

The Press.

ABBENVILLE, S. C.

Friday, November 19, 1869.

Our friend Maj. S. L. Jones, whom we had the pleasure of greeting yesterday on his return from Columbia, we learn, has been turning his attention to good account in effecting the sale of the valuable estate of his uncle O. Hanlon, near Columbia, which he has sold for \$36,000.

Judge Carpenter has been lecturing the Grand Jury of Charleston, charging them with a breach of duty in ignoring a bill against T. J. Mackey, writer in the Republican takes him to task for encroaching upon the powers of an independent tribunal, and shows very clearly that the Judge has exceeded his powers.

Our friend Mr. W. P. McKeller has been making some additions and improvements to his beautiful County map, which was upon exhibition at our Fair. It certainly reflects great credit upon the professional skill of our friend. We hope one day to obliterate these new lines—to change all that—but until that time comes we are content to admire this map. A copy may be seen in the Commissioners' Office at Abbeville C. H.

Messrs. J. D. Chalmers & Co are offering at their Furniture Ware Rooms, above Messrs. Mays, Barnwell & Co's store, a choice stock at low rates. Their stock comprises full suits of walnut, chestnut, oak and rose, with bedsteads, bureaus, and chairs, of all varieties. They are able to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and we advise our friends to give them a call.

Mr. J. D. Chalmers is also prepared to fill all orders for tombstones and monuments at his marble yard on reasonable terms. Call and select from his lithographic designs.

We regret to learn that an altercation occurred on Tuesday last on a plantation below Greenwood, between one Shepherd and a freedman in his employ, when the latter was wounded mortally by a pistol shot fired by Shepherd. Shepherd was arrested and taken before a neighboring magistrate but succeeded in making his escape. There are conflicting statements as to the causes of the quarrel and the circumstances of the escape.

A HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW YORK.—The failure of the house of A. Bininger & Co., wholesale liquor dealers in New York, established in 1776, was announced in that city and created much excitement in business circles. This firm occupied the same position in the line of its special business as that of A. T. Stewart & Co. in dry goods. It was the oldest house of the kind in this country. It is stated that the assets of the concern greatly exceed the liabilities, but that it will take some time to reduce them to cash.

LONDON, November 15.—The Bishop of London preached Mr. Peabody's funeral sermon, at Westminster Abbey to-day. There was an immense attendance. The Bishop said no untitled commoner has ever gathered such a concourse of sincere mourners around his grave. He labored to relieve the wants of the poor, and by them he was beloved, as by all those who sympathize with poverty and honor benevolence. It was his business to gather and his joy to give. Two nations would ever reverence his name, which forms another bond of union between England and America.

Napoleon is said to be greatly changed in appearance. He looks haggard, careworn and anxious, and with considerable difficulty. But for the support of a cane and the arm of one of his suite his movement would be exceedingly slow. The encouraging reports which are published about his health are all dictated from official sources. During the last ten days of his sojourn at Compeigne, Dr. Nelaton was in constant attendance upon him, and the catheter had to be used repeatedly.

GRANT AND THE AMENDMENT.—The New York Herald says: "If the fifteenth amendment be not hurried up and proclaimed before the 1st of January, we may look for the rescinding of the New York ratification, and for a ratification from Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, thereby another battle, in the Fall elections of 1870, will have to be fought on the question all over the United States."

CHARLESTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This body commenced its annual meeting in Sumter, on Friday evening last, Rev. Dr. Wikler, Moderator. The service held in the Church, have been interesting, and well attended. We were much pleased to see Rev. Dr. Richard Furman, in attendance, restored to his usual health, as well as his venerable father, Rev. Dr. Samuel Furman.—Sumter News.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—President Grant, in a conversation to-day with two gentlemen, one of them a senator, informed them that in his message he would recommend that Congress authorize a consolidated fund and a half per cent. loan, in which should be funded the outstanding bond debt. The President said he would advise against any reduction of taxation for one year.

By agreement of counsel the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Yerger case will not be argued further, but will be held in abeyance until Mississippi is reconstructed, when the prisoner will be turned over to the civil courts. It is understood to be the intention of the President to pursue the course with similar cases in Texas.

It has been officially ascertained that no new steps have been taken in the negotiation for settling the Alabama claims.

