

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Mobile Advertiser.
THE HORSE INFIRMARY IN GEORGIA.
 JOHNSON COUNTY GA., January 25.

Having ever felt a deep interest in that noble animal, the Horse, and especially since the commencement of the war, you will pardon me if I ask at your hands space enough for the following account of a visit I have just made to the infirmary established in Laurens county, in this State, for the treatment and care of diseased, wounded and disabled, animals belonging to the Government.

The infirmary is located in Laurens county, near the line between that county and Johnson, on the lands of Dr. Thomas A. Parsons, and about twelve miles from Oconee Station, on the Central Railroad, and one mile from the Oconee River. The locality is healthy; the land rolling and productive; the water facilities excellent, and the pasturage very good in spring and summer. The Government rented 3,009 acres of land from Dr. P., last summer, and immediately began the work of erecting stables, lots, corn and fodder houses, and other necessary buildings. There is considerable cane on the track, and over 200 acres of luxuriant Bermuda grass, both of which afford fine pasturage for the horse.

Horses that have become diseased, or been worn down, or otherwise disabled in the public service, in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, are sent here for treatment. Large, comfortable stables and shelters, and high, dry lots, have been provided for them. If they are suffering from glanders, or any other contagious disease, as farcy or distemper, they are assigned to a hospital for that particular disorder, which is located at a safe distance from the other stables and lots. If they have been wounded or crippled, or have a bad case of fistula, or scratches, each one is put into a comfortable stable to himself, and so if they have been disabled by hard usage, they are placed in roomy stalls at night, and turned out to graze and exercise during the day. Each animal is curried and rubbed daily, his legs and feet washed, and his particular malady or hurt carefully attended to. Indeed, all the diseases to which the horse is subject are here thoroughly treated by experienced and practiced veterinary surgeons and farriers, whose zeal is highly commendable, and whose success has been remarkable. The establishment is systematically arranged and managed, and hostlers conversant with their duties are assigned to the care of the animals, under the superintending care and direction of the farriers. In certain diseases, as in glanders and farcy, gentle exercise is prescribed, and the horses are led or ridden for short distances.

The general opinion is that glanders is a fatal disease, but I am assured that over thirty cases of it have been cured at this establishment. Of the whole number of diseased and disabled animals thus far sent to the infirmary, nearly eighty-five per cent has been saved. Many of them, after being cured and recruited, have been returned to the army. Others are improving rapidly, and will soon be in a condition for service. The rule adopted by the commander of the post is not to send back any animal until it has been thoroughly recruited and rendered fit for duty. Such as can never be made available for active service, especially mares, are advertised and sold at public outcry to farmers. Some of the animals were received in the lowest condition, but, under the close attention and skillful treatment given them, they are now doing remarkably well. A number of cases of lameness sent to the infirmary arose from non-attention to the hoofs and feet.

The commandant of the post is Captain J. G. McKee, of Columbus, Ga., an officer of rare zeal and fidelity, who has been disabled in the service. He is devoted to his business, and is one of the most energetic men I have met with in the public service. He has in his employ fifty negroes and eight white men. He is now preparing accommodations for 2000 more horses, which are expected to arrive soon and this will render it necessary to employ additional help. No white man is employed except disabled soldiers and persons unfit for service, by reason of age or other infirmity. The farriers and veterinary surgeons attached to the infirmary are Messrs. W. P. Davis and J. Disbrow, both of whom are devoted to the horse, and exceedingly skillful in the treatment of the diseases to which he is subject. Indeed, all the employes at the post, white and black, manifest a zeal and an earnestness that is truly refreshing in these days of shuffling and affected patriotism. The horse receives here the same care and attention as the sick or disabled soldier does at the hospital.

How much better is this than the practice which has prevailed heretofore, and which still prevails in many parts of the Confederacy.— Previous to the establishment of this infirmary, horses worn out or disabled in the service were turned out to perish around the camps, or left behind on the march, whilst all animals having the glanders, heretofore considered incurable, were taken out and shot. The places thus made vacant were filled by the Government, and fine stalls

glected, abused and disabled, and where, in their turn, many of them finally perished. The dram thus kept up upon the stock of horses in the country has been enormous, the prevailing idea seeming to be that the supply was inexhaustible.

