THE ABBEVILLE PRESS AND BANNER.

W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870. VOLUME XVIII—NO. 17.

The Waving Banner of Health.

HEINITSH'S
QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE.

Heinitsh's Queen's Delight.

The New Theory of Health.

The life of all Flesh is Blood—The Health of all Life is Purity of Flesh—Without purity of Blood no Flesh can be free from Disease.

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT,
An antidote of Disease.
The Great American Alterative and Blood Purifier,
For the cure of all those Diseases which may be traced to a vitiated condition of the Blood.

The theory is that Blood is the Life of of all Flesh, and if impure, the Life of all Disease. Life and Health is only to be maintained by the circulation of pure arterial Blood.

Such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Hepatic Disorders, Inflamations, Fevers, Liver Complaint, Consumption, King's Evil, Carbuncles, Boils, Itching Humor of the Skin, Erysipelas, Skin Diseases, Tetter, Roughness of the Skin, Pimples, Blotches, Pain in the Bones, old Ulcers, Syphilis and Syphilitic Sores, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Pains in the Back, General Debility, and for all complaints arising from deficiency and poverty of blood.

Heinitsh's Queen's Delight
Is the Wonder of Modern Science.

No medicine has attained such a world-wide reputation as this justly celebrated COMPOUND

Its extraordinary healing powers are attested to by thousands, and every mail is freighted with letters bearing testimony to its excellent character and worth as a medicine. Orders are coming in from all quarters, and all bear unmistakable evidence of its great popularity. Be sure and ask for "HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT." And see that his name is on it.

Look out and avoid base imitations.

Wholesale Agents,
FISHER & HEINITSH,
Columbia, S. C.
For sale by all Druggists.
October 29, 1869, 27—1y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Office Bank Building, Abbeville C. H.

Current Deposits of $1.00 and upwards Received. Gold Deposits payable in gold, received by agreement with the Assistant Cashier.

Interest allowed at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, compounded every Six Months.

PRINCIPAL and Interest, or any part thereof, may be withdrawn at any time—the Bank reserving the right (though it will be rarely exercised) to demand fourteen days' notice if the amount is under $1,000; twenty days if over $1,000 and under $5,000, or thirty days if over $5,000.

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Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, Widows, Orphans and others may here deposit their savings and draw a liberal rate of interest thereon. Planters, Professional Men and Trustees wishing to draw interest on their funds until they require them for business or other purposes. Parents desiring to set apart small sums for their children, and Married Women and Minors (whose deposits can only be withdrawn by themselves, or, in case of death, by their legal representatives,) wishing to lay aside funds for future use, are here afforded an opportunity of depositing their means where they will rapidly accumulate, and at the same time, be subject to withdrawal when needed.

Sept. 10, 1869, 20—1y

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25, 1870.

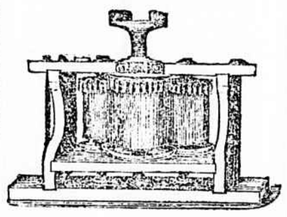
ON and after MONDAY, August 1st, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Road, up and down, and with Night Train on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road going South:

UP.	
Leave Columbia,	8.15 a m
" Alston	9.38 a m
" Newberry,	11.03 a m
Arrive Abbeville,	3.00 p m
" Anderson,	4.30 p m
" Greenville,	5.00 p m
DOWN.	
Leave Greenville,	7 00 a m
" Anderson,	7.30 a m
" Abbeville,	9.00 a m
" Newbury,	12.47 a m
" Alston,	2 30 a m
Arrive Columbia,	3.45 a m

JOHN H. MORE,
General Superintendent.

CONGAREE
IRON WORKS
Columbia, S. C.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Proprietor.



SUGAR CANE MILLS,

LIST OF PRICES,

3	Rollers 14 inches diameter		$85,00
3	" 12 "		$75,00
3	" 10 "		$65,00
2	" 14 "		$65,00
2	" 12 "		$50,00
2	" 10 "		$40,00

Above prices complete with frame. Without frame $10,00 less on each Mill.

SEVENTY GALLON BOILER. $20,00

Delivered at the Railroad Depot in this city.

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist and Saw Mill Gearing of all kinds to order. Iron and Brass Castings, on short notice and most reasonable terms.

Gin Gearing constantly on hand of the following sizes.

