

TOWN TAXES For 1870.

Abstract of Ordinance.

The following Taxes have been Assessed for 1870: Real Estate, 20 cents on each (cash value) \$100.00.

ROBERT R. HEMPHILL, Lawyer MAGISTRATE, ABBEVILLE, S. C. OFFICE ON LAW RANGE.

BACON, LARD, CORN, Molasses, &c.

HIDES C. R. SIDES, HIDE CURERS SHOULDERERS, Casks Sugar Cured HAMS, TIERCES LEAF LARD.

Besides, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, OSNABURGS, HOMESPUNS, TABLE and FOLKET CUTLERY, SPADES, SHOVS, ELS, AXES and HARDWARE generally.

Norwood, DuPre & Co. Dec. 31, 1869, 36, if

TO RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for the present year the two places of Mr. Dennis O'Neil, above Abbeville Village, and known as the "Lion place" and the other as the Tandy place.

Grenville and Columbia Railroad. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE, Columbia, January 15, 1870.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

Treasurer's Office, Abbeville C. H., S. C. THE undersigned Treasurer of Abbeville County, hereby gives notice, that his office will be open in Abbeville village for the collection of taxes for the fiscal year, 1869, on the 15th day of February, inst.

Bacon! Bacon!

5000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, For sale low for cash, Mays, Barnwell & Co. Feb. 4, 1870, 41--if

TEACHERS.

ARE invited to an examination of our School Books, to which we are making frequent additions. Any work not on hand will be promptly ordered. Parker & Lee. Feb. 4, 1870, 41--if

TO PLANTERS.

LIBERAL advances made on all cotton L shipped through us to New York, Baltimore and Charleston, and

CORN! CORN!

Delivered at our depot at Invoice Prices, and freight paid by persons ordering, QUABLES, FERRIN & CO. Jan. 28, 1870, 40--if

20 Bbls. Lime.

FOR SALE BY TROWBRIDGE & CO. Feb. 4, 1870, 41--if

BRODIE & CO., Factors and Commission Merchants, North Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

Liberal Advances on Consignments in Hand.

OFFICE OF THE DICKSON FERTILIZER COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., Nov. 12th, 1869.

DICKSON'S COMPOUND to Sixty-Five (\$65) Dollars per Ton of 2,000 lbs. for cash.

FARMERS! Increase your Crops and improve your Lands by using PHOENIX GUANO.

WILCOX, GIBBS & Co.'s MANIPULATED GUANO, Prepared at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN GUANOS.

JNO. KNOX Agent, Abbeville, S. C. Dec. 10, 1869, 33, 4m

DENTISTRY WM. C. WARDLAW, M. D., D.D.S. Office over Dr. Parker's Drug Store.

Abbeville C. H., S. C. February 26, 1869, 44, if

Phoenix Iron Works, Columbia, S. C., Goldsmith & Kind, Proprietors.

WHANN'S Rawbone Super-Phosphate of Lime. The Great Fertilizer for Cotton and all Crops!

HAVING been appointed Sole Agent for the above Fertilizer, for this State I take great pleasure in recommending it as being one of the best manures for cotton and all crops.

E. COWAN. Dec. 31, 1869, 36--if

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THese Celebrated Preparations, originally introduced by Geo. W. Carpenter, under the patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by physicians and others that they are generally known for their efficacy in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Duobu are applicable.

WM. BRENNER, 197 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. April 2, 1869--49-12m

PLOW STEEL, Swedes Iron, Nail Rod, Iron, Horse Shoes, Mule Shoes, and Shoe Nails.

NORWOOD, DUPRE & CO. Jan. 12, 1869, 38, if

NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, For sale by TROWBRIDGE & CO.

TROWBRIDGE & CO. Feb. 4, 1870, 41--if

Fresh Arrivals

Benzine, Junjube Capsules, Darby's Fluid, Caswell's Callissaya Bark and Iron, Hedgeman's Callissaya Bark and Iron, Mariate of Morphine, Uterine Catholicon, Philolikon, Gum Nipples, Brown's Essence Ginger, Tatt's Essence Ginger, Jacob's Cordial, Radway's Ready Relief, Humboldt's Duclou, Sweet Quinine, Liver Invigorator, Composition Powder, Congress Water, Winslow's Syrup, Thomson's Eye Water, Dalby's Carmine, Brown's Troches, Brown's Valerian, Electric Oil, Wright's Ind. Veg. Syrup, Tarrant's Cubeb's and Capaiva, Anicua and Chloroform Linctum, Lycopodium, Powell's Machine Oil, Scotch Irish Ointment, Chromic Acid, (new remedy in Menorrhagia) Red Aniline, White Wax, Stove Polish, ISINGLASS, for Settling Coffee

VERMIFUGES, FALHSTOCK, McClane's Dead Shot, Freys and Worm Candy. PESSARIES, Conceive, Ring, Closed and Open Uterus.