It had been fortunate for the Confederacy if the authorities, both civil and military, had sooner appreciated the value of an able-bodied man and a good horse.

In a country like ours, bounded on one side by a cordon of hostile States, and shut out on the other by a blockade which effectually prevents us from recruiting our wasted armies from other parts of the world, the worth of a capable soldier or horse is incalculable.

But the authorities have at last taken a step in the right direction. Let them follow it up by establishing other infirmaries at points where, as at this, there is an abundant supply of corn and forage. There should at least be one in the Trans-Mississippi Department, another in Alabama, and another in North Carolina. Without the horse we can neither grow provisions for the army, nor move its supplies, nor keep proper watch upon the enemy. What further motive does sagacious and patriotic government require?

The common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch elder! The leaves of elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree, bunches of the elder leaves.

TO KEEP BEEF.—A country friend says he has been taught by necessity, since the war began, how to keep beef without salt, and desires us to tell our readers. According to his experience and taste, beef is never fit to be eaten in steaks until a week after being killed. He says that if it is suspended by a hook or string, in a cellar, so as not to touch the wall, it will, even in the hottest of summer, keep from one to two weeks, without a particle of salt, and in winter for a much longer time. He has now some which he has preserved in this way ever since the 1st of December last, and thinks it greatly improved. It is more tender, palatable, and wholesome.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICAN CROWN.—The New York Courier publishes the following extract of a letter from the Archduke Maximilian to General Almonte:

Rest assured, my dear General, that I do not in the least hesitate about coming to you. My resolution has been finally taken; and, ever since the speech which I made October 3d, before Mexico and the world, I have only been waiting to take up the reins of authority for the fulfilment of conditions made necessary, not by my own dignity alone, but by the best interests of your country. I have already assured you of this in my letters of October 9th, and it gives me great pleasure to renew the assurance now. You may use this letter as you please to dissipate all doubts which may be still felt in Mexico.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred in the company.

THE JACKSON STATUE.—A letter from the artist who has been employed to execute the statue of Stonewall Jackson, has been received, says the Richmond Sentinel, bearing date, "Nuremberg, November 3d." The casting will be done in a foundry about a mile from that city. The artist has nearly completed another life-size bust of General Jackson, to serve as a model for the large statue. He will first exhibit it, and invite the judgment of the severest critics as to its merits.

The clothes of General Jackson, which he took out with him, arrived safely.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR TWELVE MONTHS' CONFEDERATE SERVICE IN THE STATE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1864.

HAVING received instructions from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, through the Commandant of Conscripts for South Carolina, to raise SIX COMPANIES OF MOUNTED MEN for the purpose of arresting deserters and delinquents from conscription, and also for the purpose of resisting any "local invasions" or raids that may be attempted by the Abolitionists. Such authority on my part is thus made known to the citizens of the State in order that this most important service may be rendered the great cause of Southern Independence.

It is proposed to form the Battalion from "Ex-empts and Non-conscripts." Each company to consist of not less than sixty, nor more than one hundred, rank and file, to elect its own officers and to furnish its own horses. Arms (sabre and carbine) and accoutrements will be furnished by the Confederate Government; and persons desirous of joining the corps can report, either individually or in organized companies, to the nearest District or Congressional Enrolling Officer, who is authorized to muster in and report them to me at these Headquarters.

The term of service will be for twelve months, and where of action local—that is, within the State.

ALLEN J. GREEN,
 Major and Enrolling Officer.

The papers in the State publish once a week, and forward their bills to the

CORN FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

BY virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, passed 17th December, 1863, "to make provision for the support of families of soldiers of this State, &c"—the District of Kershaw has been divided into twelve sections, with a member of the Board in each:

Section No. 1, embraces the country from Sumter line to head waters of Swift Creek, thence to Hughes' Mill, thence to McKinnon's old stand, thence to Sanders' Creek, and down it to the river, and down the east side of Wateree River to Sumter line.

No. 2, embraces the country from mouth of White Oak Creek to Beaver Creek Road, thence to Liberty Hill Beat line, to Lancaster line, thence to the river.

These two sections will have a large surplus of grain derived from the two per cent. Tax in Kind, which must be distributed to other portions of the District, where there are large deficiencies, lying chiefly in the Eastern part of the District.

