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## A Word In Season.

Among his brethren, Abraham Farfel was considered a 'Godly man.' That was, in fact, the appellative with which many of his church associates distinguished him. In prayer meetings his strong fervers were electric, moving all hearts as by a kind of spicitual magnetism. In class meetings, his stories of conflicts with Satan, and triumphs over the enemy of souls, were listened to with the deepest interest, and lessons of hope and encouragement taken therefrom by humble minded followers of Him who walked amid temptations without faltering footsten. His 'leader' had no words of warning for Abraham Farfel. The burden of his weekly council was mainly in this

'Go on, my brother, in the straight and narrow way your feet have entered .-Fight on in the good fight of faith .-Keep your armor whole, and let no rust spot dim the brightness of your sword. Hew beautiful is the Christian's life; how noble the truly Christian man! Angels bend from their supernal heights to look upon him, while a divine admiration fills them with ineffable delight. A grown of glory awaits you, my brother. The heavenly mansions are prepared. Oh, walk onwards without a wavering step ! Turn not to the right nor the left; but onwards. straight onwards in the way you have chosen; it is the narrow way to Heav-

So thought Abram Farfel's class-leader. who met him only once a week, on Sunday mornings at the class room; and so thought nearly all of Abraham Farfel's brethren in the church, who only saw the pious side of his character.

In the world, however, that outside wilderness in which, according to the belief of some, no flowers of holy living can take root and grow, in the world, away Suppese you forgive him the rent due." from which so many religious keep their religion Abraham Farfel was seen and regarded in a different light. Few men were more eager to get gain, or clutched at gold with a more vigorous hand. He was shrewd, sharp and exacting-claiming his own to the very uttermost farthing; and too often, we fear, getting a farthing that belonged to somebody else while rigidly bent on securing his own.

Mr. Farfel was not religious through any love of Heaven-else had he sought for heavenly states of mind, which include unselfish neighborly love-but from a dreadful horror of the worm that never dieth, and of the fire that is not quenched. And to 'escape the wrath of God,' he gave up his Sabbaths to excessive piety, among his brethren. And, in the blindness of his folly, he imagined that, for the blances, he had acceptance with God .--

Mr. Farlel was the owner of a row of unventillated court. He had built them as an investment, which, if looked after, would pay handsomely. Very poor people were his tenants, and he had the rents was paid to their health or comfort. He made no repairs that could be avoided, well; and he belos them by means of The reut was all he cared for.

One day the collector called to make his monthly returns. Abraham Farfel ran his eye over the list of settlements. He

the every house and every tenant.

"Ward has not paid." And he pushed pishepstacles away from his cold gray to him, but as the good Samaritah."

"Excuse me, if you please, said Mr. Ward is sick, said the collector.

"Excuse me, if you please, said Mr. Fariff drawing himself up in a half of

ick, had How comes that?

Then he'll not be able to pay up?' 'No, sir; there's little hope of that.' Hum m.m. Well, it's a bad case for him. You're certain he has effects enough to cover the rentanow due?" K'Yes!

'Very well-I'm safe. But what ails the man?'

'He's been weakly for some time; and troubled, in spells, with a bad cough. Three weeks ago he bled freely from the lungs, and since that time has not been able to get out. I think his days are numbered.

'Hum-m-m. Well. He must go, of ourse, if he isn't able to pay the rent. We can't have any lame ducks about, you know. Has he any friend? Or, must he look to the poor house?'

'He has a son in Reading, I believe.' 'Oh. Well; he'd better get to him as quickly as possible. Did you give him notice to vacate the premises?' No.

'Why not? If he can't meet the reat.

e can't stay.' 'A man sick, it may be unto death. Mr. Farfel, is entitled, I think, to some humane consideration. Ward has paid his rent. ounctually, for two years; and now, he pleads inability, and asks some leniency. on account of severe illness."