9 feet	wheel	and	pinion,	$30.00
10 "	"	"	"	32.50
11 "	"	"	"	35.00
12 "	"	"	"	45.00
14 "	"	"	"	50.00

With Belts $6 50. Extra for each set. Antifriction plates and Balls for Cotton Press $10.00 and $12.00, per set.

N. B. Terms Cash on delivery, at R. R. here.

JOHN ENRIGHT, Ag't,
Abbeville C. H.

May 24, 1870, 4—tf.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

GARDEN and Cemetery adornments, Cast, Wrought Iron and Wire Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandas, Settees, Arbors, Chairs, Summer Houses.

IRON STAIRS:

Spiral and straight, in every variety of patterns. New and improved styles of Hay Racks Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our Foundry with special reference to above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for Bronze Castings of Statuary, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

May 20, 1870. 4—6m.

At the Furniture Store,
Large German Plate Looking Glasses,
A lot of German Glass Plates to Fill Old Frames.
March 25, 1870, 48—tf

WANTED.

1,000 Bushels Wheat,

FOR which the highest price will be paid in cash, when delivered at my mill.

HUGH WILSON.

July 15, 1870, 12—tf

J. C. NOLAND, AGT,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

SADDLES,

Harness and Trunks Repaired.

ALSO,

FURNITURE repaired and recovered. Cane Seats put in Chairs All work done neatly, and on reasonable terms. for CASH.

Nov. 5, 1869, 28—12m.

GREAT SOUTHERN
IMPROVEMENT IN FENCING.

Saves its Cost in Land saved, and Facility of Cleaning.

GREAT saving of timber can be made of anything that will not break of its own weight A rat may get through it and a squirrel may climb over but all other animals may stay out. The wind can not blow it down, needs very little repair, and the timber will last longer than in any other known fence. The subscriber is agent for Abbeville County and will sell rights for plantations and for townships. Come up on Sale Day and for further particulars in regard to P. Davis' Improved Patent Wire and Picket Fence, apply to

J. W. THOMAS,
Agent Abbeville, S. C.

ALSO,
THE GREAT
Family Knitting Machine.

Will be exhibited at Mr. Brazeale's. This machine speaks for itself, and is destined to revolutionize household industry. We do not wish to abuse the time honored needles, but must say that even for ordinary use their day is at an end. This great and cheap invention knits every thing. Specimens of manufactured articles exhibited. Call and see for yourselves.

J. W. THOMAS, Agent.
Abbeville, S. C.
April 15, 1870, 51—tf

Evans & Hutchison's MILL.

Formerly the "Donald Mill."

THE MILL, long and favorably known as the "DONALD MILL," has been purchased by us, and we have repaired it thoroughly—putting in a new and splendid SMUTTER (the finest that is in use)—a NEW BOLTING CLOTH, together with NEW MACHINERY, from the Waterwheel to the garret.

This work has been done in a substantial and workmanlike manner by the most experienced and skillful Millwrights in the country, and we believe the Mill now to be in a better condition than it ever was in its palmiest days.

The old Friends and Customers of the Mill are respectfully invited to return to the Mill that in days "lang syne" served them so well and faithfully.

MR. HUTCHISON, who has had much experience as Miller, will have charge of the Mill, and will give his undivided attention to the wants of their customers.

Respectfully,
JAS. EVANS,
THOS. HUTCHISON.
July 29, 1870, 13, 4m

HEADQUARTERS
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING DIVISION
ABBEVILLE, S. C., July 29, 1870.
General Orders Nos. 1 and 2.

Go to L. Carr's Store
FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
I MUST SELL CHAAP.

THE entire Stock of Goods, consisting of READY-MADE CLOTHING of all descriptions, HATS, SHOES, BOOTS, DRY GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GUNS, PISTOLS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, TRUNKS, VALISES, and a large variety of Goods too numerous to mention

AT NETT COST.

The Enemy, Dull Times, is upon us, and must be met and overcome. I have had many engagements with the same foe, and whipped him, and will do so now. Let the result be as it may, I intend to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer. This is no idle jest but a stern reality.

As I mean business and intend the public to derive this unprecedented advantage for a short time. The Stock is varied and well selected.

How to Make Dull Times Easy.

'Tis well worth knowing, we commence, to-day, giving gratuities to our customers. All wishing this knowledge can be accommodated by calling at these headquarters.