From the best data now to be had, it is certain there will be a deficiency of over two thousand bushels of grain to supply those persons in the District entitled under the act, at the rate of ten bushels to the person.

The members of the Board are required under the Act "to draw his order for said tax on any producer within his section, to be delivered to such person or persons as may be named therein."

It would be exceedingly burdensome, if not impossible, for many persons in the deficient sections to go to the river planters below Camden (where the grain is mainly in Section No. 1) and from thence haul their small share. If she hires the transportation of it, this would consume the small amount of money allowed her by the State. The same state of facts exist as to persons going into Section No. 2, with orders from the deficient Districts, and would defeat the object of the act of the Legislature in a large measure. Many females, with children, could not do this, and would have to go without the grain provided for them, and thus suffer, they and their little ones, and possibly perish from hunger. This class of persons are indigent and necessitous—without slaves, and rarely having a horse. Some of these females may now be seen walking the public roads with their allowance of meal on their heads, carrying it for miles. Their male relatives are in the army doing military duty and periling their lives to secure the property and the lives of the men at home. The Soldiers' Board of Relief, therefore, request that the payers of the two per cent. tax in kind of grain, in section No. 1, will haul and deliver that grain in Camden, and those in section No. 2, will deliver their grain at the mill of Mr. John Gaskins.

If the Board has to pay for hauling this grain to Camden and Mr. Gaskins' Mill, it will largely consume the money at their disposal for soldiers' families.

This Board appeals earnestly and warmly to every tax payer in these two sections to reflect and decide for himself his duty in this matter. The "Soldiers' Families' Depot," in Camden, will be at the store of J. M. Gayle, and he will be the agent who will receive the grain and give receipts therefor, and Mr. Gaskins, at his mill, will also do so. Lists of the tax payers and their tax will be left at those Depots. This course will save the necessity of giving orders on producers for small amounts of grain, and keeping accounts.

By order of the Soldiers Board of Relief.
 JNO. M. DESAUSURE, Chairman.
 January 29

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

THE undersigned wishing to close up his business, offers for sale his stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., consisting in part of

2 BBLs. GOOD BROWN SUGAR,
 1 SACK-BEST CUBA COFFEE,
 Nails of all sorts and sizes,
 Jeans and Homespun,
 Cooking Soda, &c., &c.,

Just received, and will be sold at as reasonable rates as the times will permit.

January 22

TOWN TAXES

THE Books will be opened to receive Taxes on the 25th inst., at the office of James Dunlap, and will remain open until the 1st day of March next, when the books will be closed and defaulters double taxed.

JOS. D. DUNLAP, Collector.
 January 22

LOST,

ON the cars between Camden and Claremont, a Buckskin PURSE, containing a note for \$67 50, on J. D. Dinkins, drawn payable to J. W. Buckner or bearer. The public is warned against trading for said note, bearing date, December 6, 1863, as payment is stopped on the same.

J. W. BUCKNER.
 January 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of J. L. Wilson, deceased, will present the same duly attested, to me, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to me of their respective indebtedness, at an early day.

J. J. HUCKABEE,
 Administrator.
 January 1

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST—DIVISION NO. 2.

I. THE Commissioners of the Roads and the Town Authorities within the judicial Districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Horry, including Upper All Saints, will forthwith summon all persons in possession of slaves within their jurisdiction to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Depots nearest their owners' residence, on MONDAY, the 22d day of February prox., at 10 o'clock a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston, for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II. The Commissioners and Authorities aforesaid will, at the same time, impress and forward one fourth of all male free negroes between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, resident within the limits of their authority.

III. The owners of only one Road hand are exempt by law.

IV. By the Act of December last, the said Authorities were required to make full returns to me of all road hands liable in thirty days. That duty has been partially and very imperfectly done—in many instances the return giving no indication, not even by its postmark, of the District from which it emanates. The whole scheme of the amendment of December turns on these returns, and unless they are complete, the system must fail and the labor be supplied entirely by impressment.

WM. M. SHANNON,
 Agent of the State of South Carolina.
 Camden, S. C., Jan. 20, 1864.
 January 29

All the papers within the Division week for four weeks.

S. C. M.

GEN. ORDER NO. 1.

CAMDEN, S. C., Feb. 2, 1864.

