MISCELLANY.

Philosophy for the Times.

Let those who will, repine at fate,
And droop their heads with sorrow;
I laugh when cares upon me wait—
I know they'll leave to-morrow.
My purse is light, but what of that?
My heart is light to match it,
And if I tear my only coat,
I laugh the while I patch it.

I've seen some elves, who call themselves
My friends, in Summer weather,
Blow far away in sorrow's day,
As winds would blow a feather.
I never grieved to see them go
(The rascals, who would heed 'em?)
For what's the use of having friends,
If false when most you need 'em?

I've seen some rich in worldly gear,
Eternally repining;
Their heart's a prey to every fear—
With gladness never shining.
I would not change my lightsome heart
For all their wealth and sorrow!
For that's a thing that all their wealth
Can neither beg nor borrow.

And still as sorrows come to me,
As sorrows sometimes come—
I find the way to make them flee,
Is bidding them right welcome.
They cannot brook a cheerful look;
They're used to sobs and sighing;
And he that meets them with a smile,
Is sure to meet them flying.

The Grain Products of the Country.

There is scarcely a doubt that the grain product of the country at large will constitute a supply of the prime necessities of life, ample for all wants of consumption and commerce. The great bulk of the wheat crop has already been secured in excellent condition, and the united testimony of our Western exchanges is, that whatever deficiency there may be in quantity will be made up in quality. Even the farmers, who are proverbial "croakers," seem to be abundantly satisfied with the result of their labors. The Commissioner of Agriculture thinks the crop will be an average of eight and a half tenths in quantity, and of a quality that will make it fully equal in value to last year's crop. An Ohio correspondent makes an elaborate approximate estimate of the cereal crops, and inasmuch as his deductions are made principally from personal observation, his views are entitled to some consideration. He places the wheat crop of the country as follows: 1860, 133,104,921 bushels; 1866, 185,134,000. At the ratio of increase in the wheat crop from 1840 to 1860—5 per cent. a year—it is argued that we should have 225,134,000 bushels as the yield for 1866. The estimated yield of corn this year is set down at 1,000,000,000 bushels, against 832,792,840 in 1860, as ascertained by the decennial canvassers. Such a crop, it is calculated, would alone support 60,000,000 people, and all the cattle necessary for their meat and butter. The world has never seen anything in agriculture at all equal to this. The fact that this staple product is rapidly working its way into popular favor in Great Britain, is all the more gratifying, in view of its steadily increasing production in this country. The strength of this branch of agricultural country lies in the Central West, and there it will no doubt remain for the next century at least. The oat crop of 1866 is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels, against 172,330,722 in 1860. The rye and barley crops are expected to be in excess of any previous year, while root crops give promise of great abundance.

Here, in brief, is an exhibit of the situation, as far as concerns the supply of home products essential to the subsistence of the masses, and no outcry of scarcity, raised for sinister purposes, can do away with the substantial facts upon which we predicate a year of plenty, if not of low prices. What the prospects are likely to be for an outlet for our surplus crops, it is yet too early to judge with any degree of certainty; though with peace and abundant crops in Europe, the foreign demand for American breadstuffs, it would seem, must continue to be very limited, thus necessitating their consumption chiefly by our own people.

[*New York Commercial List.*

A Singular Recovery from Cholera.—The following singular fact is related by the *Memorial d' Amiens*, in speaking of the cholera:

"During the summer of 1848, toward the end of June, the epidemic reached Brussels, where it attacked, one Sunday in the forenoon, General Chazel, Minister of War, who gradually sank, and by eleven at night was in an almost hopeless state, notwithstanding the attendance of four medical men, including Dr. Senton, the first surgeon of Brussels, and Dr. Varlet, a celebrated homœpathic practitioner. At eight o'clock the following morning all was considered over, the face having assumed a blue tinge, and the pulse having ceased, so that the General's death was communicated to the royal family and announced in the public journals whence it was copied throughout Europe. Meanwhile, an accidental reference by General Jomini, before the attendants in the sick chamber, of a remedy had recourse to in Russia, where sacks filled with hot ashes were placed on the body of the patient, induced the General's aides-de-camp to try the plan, and, after six hours of incessant perseverance, the remedy proved efficacious, the body resuming its natural hue and animation being restored. The General subsequently recovered, and is still Minister of War in Belgium."

The Cashmere Goat in America.