WITH FULL & SELECT STOCK OF DRUGS, Not Mentioned. PARKER & LEE. January 28, 1870, 40, if

Hair Dye. Batcher's and Tut's, Just Received at PARKER & LEE'S. January 28, 1870, 40, if

Remlaps' Breast Pump, Or Mother's Traveling Companion, (approved by the Faculty.) PARKER & LEE. January 28, 1870, 40, if

ONION SETS. White and Red, Just received at PARKER & LEE'S. Jan. 14, 1870, 38--if

A Good Supply of Stationary. Such as, Initial and Plain Note Paper and envelopes; Letter and Foolscap Paper and Business Envelopes, Legal and Declaration paper, Drawing and Tissue paper, Copy Books, Ledgers and Journals, Memorandum Books, Pens, Pencils, Crayons &c., &c. May be found at Parker & Lee's. Feb. 4, 1869, 41--if

GEO. T. RADCLIFFE, AT HODGES, WILL make liberal advances on cotton. Jan. 29, 1869, 40--if

All Concerned, WILL hereby take notice that a final settlement of the Estate of Lemuel W. Tribble, dec'd will be made in the Probate Court for Abbeville County on the 1st day of March next, when the subscriber will ask for Letters Dismissory.

S. M. TRIBBLE, Administrator. Feb. 4, 1870 41--if

NOTICE. PERSONS having claims against the late Dr. W. T. Jones, will present them properly attested. And all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment to the undersigned, at the residence of Geo. W. Carpenter, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

GEO. H. JONES, Executor. Jan. 7, 1870, 27--if

YEICDAH R. W. Feb. 4, 1870, 41--if

Commercial Fertilizers.

The extent, value and importance of the trade in commercial fertilizers is attracting very general notice throughout the South Atlantic States. This is comparatively a new element of trade, and from its peculiar character, one in which temptations to commit fraud are quite as great as the facilities for its successful accomplishment.

The real value of the various articles offered in the market depend upon a scientific combination of certain elements which agricultural chemistry has shown to be requisite in all soils to secure remunerating crops. These elements may exist in larger or smaller proportions than are necessary or requisite, or they may be totally absent from a given article offered in the market, and yet not one planter in a thousand would be able to detect the deficiency by the strictest scrutiny.

In the purchase of other leading articles for the plantation--bacon, rice, tobacco, salt, iron, mules--defects which would render the articles valueless or materially diminish in value, can be readily detected by the experienced planter through the sense of touch, smell or sight, but, however acute those organs may be, they afford no adequate test for the value of any of the thousand and one compounds now in the market, labelled "fertilizers," and offered as genuine and valuable articles to the Southern agriculturist.

This should by no means be considered as a reflection upon the intelligence of planters. As we have before stated, the value of a fertilizer depends entirely upon the presence in sufficient quantities of certain chemical substances, which science and practical experience have discovered to be actually essential to the vigorous growth and full development of our crops of corn and cotton, and which elements of fertility should be so combined as to produce the greatest amount of good, from the smallest outlay of money.

The vast extent of this trade, and its intimate relations with the great source of Southern prosperity, demands such legislative action as will best protect planters from the impositions which have been and are still practised upon them by fraudulent and dishonest manufacturers.

The Legislature of this State, at its last two sessions, passed bills on this subject, which experience has proved to be defective and wholly insufficient. The law as it now stands, benefits no one but the Inspector. The honest manufacturer who makes a good fertilizer, and the dishonest one who mixes indiscriminately sand, street garbage, water, red dirt, and a little ammonia, receive the same benefits (?) under the law--that is both articles are analyzed, if the inspector is competent to make the analysis, and a stencil brand showing the fact of inspection--nothing more--is placed upon each sack or barrel, and there the matter ends, after the inspector has pocketed his fees. We published a statement a few days since of Professor Willet, of Mercer University, to the effect that a fertilizer used extensively in this State, and analyzed by him, contained upwards of forty per cent. of sand.

THE TROUBLES IN PARIS.

Further Details of the Arrest of Rochefort--The Leader of the Insurgents--The Riots Discussed in the Corps Legislatif.

From the full cable dispatches published by the Northern papers in regard to the Paris riots, we glean the following interesting details: Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in Rue de Flandre, running from Belleville to La Vidette.

The district lying between Rue Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Vidette, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the rioters. At 11 o'clock a body of police charged the barricade in Rue de Faubourg du Temple and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed.

Until suitable legislation can be obtained, planters must rely entirely upon the character of the manufacturer or his agents, and the experience of his neighbors who have used the different brands.