By order of
L. CARR.
G. BARGAINS, A. A. G.

All Goods at Nett Cost. No Mistake.

July 29, 1870, 14, tf

State of South Carolina.
ABBEVILLE COUNTY.
In Probate Court.—Citation.

WHEREAS W. S. Caldwell and Thos. R. Wilson, applicants, has made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of James Caldwell, deceased, late of said County.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said James Caldwell, dec'd, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville C. H., on Friday, 26th, August 1870, after publication hereof, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 9th day of Aug., Anno Domini 1870.

Published on the 12th day of August 1870, in the 94th year of American Independence.

WM. HILL, J. P. A. C. [L. S.]
August 12, 1870, 16—2t.

Gullet Gin!

ONE 50 SAW GULLET GIN for sale by
NORWOOD, DuPRE & CO.
August 1, 1870, 15, 3t

STANZAS BY TENNYSON.

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that rise in me.

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Position of the French and Prussian Armies—Topographical Features of the Country—Important Points of Defence.

There are no larger towns on the boundary between France and Rhenish Bavaria, but on both sides not far from the frontier are places important in a military point of view, occupied now by two armies.

TREVES.

The Prussian right wing reaches to Treves on the Moselle. This is one of the oldest towns in Europe. When Julius Cæsar led the legions of Rome into Gaul he found it the chief town of the Treviri—one of the most powerful of the flaxen-haired tribes of Germany. An inscription on the wall of the Rath Haase informs us that it was built before Romulus laid the foundation of Rome. The Treviri became the allies of Rome, and Augustus used them well. He made Treves the capital of Gaul, and established a Senate and appointed magistrates to manage the affairs of the Empire north of the Alps.

Here the great Roman highway crossed the Moselle on a magnificent stone bridge, erected 28 B. C., which was blown up by Louis XIV. Its remains are still to be seen. Prussian soldiers now occupy the basilica erected by the architects of old Rome, and go through their dress parade on the campus, where Cæsar and Constantine the Great reviewed their legions. Treves has a railroad connection west with Luxembourg, and with the Rhine by the line which runs southeast up the valley of the Saar to Saarbruck, and which turns a right angle to the northeast. The supplies for the Prussian troops at Treves and in the valley of the Saar must come either by this one line of rail or by steamboats up the Moselle. Treves being near Luxembourg, which is neutral territory, the Prussians cannot receive anything from the west, and the 150,000 soldiers encamped on the hills around this old town must obtain all their supplies from the Rhine.

THE VALLEY OF SAAR.

The Saar rises in the Vosges, the range of mountains that lie West of Strasbourg, and drains their Western slope. It is a beautiful stream, winding through a wide, verdant valley. The course of the river is toward the north, joining the Moselle near Treves. It has given a name to several towns. Travelling south of Treves, we find Saarsburg, then Saarholzbach, then Saarlouis, Saarbruck, and Saarbuiengen, all in Prussia; crossing the stream, we have Sarreguemines, Sarreable, Sarrunian; and Sarrehaney, in France. In this enumeration the order has been southward from Treves. Saarlouis and Saarbruck in Prussia, and Sarreguemines, in France, and are of great importance, but the others are of little account.

SAARLOUIS.

It is fifty-six miles from Treves to Saarbruck, and the important towns on the route are Saarburg, Merzig and Saarlouis. The last named place is about forty miles south of Treves. It is a fortified town, surrounded by wide meadows, and two-thirds encircled by the river, which at that point is a sluggish stream. The fortifications constructed by Vauban, and consists of ramparts, bastions, lunettes, fosses and ditches. A canal connects the ditches with the river, and the garrison, by opening the sluices, may fill them with water on short notice. Prussian engineers have strengthened the works and adapted them to the requirements of modern military science. The town is located on the western bank, and it is fully a mile across the meadows to the hills that bound the valley on the west. The character of the soil is such that the place cannot be taken by regular seige operations.

The railroad runs along the Eastern bank of the stream, all the way in Treves in Saarbruck. The railroad station at Saarlouis is connected with the towns by a fine stone bridge. The river is too deep to be forded by any advancing army. It is about as wide as the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. The Prussian line of defences is along the eastern bank, and if the French army would get at the Prussians anywhere between Treves and Saarbruck, they must bridge the stream either by Pontoons or by more solid structures. The distance from Saarlouis to the boundary is about four miles; it is the same from Merzig to the boundary; but as we approach Saarbruck, fifteen miles further up the valley, the distance between the river and the frontier is not more than a mile and ahalf.