The introduction of the Cashmere goat into the United States during the year 1849, by Dr. Davis of South-Carolina, must be considered an important step in the inauguration of a branch of industry destined at no distant day to add materially to the wealth and prosperity of this country. The original importation consisted of seven females and two males.—These were retained in more southern States of the Union, and notwithstanding the change to a warmer climate (having been brought out from Turkey in Asia) the experience of the ten succeeding years proved that the American offspring was in many respects a finer goat, and yielded a heavy fleece. At the commencement of the civil war in America these animals had been introduced into most of the Southern States, but particularly in the States of Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, with the most satisfactory results. In the year 1858 a single company in Tennessee sold $30,000 worth of their grade animals alone in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. These were all descendants from the flock imported by Dr. Davis, and ranged from half to pure blood. The experiment made in other States in the mean time were equally successful, especially in Texas, where both soil and climate seemed peculiarly adapted to the raising of this valuable animal.

The average weight of a full grown Cashmere buck is about one hundred and fifty pounds, while that of the female is about one hundreds pound. The annual fleece of the buck will weigh about six pounds, and that of the doe four pounds. The hair of the finer grade animals is a beautiful, soft and silky article, from ten to twelve inches in length, beneath which is found two or three ounces of short and very fine down, from which the celebrated Cashmere shawls are manufactured. This down is of course much more valuable than the long hair, and when separated from the latter commands almost fabulous prices. The price paid for the fleece will depend entirely upon the grade of the animal producing it; but it may safely be stated that $4 per pound for half breed and $8 per pound for pure breed fleeces is a very moderate estimate in the American market, while as high as $50 per pound has been offered for American fleeces in the French market.

As the chief value of the Cashmere goat is its fleece, it is natural enough that those wishing to engage in the business should desire to commence with none but the full bloods, in order to realize a more immediate return; but experience has already shown that it is far wiser to cross a full blood or even a half blood buck with a doe of the common goat kind, costing, $3 per head, than to import males and females from Asia at a cost of not less than $500 specie—risking all the casualties incident to a sea voyage and a change of climate. By breeding upon a cross of the half-breed buck with the common doe you acquire a finer grade each successive year, which by the fourth cross will have obtained an animal little, if any, inferior to the full-blooded ones, and at a mere tithe of the cost, making a due allowance for the trouble and time expended in accomplishing the object.

Taking into consideration the established fact that the Cashmere goat, by the process already referred to, is acclimated, and can be husbanded as easily and successfully as blooded or grade sheep, and its fleece, weighing fully as much, can command $30 per pound in the market, while wool will bring about as many cents, it would appear that argument on the subject is unnecessary. To enterprising capitalists this business promises a more certain return than any we know of, and, as long as fashion rules the land they may be sure of a liberal market.

Symbolic Meaning of Colors.—White was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, faith, joy and life. In the Judge it indicates integrity; in the sick man, humility; in women, chastity.

Red, the ruby, signified divine love, the Holy Spirit, heart of the creative power and royalty. White and red roses express love and wisdom, as in the garland, with which the ancients crowned St. Cecia. In another sense red signifies blood, war, hatred and punishment. Red and black combined were the colors of purgatory.

Blue, or the sapphire, expressed heaven and the firmament, truth, constancy and fidelity.

Yellow, or gold, was the symbol of the sun, of the goodness of God, of imitation or marriage, faith or faithfulness. In the picture of the Apostles, St. Peter wears a yellow mantle over a blue tunic. Yellow also signifies inconstancy, jealousy, deceit; in this sense it was given to Judas, who generally habited in yellow.

Green, the emerald, is the color of spring hope, particularly hope of immortality, and of victory as the color of palm and laurel.

Violet, the amethyst, signified love and truth, or passion and suffering. Hence it is the color often worn by the martyrs.

Black expressed the earth, darkness, mourning, wickedness, death; and it was appropriate to the Prince of Darkness. In some old illuminated manuscript Jesus, in the temptation, wore a black robe. White or black together signify purity of life, and mourning or humiliation.

Growth of Catholicism in the United States.—At the laying of the cornerstone of a new Catholic church, in Detroit, Michigan, on the 22d ult., it was stated by the Rev. Mr. Kilroy in his sermon that eighty years ago there were but 60,000 Catholics and 25 priests in the United States, while now there are 4,400,000 members of the church and 2,500 priests, and that the present bishop has founded no less than six churches, and has added 40 priests during his ministry.

Worth Trying.

