *I've tried it.* One bushel per acre is sufficient with a *planter*. By all means have a "Law's Cotton Planter." Wrigley & Knott, of Macon, Ga., sold them last year. If desired, I will tell how to use the *planter* to the best advantage.

Yours, R. J. R.

Ellaville, Ga., March 1868.

Poultry on the Farm.

Mr. Mechia, an eminent agriculturist, writes as follows on poultry matters:

Nothing pays better on a farm than a good stock of poultry properly managed. With them everything is turned to account; not a kernel, wild seed, or insect, escapes their scrutinizing eyes. Their industrious claws are ever at work, uncovering ready for appropriation, every hidden but consumable substance. Fowls must have free access to chalk or lime to form the shells of their eggs, and grit or gravel to grind the food in their gizzards. They luxuriate on grass or clover, which are a necessity for them; in winter they like mangold or swedes. They must have access to plenty of pure water. The quality of the eggs depends upon the quality of the food. They, like ourselves, like shade in summer, and warm sheltered corners in winter. Fowls will not long be healthy on the same ground or yards—the earth gets tainted: therefore, to prevent disease, lime and salt your yards and their usual pasture once a year, say in autumn when the rains will wash it well in and sweeten the surface. Broods of chickens never do better with us than on the grassy brows or patches abutting upon the growing crops, either of corn or pulse, into which they run either for insects, or for shelter. Your male birds should often be changed, say at least once in two years, and they should be young and vigorous. Breeding in and in will not do any more than it will with animals. I consider winged game, poultry and birds, the farmer's friends. My poultry have access at all times to my fields. Fowls are very useful in clearing off flies. I have often been amused at seeing the neat and quick manner of taking flies from reposing bullocks and sheep, much to their comfort."

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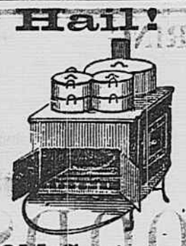

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State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Wm. J. McKie and wife, Vs. John T. Middleton, Robt H. Middleton, Ad'ors. et al } Bill for Acct. and Settlement.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that H. G. Middleton, Charles Alexander and wife Ida, Rosa Calhoun, Mary Hewitt and —— Hewitt, her husband, Frances Nash and —— Nash, her husband, George Ware, Jennie Ware, Jane Ware and Robert H. Middleton, Defendants to this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Messrs. Bacon & Butler, Complainants' Solicitors, It is Ordered that they do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof, Judgment will be rendered against them *pro confesso*.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
April 17, 1868. 6t 17

The State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

W. J. McKie and wife et al, Vs. J. T. Middleton, R. H. Middleton, Ex'ors., et al. } Bill for Act., Payment of Legatees, Injunction, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that H. G. Middleton, Charles Alexander and wife Ida, Rosa Calhoun, Mary Hewitt and —— Hewitt, her husband, Frances Nash and —— Nash, her husband, George Ware, Jennie Ware, Jane Ware and Robert H. Middleton, Defendants to this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Messrs. Bacon & Butler, Complainants' Solicitors, It is Ordered that they do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof, Judgment will be rendered against them *pro confesso*.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 22, 1868 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Lucy E. Holmes, Vs. John M. Clark. } Bill for Dower and Acct.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that John M. Clark, the Defendant in this cause, is absent from and beyond the limits of this State, On motion of H. W. Addison, Complainant's Solicitor, It is Ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof, a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against him.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Z. W. Carwile, C.E.E.D., Vs. John B. Hodges and Dwight F. McEwen. } Bill for Forc're.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that John B. Hodges, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides from and beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Ready & Griffin, Complainant's Solicitors, Ordered that he do appear and plead, answer or demur to the Bill filed in this cause within forty days from the publication hereof, or a decree *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Sarah Melton, Demandant, Vs "Kalmia Mills," "Southern Porcelain Man'f'g. Co." "Bath Paper Mills Co." and others. } Bill for Dower, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that R. B. Bullock, President of the Southern Porcelain Manufacturing Company, and Wm. Craig, President of "Bath Paper Mills Company," Defendants in the above cause, are absent from and reside beyond the limits of this State, It is on motion by Mr. W. W. Adams, Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered that the said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof, a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

Martin McCarty, Martha McCarty and others, Vs Jacob Lagroone and others. } Bill to Cancel Deed, Partition and Relief.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that James McCarty, Michael McCarty, Thomas McCarty and Mary E. McCarty, James L. Welsh and Sarah his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Mr. W. W. Adams, Complainants' Solicitor, Ordered that the said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Sailes Randall, Endoresee, et al, vs Ira G Golding, Wm T. Golding, et al. } Bill to set aside Judgm't for Injunct'n, &c.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Ira G. Golding, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides from and beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Messrs. Magrath and Ready & Griffin, Complainants' Solicitors, Ordered that he do appear and plead, answer or demur to the Bill filed in this cause within forty days from the publication hereof, or a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against him.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of Souh Carolina.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Wm. Gearty, vs Eliz. Gearty and others } Bill to Cancel Deed.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants Elizabeth Gearty and Mrs. —— Moore, are absent from and beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Mr. Gary, Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered that the said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Isaac A. Reed and wife, vs. Jas. B. Sullivan and others. } Bill to set aside Judgment.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant James B. Sullivan is absent from and beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Mr. Gary, Complainants' Solicitor, Ordered that said Defendant do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof a Decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against him.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.
IN EQUITY.

James A. Lanier, Trustees, Vs. James B. Griffin, Guar., and others. } Account and Relief.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Dr. W. H. Harrington and wife Eliza A., and E. S. Mims, Defendants in the above stated cause, are absent from and beyond the limits of this State, On motion by Mr. Gary, Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered that the said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to this Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or in default thereof a Decree *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Z. W. CARWILE, C.E.E.D.
Apr 20, 1868. 6t 17

State of South Carolina,
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN ORDINARY.

William Bledsoe, Applicants, vs Mildred Bledsoe, John W. Powell and wife, and others, Def'ts. } Partiton.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William Eidson, one of the Defendants, resides without this State, It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Levi Bledsoe, deceased, on or before the 9th day of July next, or his consent to the same will be entered of record.

W. F. DURISOE, O. E. D.
Apr 21, 1868 12t 17

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THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Edgefield that he is now receiving and opening a LARGE and VARIED Stock of

DRUGS,
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These Goods were selected in person from the best Houses in the City of New York, and are marked as low as such Goods can be sold in this market.

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Don't ask for credit—not even for a day—as I am determined to sell for CASH—AND FOR CASH ONLY.

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T. W. CARWILE.
Jan 7 tf 2

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EVERYBODY can now have Nice, Light, Sweet, Nutritious Bread. Housekeepers and Heads of Families are informed, that they can now obtain what they have long needed, viz: a YEAST OR BAKING POWDER, that will always give satisfaction and NEVER FAIL. You can get this by asking your Grocer for

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More Bread of the finest quality can be made from a Barrel of Flour, by using this Baking Powder than by any other process yet known.

Full directions accompany each Box.

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Don't forget the Name, but ask for DREW'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER.

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Feb 12 3m(M. A. M.) 7

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