Ex-Minister Webb testified again before the House Committee of Foreign Affairs to-day in regard to the Paraguayan difficulties, and thought that the Allied Powers and Lopez had both committed outrages.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CLUB.—A meeting of young men, in attendance upon the Fair from different portions of the State, was held, on Friday evening last, with a view to the organization of a society for the purpose of promoting social intercourse amongst the gentlemen of South Carolina. The society under the name of the "South Carolina Club," was duly organized by the election of the following officers: William T. Gary, Edgewood, President; Wade Hampton, Richland, J. S. Heyward, Colleton, Paul Haskell, Abbeville, William D. Aiken, Fairfield, David Hemphill, Chester, Vice-Presidents; Wade Manning, Richland, Treasurer; R. E. Ellison, Fairfield, Secretary. An Executive Committee, composed of the officers, was charged with the duty of drafting a suitable constitution, and of perfecting arrangements for an anniversary ball, to be given by the club on the occasion of, and in connection with the next Fair of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Gentlemen desiring to become members will forward applications to Mr. Wade Manning, at Columbia.

R. E. ELLISON, Secretary.

GEORGE PEABODY.—Two continents unite in paying tribute to the great philanthropist. England's Queen does honor to his obsequies, in that noble Abbey, where her illustrious dead sleep together, and England's minister invokes his name, as a pledge, that the ties which bind the two countries are indissoluble. America will hold his dust, and it is proposed to build here a monument which shall be worthy of his fame.

THE LATE ELECTIONS AND THEIR TEACHINGS.—The elections in Texas and Mississippi are not yet held. In these all the indications are of the success of the Conservative parties in these States. Radicalism everywhere, and especially in those Commonwealths of the South, has been the symbol of misrule and oppression. The result is the combination of all true men who are in favor of good government on 'half of some degree of protection for life, liberty and property.

The better class of the Republicans in the South cannot forget the fact that they are citizens, and have interests at stake, and hence the developments for a rule under which there can be safety and prosperity.

The reaction in the South has, of necessity, been great. It could not be otherwise. We do not doubt, therefore, that both Texas and Mississippi will follow the lead of Tennessee and Virginia, and place themselves side by side in support of anti-Radicalism.

And this seems to be not only the growing sentiment, but conviction of the whole country. This is illustrated by the recent election at the North.

In New York, at the last election, the Republicans had a majority of two in the Senate and of twenty-four in the House, thus having the control of the Legislature on a joint ballot by twenty-six votes. The Tribune concedes that the position of things is reversed, and that the

Senate will stand, seventeen Democrats to fifteen Republicans, and there is a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

If so, for the first time in nearly sixteen years the Democratic party has had the control of, and a working majority in the New York Legislature. It has, it is true, carried the State on a general vote, and elected in that period two of its Governors, Horatio Seymour in 1862, and Hoffman in 1868, but the Republicans have had the real power in the inter-affairs of the State, because they have had the majority in the State Legislature.

This is certainly one of the signs of the times.

In Ohio, at the election in 1868, for President, Grant received the vote of the State by a majority of 40,617 votes. At the recent election for Governor, Mr. Hayes, Republican, was elected by a majority of only 7,500 votes.

This of itself attests the change in public opinion. And so we might cite from the other States. The country is fast drifting away from the old issues. The cry of disqualification and of evasion of the Constitution, under the plea of party necessity, and under the cloak of patriotism, is ascertained to be false and hollow.

The people are rising to a true, and therefore to a higher conception of right, justice and the common weal. And thus they have discovered that there can be no true unity or welfare as long as Radicalism has the sway. This is the source of all the woes and dissensions which this land has been called upon to undergo since the war. All its promises of peace have been like the Dead Sea fruits, full of bitterness and ashes.

And now everywhere there is a demand for peace, and a demand for decent and honest government, which no arts can allay and no subterfuge prevent.

Mr. Parker Pillsbury, certainly not predisposed to the South, has borne his testimony that wherever Radicalism bears the sway, there the rule has been "against all the dictates of a genuine statesmanship, as well as the requirements of justice and humanity."

What the country needs, is the obliteration of all distinctions on account of the past, the withdrawal of all political manacles on the part of Congress, or of the Administration, the restoration of the people to the free and unbiassed control of their own States and internal governments, and the full and real voice of their people. This attained, prosperity will once more ensue, and the whole land will be one in fact, as it is now one in name.

The recent elections proclaim the coming morn. For the full day we must have union of all men who thus aspire. Radicalism needs no comment. Its history is written in the servitude of the past and the misrule of the present. With its overthrow will come peace and amity.

As the Washington Intelligence and Express well says: "If without any sacrifice of principle upon the living issues of the day, the path can be smoothed for a union of all good men, to reform the Government, restore the Constitution, and cleanse the Augean stable, then what is necessary should be done to effect it. Party names are nothing, men are nothing in comparison with so great an end."—Charleston Courier.

"Jim," said a little boy, who was boasting of his father's new house, "we have got such a fine portico, and mahogany doors, and plate-glass windows, and on the top is a cupola, and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother, this morning, that it's to have a mortgage on it."

St. Petersburg, November 16.—The prospect of a treaty alliance, defensive and offensive, between France, Austria and Russia, is pending; to continue three years. Each party to maintain certain standing armies.