SAARBRUCK.

This is a railway junction, and perhaps the most important point on the entire line between Luxembourg and the Rhine. Its importance will be seen only by a review of the situation. The railroad running southwest from Saarbruck into France leads to the town of Metz, and there connects with the lines running to Paris. The Prussian line from Treves follows up the valley of the Saar to this point. Its general course has been a little east of south, but here it makes a sharp curve round a high hill, leaves the Saar, turns northeast, follows up a small brook through a ravine, passes a coal and the little hamlets of Duttwilles and Sultzbach, goes up an ascending grade with wooded hills on either hand, reaches the summit between the valley of the Saar and the Nahe, and descends that stream to Bingen on the Rhine. Eleven miles east of Saarbruck is Neuenkirchen, another important point. It is the junction of the line leading to Bingen, with the equally important line reaching the Rhine at Manheim and Speier. Up these two lines to Neuenkirchen, and over this single line west of Neuenkirchen, the Prussian army, or at least 300,000 men must receive their supplies. It is fully twenty miles from Neuenkirchen to the boundary, on the south; but at Saarbruck the railroad is within reach of the guns planted on the French territory.

FORBACH.

Three and a half miles west of Saarbruck is Forbach, a small town, containing the French Custom House. It is an old place on the highway leading to Paris. The railroad to Metz runs through the village. Between the town and the river Saar, on the north, is the forest of Forbach, while on the South side of the highway are a series of low hills, with roads and paths winding through the ravines. These hills are near enough to Saarbruck to enable the French artillerists to throw their rifled shot not only in the town, but beyond it, and the Prussian batteries on the hill east of Saarbruck can send theirs well over to Forbach.

THE VOSGES.

Between Saarbruck and the Rhine and the Vosges Mountains, an outlying spur of the Jura range. The railroad, running due east from Neuenkirchen to the Rhine, passes over and through them, now winding along narrow and deep ravines, and now gliding through a tunnel or crossing the valley on a viaduct. The railroad leading to Strasbourg on the French side presents the same topographical features. The town of Bitche, on the French side, is located on the western slope of the Vosges.

Any grand movement of either army must be made west of that locality. Although French troops occupy Strasbourg, and are found all the way up the Rhine to Basle, and although there are Prussian troops at Rasfadt and Kehl, and other points on the eastern bank of the Rhine, the majority of the troops of either army are in position between Bitche and Sierck. On the west both armies are flanked by the neutral territory of Luxembourg, and on the east by the Vosges Mountains.

METZ.

Metz is a French fortified city, capital of the Department of the Moselle, and it is situated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, at the head of a branch of the main railway line from Paris to Strasbourg, and is 170 miles east of Paris. It is one of the strongest and most important places in France, with a citadel on the right bank of the Moselle, an armory, usually containing 80,000 stand of arms, an arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon foundry and a large military hospital. It was a place of great military importance under the Romans, and in the sixteenth century, while in the possession of the Emperor of Germany, was strongly fortified as a barrier against France. It passed into the hands of the French in 1552. The population of Metz is between 50,000 and 60,000.

From Columbia Guardian.

Judge Wardlaw's Letter.

The letter of Judge Wardlaw to General Kershaw, read by that Gentleman at one of the meetings held just after the visit of the Reform speakers to Abbeville, condenses the whole argument involved in the present canvass in a few pointed and earnest words. Retired as Judge Wardlaw is from active participation in affairs, his counsels are worthy the most serious consideration, being the utterance of one whose fine abilities, long experience, profound knowledge, and high character, give him a position which is already historic. Let our countrymen heed the advice of a good just and able man:

ABBEVILLE, August 1, 1870.

My Dear General: I regret that during your hurried visit to this place I had not an opportunity for full conference with you. The labors for the public good in which you are engaged merit my hearty approbation, and I trust will be crowned with the success which they deserve.