'Leniency? How? What? I don't get your d.ift. He doesn't want to pay

Light had come into Mr. Farfel's mind 'He can't pay it,' said the collector. 'He must pay it," answered the land-

'Mr. Farfel.' the collector's voice droped to a tone of persuasion, 'I think the case of Ward deserves your kindest consideration. He is very poor, and prostrate with a sickness that I fear will renler him dependent on others during the short time he will remain on the earth.

'Preposterous!' ejaculated Mr. Farfel He has the means of paying a just debt ; and let him pay it like an honest man. He will sell his furniture before going to his son in Reading; and, in all fairness, he should pay me out of the proceeds .-His wife and his son must take care of him. They're not worth much if they can't do that.

Then you won't forgive him the debt? No. sir. You must see to its collecion. That would be a very bad precedent. Half my tenants in the court would be on the sick list within three months, and intercessors for a remission of their rent. No, sir. That way of doing business is not in my line. I pay evthat won for him, a saintly reputation thing; and I hold all men to the same equitable rule. I am just sir, and consider it fairly my right to exact justice acts of devotion, and hypocritical sem- from others. Mr. Ward has no more claim on me for six dollars, than a thou-Poor, weak, self-deceiving human nature | sand other poor men, in the same condition, have. I'm not called upon to scatten small houses, standing in a narrow, ter my hard earned substance in this wild

'The poor are in God's hands,' said the collector. His feelings were not only interested in the sick tenant, but a little excollected monthly. No regard whatever cited toward the hard-hearted landlord. the quality of whose mind he knew too pitying human hearts, and ready human hands, No cleim has been made on you in behalf of the thousand poer men of whom you speak; only this one, helpless and wounded, has God-brought in your way. Do not be as the priest and Levite

to him, but he store good Samaritan."

Discuss me, if you please, said Mr.
Path, drawing himself up to a balf of fended way. Temploy you as my collector, not my preacher. I flotter myself, air, that I comprehend my duty to God."

The collector bowed; and without an, where word on the subject, proceeded to

did it mean? The sentence haunted him.
It was a long time since he had offered that prayer among his daily patitions. He terms were of too general a character to terms were of too general a character to

meet his states, wants and aspirations and for this reason he avoided its idle repetition. But now he conned over the words and sentences, in search of the meaning his admonisher had intended to convey. On the petition, Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors!' his thought naturally lingered. To this, he had no doubt, the collector referred. But its special application he could not see: and he was about pushing the subject from his mind, when his heart suddenly lost a stroke and then throbbed on with jarring impulses. A new interpretationat least for him -was suggested. 'As we forgive our debts.' How do I forgive? This question intruded itself. For if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father in Heaven forgive your respasses.' And this truth from the Divine Word, involving a law of spiritual life far above the reach of his low-soaring perceptions, warned him almost like a iving voice.

'As we forgive our debta?' How the meaning grew upon him! That prayer might be for a blesssing or a curse : dependent on the life and state of the petitioner. 'How do I forgive?'

Ah, now came the strife! And it was ong and painful. Fear of the undying worm, and the unquenchable fire, which had so often haunted his gross imagination, and not a spirit of obedience, helped him in the combat with selfish and worldly loves. Humanity was victorious; not a higher and purified humanity, but that lower image thereof, which acts in bondage and fear instead of from the sweet, tender, yearning impulses of an inflowing livine love.

The sick man's debt was remitted : not from the heart forgiven. How much better if it had been forgiven; for, not through our acts have we acceptance of Heaven, but in the states from which they

## Formation of Good Habits.

Those who have been much with chil dren, know how how readily their minds take the hue of what is around them .-We say they are imitative; but that does not clearly express the truth. There is in the fact something more than imitation; it is a process of education. They are observing and learning; treasuring up facts, impressions, and peculiar aspects of things around them; and the memory of to prove destructive to Northern is these, more or less distinct, remains with politically as well as commercially.