As a notable incident, I may mention that two Northern gentlemen purchased from Col. J. B. Walker, 2,700 acres of land in the spring, at $12 50 and $20 per acre—ploughed 1,000 acres with two horse turning ploughs, introduced all the implements for planting and cultivating, much to the amusement of many of those wedded to the drill tongue and scooters, and I am informed that their crop is the finest in all the region, and that, with no further calamity, they will make enough to pay for the farm this year. So writes a correspondent of the "Chronicle & Sentinel" of Augusta from Madison, Ga. Good tillage will tell.

Yes, good tillage will tell. It is very difficult to introduce new ideas and to attempt innovations upon old established usages. Men cling tenaciously to old customs and habits of thought. All new discoveries, however valuable, must first run the gauntlet of public ridicule and private sarcasm, before their advantages and superiority are appreciated and admitted. In the science of agriculture, we of the South are far, far behind our Northern neighbors. Our soil is naturally as fertile, our climate more genial, our working season longer than theirs. Why should not the yield of our lands be as remunerative? Simply because where we apply one bushel of manure to the acre, they apply twenty—where we are satisfied with turning up the earth three or four inches, their patent subsoilers reach the depth of sixteen or twenty. The hardpan must be broken up, before the sun and atmosphere can reach the hidden treasures beneath, and distribute their fertilizing principles to the roots of the growing crops. Hence the success of the Northern planters at Madison, Ga. Why cannot we derive instruction from their example? Every acre of our land under proper cultivation is capable of producing a bale of cotton or thirty bushels of corn. Plant less and cultivate more thoroughly. The three great secrets of successful planting operations are to be found in deep ploughing, the generous application of suitable manures, and systematic tillage.—When your lands are properly prepared and enriched, half your crop is made already. Nature, with a little assistance, will accomplish the remainder of the labor.—*Chester Standard.*

The Wars of Forty-nine Years in Europe.

A writer in the "London Morning Star," says: "The following statistics read with sad interest at this moment. Between the years 1815 and 1864 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these 2,142,000 were Europeans and 164,000 inhabitants of other continents. Thus during forty-nine years the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 43,800 men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853 56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of these died on the field of battle; 334,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 197,000 French, 45,000 English, 2,600 Italians, 2,500 Greeks.

The war in the Caucasus (1829-69) cost the lives of 330,000; the Anglo-Indian war (1857-59,) 196,000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828 29), 193,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000; the civil war of Spain which raged from 1833 to 1840, 172,000; the war of Greek independence, of (1821-29), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1850, 146,000; the Hungarian revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of 1859-60, 129,874, which last number may thus be analyzed—96,874 fell on the field of battle, and 33,000 died of disease, of which 59,654 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 23,600 Italians, 15,010 Neapolitans; and 2,370 Romans.

A curious result may be deduced from the above—namely, that a greater number perish by the disease incident to camp life, than are actually killed by shot and shell or any other engine of destruction. As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia 2,328 millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to $200,000,) France, 1,348 millions, England, 1,320 millions, Turkey, 1,060 millions, Austria, for mere demonstration, 470 millions. Thus in two years and a half 6,526 millions francs were spent.

The Italian war cost France 346 millions, Italy, 410 millions, Austria, 730 millions.—Thus in two months 1,458 millions were swallowed up.

Cheating the Revenue.—The "New York Express" charges that the whiskey distillers in that city, bribe the Revenue Inspectors, and are thus enabled to carry on distillation without paying the Government tax. It says, there are 200 distilleries in the city managed in this way. Unofficial "informers," of whom there is an organized band, who make it their business to seek out illicit manufacture, are also pensioned to keep quiet.—The new revenue law, which will soon be in operation, will materially increase the difficulties of illicit distillers. It provides that an inspector shall be placed in each distillery, and that each proprietor shall pay him five dollars per day for the privilege of being watched.

His Excellency Gov. Orr has received from Mrs. Abell, of St. Josephs, Missouri, a draft for $1,000, being a portion of the proceeds of a fair given by a Ladies' Association, which Mrs Abell represents, and which was organized for the relief of the suffering poor of the South. Similar drafts from the same associations, in various amounts, have been sent to other States of the South. The funds will be distributed under the immediate direction, and at the discretion, of their Executives.

A Practical Joke of the War.