Who is not for an honest administration of the affairs of the State? Abstract questions, upon which heretofore parties differed, are now superseded by practical issues which involve the honor, perhaps the existence, of our State. What is established must be acknowledged. The means of improvement left to us must not be neglected in idle discontent with changes which have taken place. Is there corruption in the administration of our public affairs? Are some of our public offices filled by men either incompetent or dishonest? Have there been shameful instances of bribery in the Legislature? Have the guardians of the public funds been engaged in speculating with them for their private advantage? Have our crippled resources been burdened by taxes imposed arbitrarily and unjustly; the public debt enormously increased and the public money squandered in wasteful extravagance? If these things be so, they must be corrected before the return of the State to prosperity can be reasonably expected. Every man who does not derive some advantages from misgovernment has an interest in putting an end to it, and no way of doing this is so plain as by turning out of office those who have misgoverned.

I have withdrawn from public affairs, but I cannot forbear from giving my hearty commendation to those who are striving to expose and correct public abuses.

With high regard, I am truly yours,
D. L. WARDLAW.

THE PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Review of the Field of Operations—Plans of the French Destroyed—Their Combinations Broken—Their Best Generals Beaten.

The two great struggles of Saturday, at different points on the French frontier, have completely altered the relative positions of the French armies, as well as the prospects of the combatants. A waiter in one of the New York papers, who has evidently studied the situation and is familiar movements, says:

It appears to have been the purpose of the Emperor to hurt an enormous army upon the frontier before his adversary could get ready to meet it; but Prussia, who had surprised Europe by her promptness in 1866, surprised every one again by the celerity of her movements in the face of this threatened invasion, and, before Napoleon could reach the line of the Saar, every mile of the boundary bristled with bayonets and frowned with batteries. The question of advance now became a problem of no small difficulty. There were but three or four routes on which an invasion was practicable. The French may be said to have held a line describing roughly two sides of a square. The North side ran from Metz to the Rhine, the east side followed the course of the river, through Strasbourg to Belfort; the angle of the two sides was near Weissenburg.

From the numerous difficulties that would attend any other method of advance, a movement from the right wing seems to have been considered the most practicable, as presenting the least formidable opposition. This part of the army, occupying the broad and beautiful valley which lies between the Vosges mountains and the Rhine, was under the command of the Emperor's greatest marshal, and embraced the flower of his troops. If he had thrown them across the river, either at Strasbourg or some point between that place and Rastadt, and so moved upon Stuttgardt, he would have had a strongly fortified place to reduce before he could cross, and then the difficult march through the defiles of the Black Forest would have had a strongly fortified place to reduce before he could cross, and then the difficult march through the defiles of the Black Forest would lie before him. A movement northward through Hagenau and Wiessenburg led him upon Landau and Manheim, and involved the masking of Rastadt, but it was in many respects the best, and exposed the interior of France less than any other, since to a Prussian force invading from the Baden side the Vosges formed a natural barrier which a comparatively small army could defend.

Whether this movement of McMahon's was to be the main attack, or only a diversion on a large scale, is doubtful. The indications are that the principal advance was to be by way of Saarbrucken, while the left wing moved across the Lauter, and pushed forward to Landau. Thus the two halves of the army would be operating on converging lines. The Prussians adopted a strategy almost identical with the French, but, with the same boldness which resulted for them so fortunately at Sadowa, they allowed their two converging armies to disregard any connection with each other, and moved up at once to make the aattck himself. The first movement was a Prussian raid upon the railway by which McMahon communicated with the French centre and left. The next was the affair at Saarbrucken last Tuesday, when General Froissard seized the railway connecting the forces of the Crown Prince with the Prussian centre and right.

That no attempt had been made to defend this line, and no anxiety was manifested to recover it, showed that the Crown Prince was confident in his own strength to conduct an independent campaign. Marshal McMahon, meanwhile had moved down from Strasbourg and established his headquarters at Hagenau, while two of his divisions occupied the fortified town of Weissenburg, situated directly on the frontier, at the foot of the east spur of the Vosges. As he was reinforced during the recent battle by portions of Canrobert's corps from so far back as Chalons, it is probable that the troops had already been ordered to join him in view of an immediate advance.

