PEBBLES AND PEARLS.

A tunnel of sixty feet in length, the work of six days, would have prevented the Avondale catastrophe.

Gustave Dore spent three weeks in London, and made over five hundred sketches of life in the English capital, mainly among the humbler classes.

A banquet was given at Delmonico's Tuesday evening in honor of the Harvard crew. They have accepted the hospitalities of the City of Boston.

The orange groves on the St. John's River, Florida, are said to be more fruitful than for ten years previously.

The coolest place in London is the reading room of the British Museum, which, strange to say, is cooled by steam.

The Avondale relief fund in Philadelphia amounts to over $200,000. The Richings's concert in behalf of the sufferers netted $779.15.

Train told the Mormons the other evening that he had "more power by directing public opinion than other five hundred men in York have

The Israelites of Trial society, for organized a fr providing decent inter- the purpose Israelites who die there ment. ightened circumstances.

One who went from New York to Shanghai in 1861, consuming two hundred and forty days in the journey, has just returned in thirty-one days and twelve hours running time.

There were six births on the same day in a house in Carroll County, Ga., last week. A lady had twins; two of her daughters each had twins. The six were all boys. Says a Georgia paper, Commissioner Wiel might with propriety be called home—Georgia wants no immigrants.

The pugilistic fraternity of New York are in a state of lively excitement at the arrival from England of the celebrated Knight of the Fist, Mr. James Mace. This distinguished gentleman is said to be in excellent condition, and as his friends say he comes here in pursuit of professional business, we may look out ere long for another "great mill."

The Avondale fund is so steadily increasing that there is little doubt now but that it will reach the $250,000, which is desired and needed to make a permanent fund. There is a grand total of $45,316.50 from all sources, and of this sum, $1021 was raised in the town of Pittston Pa., on Saturday. The bulk of the subscription thus far has come from New York.

The senior editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, on his return from a two months' stay in the North and East, remarks that "with public opinion at the North far more tolerant than ever before, with an earnest disposition there to carry capital to the South rather than take it away, and with a bountiful crop insuring independence at home, we may all be hopeful. The future of the South will be one of progress and improvement."

The practicability of a single-rail railway has been thoroughly tested in France, and with successful results. The novel feature of the invention consists of a single rail, like a long ribbon, extending along one side of the road. One wheel, placed at the forward part, alone bears on this rail, while the other two wheels rest on the ground. The cars are furnished with two wheels, placed underneath in their long axis, which rest on the rail and support their weight, while two other wheels, destined to preserve their equilibrium, are placed outside.

Carlton Gates, a wealthy citizen of the village of Yonker, New York, died more than three week ago, leaving a will, in which he said that he believed he had been poisoned, and instructing executors to have a careful analysis made of his body after death. The man apparently suspected his own relatives, as he willed all his estate, amounting to about $300,000, to his friends. The report of Professor Doremus says that not a particle of poisonous substance was found in the body. His parents contest the validity of the will, the language of which will indicate insanity.

A New York letter, of Tuesday, says: "Every department of trade is now very active. Not only dry goods dealers, but the grocers, the boot and shoe, drugs and medicines, hardware, and "Yankee notions" merchants, are receiving as many orders as they can well execute, compelling them to keep their packers at work far into the night. It is the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge, that the aggregate business from now till the middle of October will be the best in many years. As a general thing cash or very short credit is the rule, and business, hence, is on a healthy and conservative basis."

The rumor that General Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, will succeed to the War Department recalls a capital story of that officer, which is good enough to go the rounds again. After the close of the war General Dodge was in command of a post in Louisiana. One day the Adjutant-General received an official communication from him stating that he had been offered $50,000 to wink at certain cotton speculation, and refused it. The bid had been increased to $100,000, and then to twice that amount. The General said that he had refused all the money, but the last sum was very near his price, and he wished to be relieved before a longer call on his probity was made. His request was granted.

The Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance ☞ No Subscriptions taken for a shorter time than six months.

Friday, September 24, 1869.

Great Speech of George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

Mr. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was recently called up by a number of friends who insisted upon a speech. He insisted upon a speech, present who would give for an audience of several hundred thousand. As Mr. Pendleton is always ready, he complied, and spoke, as is his wont, most eloquently, ably and profoundly upon the great political questions of the day.

The candor and honesty of the man—his rare temper and moderation—his courtesy and charity to political opponents—show themselves in his opening sentences:

"I ask your impartial attention—I ask you to hear me without prejudice. I will say nothing in the way of fact or argument which I do not believe to be true.

"I have strong convictions. You know I am bound by strong party ties; but I am happy to believe that you know I love my country, and that I hold every opinion, every party tie subordinate to my desire to promote its welfare and the happiness of its people. Many of my acquaintances, of my relatives, of my friends, differ widely from me. They are members of the Republican party. I am glad to possess their personal good will and confidence. I am glad to have such social relations with them, that even in this little company I find some of them. I frankly confess that I covet their good will. I am sorry we differ in opinion. The difference is honest. I can not question their motives. I have full confidence in their integrity. I respect their judgment. I would not say one word to wound their susceptibility. We have the same duties. We have the same country to love, the same liberties to preserve, the same Government to maintain, the same posterity to provide for, the same history to answer unto. They know that I freely concede to them the same patriotism, the same sincerity, the same sense of responsibility, which I believe they accord to me."