Henry Hale, one of the best scouts in the Federal army, left Leavenworth with despatches. As he rode along, men from every direction were going to join Gen. Price. He saw an old secessionist with a shot gun, and thought it would be a nice thing to drive the old fellow off and take his horse into Lexington.

So he engaged the man in conversation, and getting an opportunity, put a revolver to the rebel's head ordering him to tie his gun to the saddle, to dismount and skedaddle!

The old man made tracks rapidly, glad to escape with his life. Hale took the horse by the bridle and rode off whistling "Yankee Doodle."

He had ridden but a mile or two, when, at a turn of the road, he was ordered to "halt."

The old "reb" had procured another gun and *got ahead of him!* His gun was squarely levelled at Hale's head.

"Get off that horse," said he.

Hale got down.

"Tie that revolver to the saddle!"

Hale did it.

"Pull off your pants!"

Hale shucked 'em off.

"Skedaddle!"

An order which Hale at once carried into effect, merely saying:

"Well, Cap., I thought my shirt was coming next; good bye!"

The old "reb" went off with the two horses, whistling 'Dixie,' while Hale marched seven miles into Lexington with only his coat and shirt on. His coat contained the despatches.

A Fact for History.—In his address, at Norfolk, last Saturday night upon rebuilding the churches of the South, ex-Governor Wise stated that "more than 1,200 churches had been utterly destroyed in the Southern States during the war," in addition to the vast numbers that had been "polluted, defiled, defaced, and impaired." Think of it! There was, in nine cases out of ten—more likely in nineteen cases out of twenty—not a particle of necessity, military or otherwise, for this. It was sheer wantonness and diabolism. Yet the men who did it have been held up to the world by those who hounded them on from the pulpits and presses of the North, as Christian warrors, as a Bible reading and God-fearing race—as the leaders and exemplars of the civilization of the century—as the champions of a policy "founded on great moral ideas," with endless balderdash of that kind. 1,200 churches destroyed! Let the fact go into history as an enduring evidence of the spirit that actuated the hordes against which, for firesides and altars, we contended.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Victory in Kentucky.—The Radicals pretend that the President is much disheartened by the result of the Kentucky elections. That is all nonsense. Thaddeus Stevens may weep over it, but Andrew Johnson sees in it a full endorsement of his policy. Of the nine Congressmen from that State, eight (if not all) will be Democrats—being a gain of three, possibly four. The vote of Kentucky is between twenty and thirty thousand majority for the Democratic party.

Negro Outrage in Arkansas.—The latest news gives us a report that fifty six of the United States Colored Infantry awaiting transportation to the Plains, at Belina, Arkansas, had taken possession of that town and were firing indiscriminately upon the inhabitants. It is said that these black demons swore that they would burn the place and massacre all the whites. The citizens of Belina were seeking safety in flight.

Insure Your Life.—Times like the present make most manifest the peculiar benefit of life insurance. Business is interrupted.—Men are anxious for the future. Thousands have families growing up around them whose property depends upon the continuance of the father's life. Should he die, the income would cease; the children must be withdrawn from school; the mother and elder children must resort to every expedient to sustain the family; and in many cases, with the utmost exertion, this cannot be done; the wife will return to her father for support, and the children, separated, must go, the older to seek work, and the younger be distributed among friends. Such reverses befall men the least expecting them. While business is active, and prosperity gives exhilaration and hope, men can hardly be made to feel that they are within a hand's breadth of utter reverse, and that their families may be scattered in a month, by the death of the father. But hard times lead men to think of these things.

Work, great, absorbing, inevitable, work, is at one and the same time the cardinal, the creative, the conquering and the conservative element of life. All things are possible with it. It is the rudder of the world, its only means of guidance and propulsion.

Making Candidates Useful.—A California paper is responsible for the following "joke:" A candidate for office came upon a "poor white man," who had a vote to give, if he did have to do his own milking. The candidate asked if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consented. He took her by the horns and held her fast until the operation was done.—"Have you had P———r (his rival) around here lately?" he asked. "Oh, yes, he's behind the barn holding the calf."

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Mary Ann Scoggins, deceased, will present the same, legally attested; and those indebted to said Estate will make payment to Broyles & Perronneau, Walhalla, S. C.

JOHN HYDE, Ex'or.

August 10, 1866 47 3

J. E. HAGOOD,

AGENT FOR THE
SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE COMP'NY
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Persons desirous of SELLING their FARMS, TIMBERED LANDS, MINES, MILL SHOALS and any other kind of REAL ESTATE, can have the same sold for CASH through me as Agent for the Southern Real Estate Company. I will advertise and offer for sale all Real Estate without expense to the owners until sold.