Thus at the beginning of the great battle, which raged from Thursday until Saturday night, we find McMahon with a powerful corps of picked men at the angle of the two lines which formed the French position, threatening two avenues of approach into Germany, and covering the whole valley in his rear. On Thursday, the Crown Prince, with portions of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Corps, and a corps of Bavarians, fell upon McMahon's front, carried Weissceburg by assault, carried the heights of Geisburg in the rear, drove in the two advanced divisions, and moved several miles into the French lines, tearing up the road in the direction of Hagenau, and compelling McMahon to move hurriedly to the left and concentrate in the neighborhood of Bitsche. By this brilliant operation the angle of the French lines was driven in, and not only was McMahon's position turned, but the Crown Prince threatened to take the whole French right and centre in flank and rear and roll them up. Both parties during the night concentrated for a decisive battle. McMahon drew five divisions from General de Failly's fifth corps, at Bitsche, and the next morning, with a force reported by the French at 150,000, made a furious attack at Wourth, a little village a few miles northwest of Hagenau. The battle lasted until nightfall, was resumed on Saturday, and ended late in the afternoon, with a complete Prussian victory, and Sunday beheld the greatest of the French Marshals in full retreat across the Vosges, striving to recover his connection with the main body of the army, and at the same time to cover the important city of Nancy.

Simultaneously, with McMahon's attack at Wourth, on Friday morning, General Froissard attempted a forward movement from Saarbrucken with the second corps, but was at once assailed by a portion of the Prussian centre, under Steinmetz, and after a sharp engagement, with heavy losses on both sides, was defeated almost as signally as his comrade on the right. Thus, with the right wing turned and cut off, the centre driven in and the rear in imminent danger of attack, the entire French army was, and perhaps is, in a most critical situation. For two days McMahon was entirely unable to communicate with headquarters.

The Emperor had no choice but to fall back, and swing his line around toward Nancy, so that it is now, supposing this manœuvre to have been successfully executed, nearly perpendicular to its former position. The Prussians, on their part, are pressing forward. Their right has moved from Treves toward Saarbrucken, and is close up with the centre, ready for a movement southward along the western slope of the Vosges to intercept McMahon, while the Crown Prince is still in the beaten Frenchman's rear, and the troops of Baden are pouring across the river into the valley from which McMahon has just been driven.

Boys' Rights.

BY A BOY.

Talk about the women and the darkeys, and the—the—all the rest of 'em; all are not half so badly treated as the boys, are. Ask any boy. I know a lot, and I can give you all their names. Ask 'em all. They'll tell you that to be a boy is to be somebody without a right in the world. You're to take all the sass that's given to you, and give none back, 'cause you're a boy. You are to pay full fare in the cars and omnibus, 'cause you're a boy and not a child; and never have a seat, 'cause you're a boy and not a man. Fat woman gets in after it's all full and looks about her; everybody looks at you. Old gentleman says, "My son" reprovingly. Conductor says, "Come now, my boy." You've paid your sixpence. No matter, that's nothing. You've been on your legs, with bundles, all day. Who cares, you're a boy. Now, a horse has such a load given to him as he can carry, and a man won't take any more than he can walk under. Ask boys what grown folks think they can carry. There's no limit to it. Who doesn't know a boy who does a man's work well, and does it for a tenth of what a man would get for it? Who hasn't read an advertisement for a boy who "writes a good hand, understands accounts, is willing to make himself useful; boards with his parents; is trustworthy; no objection to sitting up all night; not anxious for meals at regular times; no impudence about him. The best recommendations required, and two dollars a week wages." Ask boys whether old fellows don't make as much fuss about such places as if they were doing you a favor that would set you up for life. Who wants a boy anywhere? Your sisters don't in a parlor. Your father don't; he always asks you whether you're not wanted to do something, somewhere. You make your mother's head ache every time you come near her. Old women snap you up. Young women "hate boys." Young men tease you, and give it to you if you tease back. Other fellows—it's because they are aggravated so, I know—always want to fight if they don't know you; and when you get a black eye and a torn jacket, you hear of it at home. You look back and wonder if you ever were that pretty little fellow in petticoats that everybody stuffed with candy; and you wonder if you'll ever be a man, and be liked by the girls, and treated politely by the other fellows, and paid for your work, and allowed to do as you choose. And you make up your mind every day not to be a boy any longer than you can help it; and hear your grandfather or somebody complaining that there are "no boys now," and wonder if he remembers the life they led, that he don't consider it a subject of rejoicing. There's only one comfort in it all: boys will grow up, and when they do, they generally forget all they went through with in youth, and make the boys of their day suffer just as they did.