In the Corps Legislatif, Keraty, one of the liberal deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before he started for the political meeting, where five thousand people were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should be thus disturbed, and the people who were participated in it aroused to violence.

Eugenie's apartments at the Tuileries, which have been furnished during her absence, are now pronounced exquisite. The walls of the favorite blue room, constantly used by the empress, are hung with the portraits of the various ladies at court for whom she is known to have a decided preference.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines claims the 4th district of New Orleans because "the grant from the King of Spain (to her father, Daniel Clark), reads 'to her quadratus,' which cannot be misunderstood, and has been translated by the most eminent Counsel, as well as translators, as 'four squares' and 'four other constitutions' but on it 'Several thousand' inhabitants will be the result."

Belle Purvis, a young woman of Quincy, Ill., walked three or four miles to a frozen creek, borrowed an axe, cut a hole in the ice and drowned herself.

Decrease of the Negroes.

The census of Kentucky, taken in 1860, showed a colored population in that State of 236,157. The Courier Journal states that by the State Auditor's report for 1869, the total population is only 140,445. This is a fearful falling off of the black race. Where have these negroes gone? There has been no general or extensive emigration from the State.

Those who would find the true cause of the diminution of the negro race in Kentucky and elsewhere in the South, will look for it in the increased mortality which has prevailed amongst them since emancipation. This increased mortality is itself easily accounted for.

The negroes, when slaves, were relieved of the care and responsibility of their sick, decrepid and infants. Their owners assumed all the expense, trouble and responsibility of nursing the sick and providing medicines and medical attention.

The New York Sun fixes the requirements of the journalist of to-day in the following admirable summary: "To know how to gratify the universal appetite for authentic news; to entertain and interest the public while giving instruction; to impress none but correct and elevated moral principles upon the popular mind; to fight against vice so as to do good and not mischief; to resist all forms of public robbery, and to exercise a wholesome terror over open villainies and sneaking hypocrites; to deal equal justice to all parties and all men; to encourage the good that is in the world as ardently and as patriotically as he represses the evil; to have an eye, mind, and sympathies open to every honest manifestation of human activity; to cherish tastes broad enough to cover the whole range of society, and to appreciate what is conservative as well as what is radical; what is eccentric as well as what is regular; to be powerful without being tedious, and earnest without being extravagant; to speak a language which all can understand, and yet to impart to every discussion a light from the highest truths--this is what it is to be a journalist such as the public culture and public appetite now require to be. To be all this it is not enough to possess intellect, knowledge and experience. There must be a moral endowment also. Independence of mind, good nature, unpurchasable honesty, and discretion, freedom from every sort of meanness, and above all, a moral courage that quails before no man and no party, are all alike indispensable.

The minister of the Interior followed with the assertion that the friends of Rochefort had determined on a demonstration had Rochefort been arrested at the Chambers. Ollivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorders. He said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

Many fashionable young ladies in New York are said to be suffering with absences of their teeth, caused by the high starched collars now in vogue.

HUBBARD WATSON. We can put an elderly gentleman of good character, and some property into communication with a lady, 28 years old, prepossessing, and a widow with one child--a little girl with a view to marriage. No medical need apply. Best of references can be given. This ad serious.

The following item we take from the local columns of the Lexington (Mo.) Observer: Jan. 22: A young man of good character, and some property, into communication with a lady, 28 years old, prepossessing, and a widow with one child--a little girl with a view to marriage. No medical need apply. Best of references can be given. This ad serious.

THE DUTIES OF THE JOURNALIST. The New York Sun fixes the requirements of the journalist of to-day in the following admirable summary: "To know how to gratify the universal appetite for authentic news; to entertain and interest the public while giving instruction; to impress none but correct and elevated moral principles upon the popular mind; to fight against vice so as to do good and not mischief; to resist all forms of public robbery, and to exercise a wholesome terror over open villainies and sneaking hypocrites; to deal equal justice to all parties and all men; to encourage the good that is in the world as ardently and as patriotically as he represses the evil; to have an eye, mind, and sympathies open to every honest manifestation of human activity; to cherish tastes broad enough to cover the whole range of society, and to appreciate what is conservative as well as what is radical; what is eccentric as well as what is regular; to be powerful without being tedious, and earnest without being extravagant; to speak a language which all can understand, and yet to impart to every discussion a light from the highest truths--this is what it is to be a journalist such as the public culture and public appetite now require to be. To be all this it is not enough to possess intellect, knowledge and experience. There must be a moral endowment also. Independence of mind, good nature, unpurchasable honesty, and discretion, freedom from every sort of meanness, and above all, a moral courage that quails before no man and no party, are all alike indispensable.