Pickens C. H., Dec 7, 1865 13 tf

MILL'S HOUSE,

Corner Queen and Meeting Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

This POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now fully open for the reception of visitors, having been refurnished with NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE throughout, and offers to the traveller accommodations and conveniences as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

Not to be equalled by any other North or South. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

Rates of Board per day, $1 00.
" " " " month as may be agreed on.

JOSEPH PURCELL, Proprietor.

Feb. 18, 1866 23 tf

The State of South Carolina.

PICKENS—IN ORDINARY.

L N Robins, Ex'or, vs. Mary A Capehart, et al. } Petition for settlement of Estate.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the heirs at law of Harvey Capehart, deceased, (number, names and residence unknown,) reside without the limits of this State: It is ordered, therefore, that these said absent defendants do appear in the Court of Ordinary, at Pickens C. H., on Monday the 27th day of August next, to show cause why a final settlement of the Estate of Leonard Capehart, deceased, should not be then made, and a decree entered thereon.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, O.P.D.

Ordinary's Office, May 22, 1866 3m

The State of South Carolina.

PICKENS—IN ORDINARY.

J. B Smith and wife vs. Cordia Albertson and others. } Petition for Partition.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Samuel Albertson, Jr., one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State: It is ordered, that the said Samuel Albertson, Jr., do appear in the Court of Ordinary, for the State and District aforesaid, at Pickens Court House, on the 27th day of August next, to shew cause, if any he can, why the Real Estate of Samuel Albertson, Sr., deceased, should not be divided or sold for division, or his consent to the same will be entered of record.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, O.P.D.

Ordinary's Office, May 22, 1866. 3m

The State of South Carolina.

IN ORDINARY—PICKENS.

Rob't. A. Thompson, Adm'r, vs. Lucinda W. Maret, et als. } Petition to sell Real Estate to pay debts.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Lucinda W. Maret, Elias J. Maret, Nancy E. Brannon, Jas. W. Brannon, Frederick S. Maret, Lucy E. Blassingame, John Blassingame, John W. Maret, and Joanna C. Maret, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is ordered, that they do severally appear in the Court of Ordinary, at Pickens Court House, on Monday the 15th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they can, why the Real Estate of Benjamin W. Maret, deceased, should not be sold for the payment of debts and division, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, O.P.D.

Ordinary's Office, July 14, 1866 3m

State of South Carolina.

IN ORDINARY—CITATION.

Whereas R. A. Thompson, C.E.P.D., hath applied to me for letters of administration upon the Estate of Monroe Mattison, deceased, late of the District of Pickens and State aforesaid: The kindred and creditors of said deceased, are, therefore, cited to appear before me, at Pickens C. H., on Friday the 28th day of Sept'ber, 1866, to shew cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of August, 1866.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, O.P.D.

State of South Carolina,

IN ORDINARY—CITATION.

Whereas, Rob't. A. Thompson, C.E.P.D., hath applied to me for letters of administration upon the Estate of David S. Craig, deceased, late of the District of Pickens and State aforesaid: The kindred and creditors of said deceased, are, therefore, cited to appear before me at Pickens C. H., on Friday the 28th day of Sept'ber, 1866, to shew cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of August, 1866.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, O.P.D.

State of South Carolina.

IN ORDINARY—CITATION.

Whereas, Rob't. A. Thompson, C.E.P.D., hath applied to me for letters of administration upon the estate of John F. Chapman, deceased, late of the District of Pickens and State aforesaid. The kindred and creditors of said deceased, are, therefore, cited to appear before me at Pickens C. H. on Monday the 27th day of August, 1866, to shew cause, if any they can, why said letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of July, 1866.

W. E. HOLCOMBE, O.P.D.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
PICKENS DISTRICT.

John Addis, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Pickens District, by virtue of a writ of debt, at the suit of Alexander Evins, having filed in my office, together with a schedule, on oath, of his estate and effects, his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, praying that he may be admitted to the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors: It is ordered, that the said Alexander Evins, and all other the creditors to whom the said John Addis is in anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice to appear before the said Court at Pickens Court House, on the 15th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petition aforesaid, should not be granted.

J. E. HAGOOD, C.C.C.P.A.G.S.

Office of Common Pleas, July 12, 1866.