"A man who was too mean to advertise land he wanted to sell put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: 'I can't buy land at a fair price of any man who does his advertising in that way. He'd steal the fence, the pump-handle, and the barn doors, before he gave up possession.'"

You might as well attempt to shampoo the head of an elephant with a thimblefull of soapsuds as to attempt to do business and ignore printers' ink." That's so.

"Trying to do business without advertising is like winking through a pair of green goggles—you may know that you are doing it, but nobody else does."

Blessed are they that do not advertise; for they shall rarely be troubled with customers.

SCRAPS.

Mrs. Charles Dickens has been [illegible] ously ill since the death of Mr. [illegible] ens.

Lord Lytton, it is rumored, will receive $3000 for a new novel in [illegible] wood.

The tug Tornado exploded a [illegible] weep on Saturday, killing the c[illegible] and three men.

Washington hotels have re[illegible] their prices to $2.50 a day since [illegible] adjournment of Congress.

Since the introduction of art[illegible] ice machines into New Orleans, [illegible] price has fallen one half.

The present strength of the Uni[illegible] States army rank and file is 20,9[illegible] It will be gradually reduced, accord[illegible] ing to the new law, to 30,000.

According to Gladstone the we[illegible] of England increases $300,000 [illegible] every year.

New Orleans received its first [illegible] of New cotton, July 23. Last [illegible] the first bale was received August [illegible]

The new Jewish Synagogue, [illegible] gusta, Ga., is approaching [illegible] and will be ready for occupancy [illegible] fall.

Weston proposes to walk 100 mi[illegible] in five consecutive days, and 11[illegible] miles in twenty four hours.

The Captain General of Cuba, General de Rodas, asks for a reinforcement of fourteen thousand troops to garrison "the ever faithful isle."

The visiting cards used in China are large square pieces of red paper, on which the name is printed in one corner.

The Chicago policemen are being put on a military basis. Each station house has just been furnished with a dozen muskets.

Some people, who cannot get away to bathe in the surf at the seashore, compensate themselves with mild drinks enough to make their head swim.

Father Hyacinthe has published a letter in the Paris papers protesting against the declaration of Papal infallibility.

The Boston Post wants to know if that secret treaty was such an outrage, why Bismarck kept it secret so long?

George B. Shute, a heavy cotton operator in New Orleans, has decampled, leaving many creditors unsatisfied.

The offending cadets at West Point have had their trial for ill-treating their colored brother, and been sentenced to be "reprimanded."

The Saxon soldier is much smaller than the Prussian, and the Dresdeners are an altogether smaller race than the Berlingers.

The University of Oxford is about to establish a lectureship on subjects connected with the Scalvonic language or literature.

Macready, the retired tragedian will publish a volume of his reminiscences of Dickens.

Florence Nightingale, from a sick bed, writes a letter giving directions, and prescribing rules for army nurses.

Tidings of Dr. Livingstone are said to have been received by Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, announcing the explorer's safety.

Senator Revels denies that he was recently ejected from the street cars in Louisville on account of his color. He says he has often been in Louisville, and has uniformly been treated with kindness and civility by the people of that city.

There was a riot at Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday night, between members of the Iron Moulders' Union and the non-union men. Horace Brown, one of the former, was killed by Roderick Shea. The Police with difficulty saved Shea from being lynched.

"When trade grew slack and notes fell due, the merchants face grew long and blue: his dreams were troubled through the night, with sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, 'Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink, and pen, and advertise to all good men.' He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams were glad, and he will tell you to this day, how well did printers ink repay."

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—Among the new businesses which have sprung into existence during the past ten years, and which go far to show the progressive spirit of the age, is that of advertising agencies. While many of them have proved themselves anything but beneficial to the publishers of newspapers, there are honorable exceptions, and among them we take pleasure in putting first on the list the firm of Griffin & Hoffman, of Baltimore. These gentlemen have not only proved themselves valuable adjuncts to the newspapers throughout the country, by their strict integrity and attention to business, but a great help to the mercantile community of Baltimore in introdteing them to the people of the South through a perfect a perfect system of advertising in reliable papers in this section. The houses in Baltimore which have pursued a liberal system of advertising have been handsomely rewarded. The Baltimore "Gazette," in an article on the subject of advertising, pays a deserved compliment to Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman. It remarks on the benefits to be derived by the merchants of Baltimore from a liberal system of advertising are admirably adapted to every mercantile community.—*Savannah News.*