How careful then should every mother be in regard to her language, general conwill, in agree means, dopmit lie de velopment of lite, childrent e danceur. He filler the properties of lite glistion, and surve should be velopment of lite, childrent e danceur. He filler the properties of the filler the filler the properties of the filler the fill duct and home discipline; for on these

commercial men in this city and in the country at large as to the consequences of the new tariff law going into operation. By them the law is denounced as one that carries the principle of protection to the very verge of prohition, and as being besides so ill considered full of palpable from abroad is generally admitted. If
blunders and inconsistence is to render its
execution very expensive and well nigh im
laws are substantially repealed; the sourpossible. These are the views of the men in this country who are qualified to judge up; we shall have no money to carry on few lines to her daughter, stating the reaof such a measure. On the other side of the Atlantic the new law appears to meet with no more favor; and the sympathy which at first the British and French people were disposed to give to the Northern States in the present difficulties of the gov- the salaries of the public officers; the pre-

This change in European sentiment we have seen manifested in various ways of late. There is much suffering among the operative classes of England, produced by a variety of causes among which the secession of the Southern States occupies a prominent position. The English trade report which we print in another column, enumerating the causes that have acted unfavorably on that market, makes this clear specification :- "Political movements in the United States not only check exports, but other paragraph it complains that we are noticentent with bringing distress and derangement upon European traders by our political quarrels, but must also enact a tariff which is next to prohibitory, and thus shut the door to future commercial transac-

Again, we have the same sort of com plaint from France. The official paper of the Empire-the Paris Moniteur-expresses its indignation in strong terms at the ses its indignation in strong terms at the and sale in every part of the United States. increase of duties imposed upon French The Mississippi and its great tributaries, productions by our new cariff, and intimates the long railways reaching from one exthe withdrawal of the national sympathy tremity of the Union to the other, the acfrom the anti-slavery cause on the ground tive fleet of merchant vessels employed in of the palpable insincerity of those who our coasting trade, would rapidly convey made it a stepping stone to power. There is a latent meaning in this declaration.

We find lurking in it an ill-concealed men. The Government, without special authoriace that, after all, it may be the policy of the empire not to give the cold shoulder to the Commissioners from the Southern Con- North Careling and Tennesses frontier, or she wrote the following reply: federacy: Thus the Morrill tariff bids fair to cover the Arkansas border with stations 'Madam, thank Henven our ac to prove destructive to Northern interests of revenue officers to intercept the con-

measure of legislation at a period when the country was in the midst of a revolution. Tariffs are always among the most delicate will, in a great measure, depend the describing of legislation, and never should be velopment of her children's characters touched unless at periods of profound peace.

That either the revenue from duties must

or the ports must be closed to importations only a few words, in order to obtain a situalaws are substantially repealed; the sour- vor. ces which supply our tressury will be dried the Government; the nation will become cent, which is all that the Sontheren Confederacy think of laving on imported goods at New York; the railways would be sup plied from the Southern ports. Let cotton goods, let woolen fabrics, let the vaious manufactures of iron and steel, be entered freely at Galveston, at the great port at the mouth of the Mississippi, at Mobile, at Savannah, and at Charleston, and they would be immediately sent up the rivers and carretain moneys, due, and cause derange- ried on the railway to the remotest parts ments of trade in other quarters.' In an- of the Union. Nay, they would be sent directly from these ports by sea to Balti- note and carry it immediately; the boy looks reprovingly at us, we should kits the more, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Shopkeepers would be supplied with their silks and laces from the same quarter. The shoe shops would be furnished with their assortment from the French stalls and tions. It states, also, that many American the hatters' shops would be filled with the orders for goods have been counterman- work of French artizans which have never paid a penny to the Government.

When these and other kinds of merchandize were once in the country, there would be no way to prevent their free circulation trabandists. The whole country would be tice, or I should dwell longer on the subwhich, on near two thou and miles of coast would meet with no obstacle, or interruption, or discouragement. \* \* \*

To protect the interests of the Federal

THE TWO NOTES.