Fanny Fern says: "If one-half the girls knew the previous lives of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased." Whereupon the Boston Post asks: "If the men knew what their future lives were to be, wouldn't it increase the list of old maids still further?"

"Crowding to the Cities."

The New York Times contains some judicious reflections upon this subject. Alluding to the fact that there is a growing disposition on the part of the young to leave the "paternal acres" in the hope of bettering their fortune in cities, and to the fact that the proportion of agriculturalist to the whole body of the population is not as large as it should, the Times says:

"Now, there can be no more fixed axiom in political economy than that agriculture must form the basis of the prosperity and power of the American people. It is the great foundation of our national wealth and consequence—the primary source of all our prosperity. It feeds us. To a degree it clothes us. Without it we could not have manufactures, and should not have commerce. It furnishes our factories with their raw material and it fills our ships with their cargoes. Social industry depends upon it; individual life depends upon it. There is no man in the country who is so wealthy as to be independent of the success of this great interest, nor any so poor as not to be affected by its prosperity or its decline. This country has peculiar facilities for advantageously prosecuting this great department of human labor. The variety of its climate, the abundance and cheapness of its fertile soil, are such as no other nation on the surface of the globe can boast. It is no credit to our vaunted enterprise that we have never yet made adequate use of these signal advantages—that the time has never yet been when the proportion of our farmers to the whole population was as large as it should have been—when the number of those engaged in professions and trades were not, at the very least, twice as great as the actual necessities of society required. There is reason to apprehend that this disproportion will increase. This restless, adventurous spirit is ever tending to take more complete possession of our people. Everybody is getting more infected with the eagerness to get rich in haste. There is a growing impatience of the good old plan of earning a competence by steady, persevering labor and frugal living. The young men of the day have tired of the isolation and monotony of agricultural life, and pant for something more stirring and exciting, and something that seems to promise quicker and more splendid returns. They have seized upon the first opportunity to launch away into the tide of trade and speculation. And that tide once embarked upon, it is very seldom that they find their way back to the plowed fields. A large proportion of them have not succeeded in their new pursuits, tens of thousands of them have miserably failed, and become bankrupts and dross, and yet they have, from the pure force of acquired habit, clung to town-life with all the greater tenacity.

"It cannot be too well understood by these young malcontents in the country that failure there almost infallibly foretells failure here. The same qualities and habits which stand in their way in the country will cause them to stumble in the city. It is everywhere the same all over the world; to fill any situation successfully, one must fill it as belonging to it. The man who feels above his business, let that business be what it may, is actually below any business. He is without anything to hold him up anywhere, and is bound to sink anyhow. The great work of life, whether in city or country, cannot be maintained by any such weaklings. Least of all is this tearing, grinding, crushing mart the place for them. We already have an over-production of incapables of and drones. There is no room here for the drift of rural weakness and cowardice. Let the farmers' sons heed the counsels of their governors and stay at home—holding fast to the oldest, happiest, most independent and most honorable of human occupations."

A PROPHECY.—A private letter received in Washington from a prominent Government official in New York, contains a prediction that before the holidays a crash will occur in Wall street, which will equal in its disastrous consequences the effects of the recent Fish-Gould gold conspiracy. The writer further says, values generally have a downward tendency, and thinks that specie payments may be reached without difficulty before the 1st of July next.

Another Atlantic Cable.

The more electric cables across the Atlantic the better. The quicker and more reliable the communication between Europe and America the greater will be the advance in the civilization of both hemispheres. Therefore we are glad to see that the Belgian government gives its adhesion to the scheme of laying a new Atlantic cable from Belgium to some point, yet to be selected, upon the American coast, from Maine to Georgia. We need a telegraph line having a terminus up on our own soil. We need it in order that we may be in some extent independent of foreign countries in the receipt of important news. The increase of telegraphic communication with Europe will increase the business, just as greater facilities in the postal service and the railroads have multiplied the transport of letters and the proportion of travel. The French cable has not interfered to any sensible degree with the business of the British lines from Ireland. All the new lines will make trade for themselves.

Now that we have secured a fair telegraphic intercourse across the Atlantic, the next thing to be done is to get a submarine cable under the Pacific, to put us in immediate communication with Asia and the great empires of China and Japan. This can be done to a great extent without going out of our own territory, by using the chain of the Aleutian Islands for the overland portion of the line, and taking our submarine points of connection there. A Pacific cable is there quite practicable. We need not urge its advantages, but can only hope that it will not be long before such an enterprise will be undertaken.—Herald.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a little boy named Joe Snow, was killed one day last week, by being caught in the machinery of a cotton press, on Dr. McKeller's plantation.—Newberry Herald.