I. IN pursuance of General Order No. 2, from the Adjutant and Inspector General, all male white persons in this Regiment, between the ages of 16 and 60 years, who are not actually in Confederate military service, are required to report in person for enrollment to the State Enrolling Officer of the Judicial District in which they respectively reside, at the Courthouse of said District, on or before the 10th March next, and to give the said Enrolling Officer their names, ages and the Militia Beat in which they respectively reside.

II. All persons, except those above the age of fifty years, claiming exemption from State military service are required to present their claims to the District Enrolling Officer, on or before the day above mentioned, or they will be liable to forfeit their right to the same, in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly; and persons claiming exemption on the ground of physical disability, will be examined by the Surgeon of the District at such times as he may publish in orders, on or before the day above specified.

III. Persons holding certificates of exemption from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, will exhibit the same to the Enrolling Officer of this District, who is authorized to hear evidence in relation to legality of the same, and all such certificates as prove not to be in accordance with law, will be revoked.

IV. Persons who have been exempt from Confederate service are required to show their certificates of exemption to the State Enrolling Officer, and if they are not also exempt by the laws of the State, they will be held liable to State service.

V. Persons who are now in Confederate service for six months or a longer time, are required, at the expiration of their term of service, or on leaving the service, unless enrolled as conscripts, to report to the District Enrolling Officer for enrollment.

VI. Officers commanding Militia Beat companies are hereby ordered forthwith to return to the Enrolling Officer of the District the names and ages of all persons residing within their respective Beats between the ages of sixteen (16) and sixty (60), designating the age of each person; and they are authorized to put any person on his oath as to his age, or require other proof, as they may decide; and you are also required on a separate list, to return the names of all persons residents of your respective Beats, who have gone into Confederate Military service since the beginning of the war, not including the Reserves and Six Months' Troops.

By command Col. Jones.
 February 5

J. M. GAYLE, Adj't.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

IN conformity with what has been done in other parts of the State, our fees for the present year will be generally doubled.

L. H. DEAS, M. D.,
 D. L. DESAUSURE, M. D.,
 B. H. MATHESON, M. D.,
 JOHN McCAA, M. D.,
 W. R. SYKES, M. D.

February 5

ESTATE NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the 10th day of February next, at her residence, in Fairfield District, all the property of the late Nancy Bell, consisting of Negroes, Mules, a fine lot of Cattle, Hogs, Bacon, Cotton, and Plantation Tools, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

R. H. BELL, Admr.
 February 5

MISS ALEXANDER

WILL resume the exercises of her MUSICAL CLASS as soon as she can ascertain whether a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained to induce her return.

Pupils desiring to continue their lessons will leave their names with Mrs. McCandless.
 Terms per quarter \$48.
 February 5

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, nine miles above Camden, on the Lancaster Road, three Milch Cows, two Dry Cows and two Yearlings, marked the figure 7 in the right ear and a swallow fork and underbit in the left. It is believed that the above cattle have been stolen, as the milch cows left their calves at home. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to their recovery, or for the detection of the thief, if stolen.

JAMES LOVE.
 February 5

NOTICE.

W. B. and A. A. HUCKABEE, will act as my Agents during my absence from the State.

January 22

FOUND

IN the street, opposite Col. Dickinson's Monument, a small POCKET BOOK (marked "Notes"), containing eight dollars. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement. Apply to J. K. Witherspoon, Telegraph Office.

January 22

REAL ESTATE SALE.

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

BY order of Alexander McDonald, Ordinary for Kershaw District, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Camden, on the first Monday in March next (sale day): Two small Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate of Hardy Thorn, deceased. Said land or tracts sold for division; and a tract containing 88 acres, more or less, lying and situate on the head waters of Pine Tree Creek; the second tract, containing 58 acres, more or less, lying on the head waters of Beaver Dam Branch, both joining lands of Charles Perkins and others. Terms cash, purchasers to pay for papers.

February 5

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

FOR the year, a likely fellow, a complete gardener.

—ALSO—
 Two women—A Washer, Ironer and Sempstress.
 February 5

NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL, 19 years of age, a good Cook, Washer and House servant, generally. For particulars, &c., apply to

J. M. GAYLE.
 February 5

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the detection of the rascal who cut the gin-band of the subscriber, on Sunday, the 22d inst. Persons going shoe shops on Saturday, or other sent to their

W. M. SHANNON.
 February 5