The following is from the New York Alady in New York just as she was freeing Post, a Black Republican organ: preparing herself to walk out one morning, was detained by the mother of a girl who collection of the revenue in the second had been dismissed from her service for ill-States which it will be well to look at at conduct; she stated that her daughter netic needle that a loadstone is no tentively. dation from her last, and therefore begged be collected in the ports of the rebel States she would give her a written character. if

The woman then urged her to write a son why she declined giving her a characbankrupt before the next crop of corn is ter which would perhaps satisfy her. and ripo. There will be nothing to furnish be a good lesson in future. To this the means of subsistence to the army; nothing lady consented, and her to call for the note to keep our navy affoat; nothing to pay in the afternoon; but thinking she might not return home till late, she sat down and ernment is being converted into a feeling of sent order of things must come to a dead hostility.

wrote the note, but having forgotten the stop. Allow railroad iron to be entered at girl's surname, or supposing it of no conse-Savannah with the low duty of ten per quence, she omitted the direction, and placed it in a card-rack, remembering at this instant a card of invitation which she had and not an ounce more would be imported received the day previous from a lday, requesting her company to tes; she also wrote a reply to this, and rang for a servant to take it to her friend.

The boy being absent, she directed her maid, when returned, to say that he would find the note on the mantel-pieca; the girl however concluded to take it into the kitchen and give it to the boy berself. On passing out the lady saw the boy before the door, and told him to run in and get the kiss the rod. When a benutiful female eye obeyed, but not finding any note on the mantel-piece, he concluded that in the card-rack must be the one, it appeared just written; accordingly he delivered it as or-dered. Judge, then, the astonishment of the receiver, whon she read the following: THE human heart, like a well, if utterly

'It is impossible for me to grant your request, knowing as I now do, the utter wor generate an atmosphere of death: blessness of your character; while you behaved with respectability you found me your friend; but you have deceived me as yourself with repining after luxuries. well as others. Although I may despise your conduct still I do not wish to injure you, and shall never mention to any one you may reform hereafter, but wish to have the preventive service.

is now at an end won are beneath my no- ear. be settled by higher authority than either you or myself."

Scarcely had the lady returned from ber

walk, when the receited this note, and with PROTECTED . PORTERS

Eveny young girl ought to walk, lock-ed close, arm in arm, between two guardian

Ir would be hard to convince the me netic needle that a loadstone is not t

Ir is said the hare is one of the most timid animals, yet it always dies game!' Why shouldn't it, when it is made game

Why should potatoes grow belter than other vegetables? - Because they have eyes to see what they are doing !

WE were considerably amused by an ac count that we lately saw of a remarkable duel. There were six men upon the ground and six misses.

An eminent teetotaler would only consent to sit for his portrait on condition that he should be taken in water colors.

MERIT is never so conspicuous as when t springs from obscurity, just as the moon snever looks so lustrous as when it

'Mr son, you must start up from this lethargy.'—'Would you have me an upstare dear father?' Whar is that which every man can di-

vide; but no one can see where it has been livided ? Water 1 WHEN heaven chastises us we should

Ir you use a fire arm, take care that in shooting off your arm, you don't shoot off your hand.

closed in from the outer world, is sure to

Ir you are not satisfied with the nedessaries of life, see whether you can satisfy

Some people seem to look upon priest as sinugglears; who bring in contra facts which would ruin you if known; but goods from Heaven; and so a company I can say nothing in your favor. I hope who call themselves philosophers go out on

nothing farther to do with you. We were amused at hearing the story of On reading this the lady nearly fainted an old lady whose only exclamation on from the conflicting emotions of mortifics- bearing of the execution of a man who tion, astonishment and anger, and seizing a had once lived in the neighborhood, was, pen with a hand trembling with passion, 'Well, I know'd he'd come to the gallows at last, for the knot in his bandkerchief he wrote the following reply:

'Madam, thank Henven our acquaintance was always slipping round under his left

SIR JAMES CLARKES

Celebrated Female Pills,