Napoleon and Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort, editor of a Paris journal named *Lanterne*—an excellent specimen of the *lucrus a non lucendo* in trans-atlantic journalism—has completely failed in his endeavors to rank as a French political martyr. Napoleon has extinguished him, in his own peculiar style and in a manner just suited to the case of Rochefort. The pen and ink parodist of revolution, who has been for some time past in exile in Belgium, set out from Brussels the other day for France. On reaching the frontier he was arrested by the police. This was a perfect "Godsend" to Rochefort, who immediately commenced to sting in anticipation, like a Quartier Latin flea, when, behold, the Emperor comes out on him with a *coup d'etat* in the shape of a telegram directing his release and accompanied by a "safe conduct" paper, endorsed by the imperial sign manual, under which he journeyed to Paris, where he had been nominated for the Legislature and screened by his friends without any interference on the part of the police.

People have been accustomed to read and speak a good deal of the Malakoff and Magenta and Solferino, the assault on the tower of the Russian stronghold demonstrating that no impediment is too high or difficult for the military genius of France when inspired by a Bonaparte, while the attack—for it is an attack when applied to such a man—on Rochefort proves that no event can be so trifling or insignificant as to escape the careful attention of Napoleon the Third in the pursuance of his vast and peculiar system of rule. During the legal arrangements for the "State trials" and prosecution of the late great Irish agitator and his associates in Dublin, some years since a very fussy "conspirator" (Mr. Tom Steele) bored the law officers of the Crown vastly and almost daily with questions relative to his case. The Attorney General (Mr. Cusac Smith), becoming impatient, one day said to him;—"Mr. Steele, I cannot reply to your questions, and if you ask another one I will omit your name from the indictment and you won't be tried at all, either as conspirator or rebel." This threat silenced Tom, just as Napoleon now silences Henri. Such a mode of action results from the universal communism of great minds in contempt for professional politicians.—Herald.

LETTER FROM FATHER HYACINTHE.

—The following is the substance of the letter written by Father Hyacinthe to the "Evangelical Alliance" held in New York, on Thursday: Father Hyacinthe said that he felt gratified at the honor shown his discourses in Paris by their republication in English. He would have been glad to have had them more worthy; but such as they were, he committed them to the world. He added, that he presented them to America and those protestant churches of which his talented translator was one of the heads. He was proud of being a Frenchman, and hoped France would soon imitate the country which she had done so much to liberate during the revolution. He said he continued faithful to the Catholic Church. If he had entered a protest against her usurpations, one could judge of his love by the bitterness of his lamentations. However he was none the less sensible to the sympathies of the churches of other faiths in the stand he had taken. He did not think that churches separated from the Catholic communion, are beyond the pale of the Holy Ghost. Whatever may divide us now, we will be united in the space of time, and all live in hopes of the same eternity and love of the same God. We are all living in common for the great Church in the future. Men had laughed his ideas to scorn, but that he had expected. After expressing himself further, he concluded by saying that he looked forward to one God, one faith, one baptism, and one shepherd, and signed himself "Brother Hyacinthe."

HORACE GREELEY AT A WEDDING.

—There was a wedding in the Fifth Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, the bride being Mrs. Guilderslieve, the well known authoress, and the groom Mr. Smith Longstreet, a relative of the rebel General of the same name. A great number of literary people were present among others Hon. Horace Greeley, who came out strong in the matter of clothes; he was dressed in the height of fashion, with tall coat-kids, white cravat, dancing pumps, a rose in his button-hole, a bouquet in his hand, and fairly drenched with patchouli. Of course he created an immense sensation when he kissed the bride. The marriage is a romantic one, inasmuch as the gentleman, upon reading a poem by Mrs. Guilderslieve, before he wedded her, declared his intention of wedding the woman who wrote it. He traced her up, but her first husband was still alive. He waited until that impediment was removed and the period of mourning was passed, but the lady was coy and would not marry, because her name was Longstreet Smith. The Legislature changed the name to Smith Longstreet, and hence the happy event, which has created an extraordinary interest in fashionable and literary circles.

DO WOMEN REALLY LOVE BAD MEN THE MOST.

—It is a singular fact that eight-tenths of the reading women of this country are devotees at Lord Byron's shrine. Of some twelve or fifteen communications offered us, in relation to the Mrs. Stowe "scandal," all but one were from the hands of women, and every one, without exception, were couched in terms of tenderness for the lascivious bard. We are told by the managing editor of one of our leading dailies that he has been simply astounded at the multitude of women of excellent taste and good sense, who have talked to him and written to him in defense of Byron. We remarked a short time since, upon the anomaly witnessed, in every community where well known fast men were the accepted favorites in society. A fast woman wins her sisters' scorn; a fast man secures her smiles. This is a fact so common as not to be discredited; and this sympathy for Byron, a very Prince of Profligates, is but another expression of the fact. Who will account for it?—Exchange.

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