He differs from his opponent, Governor Hayes, in thinking that all the great political questions of the day have been settled. On the contrary, he affirms, that taxation has not been lightened, and expenditure has not been lessened—capital is inactive, and labor is ill-compensated—trade on land and commerce on the sea, have been paralyzed. And all this has been the fruit of consolidation—of an interference of Federal authority in the management of State affairs, in disregard of the provisions of the Constitution. Hear him:

"But I cannot pretend to believe what I know to be false. I cannot say the Union is restored when Virginia, and Mississippi and Texas are under military Governors, and Georgia is without representation in Congress. I cannot say peace is restored when justice is administered by a drum-head court martial. I can not say the Constitution is maintained when we know that the Supreme Court is only waiting an opportunity to declare the reconstruction acts unconstitutional.

"I can not say the harmony of our Federal system is maintained when Federal power is brought to bear, with all its force of law and of arms, to compel the States to change their Constitutions and the Constitution of the Federal Government.

"I can not say that the people are not burdened, when a debt of $2,500,000,000 is piled upon their shoulders; and this immense amount is increased six hundred millions by a resolution of Congress "to improve the public credit.'

"I can not say their burdens are light, when $130,000,000 are annually drawn from the products of active labor and nothing from dead capital.

"I cannot say that taxation is equal when bonds are exempted and labor is crushed beneath its exactions. I cannot say that economy and honesty mark the collection and disbursement of the revenue, when the Secretary of the Treasury pays one hundred and twenty dollars for a bond which he may redeem for one hundred dollars, and when the Commissioner of Internal Revenue wishes, above all things, that he may send a supervisor to the Penitentiary.

I can not say that all is prosperous, when agricultural products are so low, and employment so scarce, and wages so reduced, and interest on money so high, and good, and honest, honorable men in every branch of commercial and mercantile and mechanical industry are on the very verge of hopeless bankruptcy. And because I can not say all these things, I can not turn from them with such entire complacency to consider whether the last Legislature sat a few days too long, or did right to create the office which Governor Hayes recommended, or to allow cities and towns to tax themselves.

"The scheme of reconstruction of this Administration, its action toward Virginia, its administration of foreign affairs, its neglect of American citizens who have been imprisoned and murdered in Ireland or Cuba, its utter shamelessness in selling high offices, its utter want of appreciation of its grave duties and responsibilities, all these are tempting subjects of discussion, but I refrain at this time."

He is opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, and for the following substantial reasons:

"I oppose the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, because it is a material radical change in our system of government; because it destroys the relation of the of the States to the Federal Union which the Constitution established, and degrades them; because it takes away from the States their attribute of a consent that esse community; the right self-governing who shall exercise the to determ suffrage.

right object to its adoption, because it was intended to, and it will, introduce negro suffrage in Ohio against the will of the people. Two years ago, the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, by an immense majority, refused to amend the State Constitution. They do this after a fair argument—after a full consideration of negro suffrage. I see no reason to believe they have changed their opinion. Yet now the attempt is to be made to force them to submit to the system which they so emphatically and deliberately rejected. The Convention which nominated General Grant declared, as part of its creed: "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States." And yet in one short year the test of loyalty and patriotism, by this same party, is to deny to the States the regulation of the suffrage.

I object to its adoption, because by the strongest implication it confers upon Congress, and reserves to the States the right to exclude from the ballot persons of our own white race because of their nativity or their creed, or their want of education, or their poverty, and prohibits the exclusion only of another race. And thus, if the interpretation of Senator Morton and Senator Howard be correct, under this amendment of Congress the State may exclude an Irishman, or a German, or a Catholic, or a Protestant, or a poor man, from the enjoyment of the suffrage, but may not exclude the Negro or Mongolian."

He is opposed to Chinese emigration, and gives his reasons. They are well worthy of consideration, but apply especially to the free States of the North where the population is homogeneous and labor is abundant; but have little application to the rice fields, and cotton fields, and sugar plantations of the South, and to that antagonism of interests here, social and material, which the introduction of a new element would serve rather to reconcile, than to make "confusion worse confounded."

We shall not follow Mr. Pendleton in his elaborate review of the enormous receipts and expenditures of the Government, amounting each to more than 500,000 per annum; the unequal taxation, which violates every sound financial principle, in imposing nominal duties upon luxuries, but the most onerous upon articles of necessary consumption; the lavish expenditure of the public money in buying up the U. S. Bonds at 25 per cent. above their par value—the increase of the debt, &c. These are all discussed with masterly ability.

He thus concludes:

"The whole policy of the administration should be reversed. Pay the debt, pay it honestly, according to the contract, pay it in money as valuable as that which was received for it; pay it in legal tender notes; abolish the National bank system; pay off the bonds on which they are founded; save the yearly interest; use every appliance of economy and management in advancing this policy. Then, when the debt is paid, when taxes are reduced, when seventy-five million suffice for the Government, when all property is subjected to a just rule of taxation, if it be advisable to contract the currency and resume specie payments, it can be effected without great disaster, and the inevitable suffering can be borne."

The Dry Weather.

Our exchanges throughout the South, and Southwest, bring us accounts of the continued drought which has been so detrimental to the crops. Throughout our State the crops have everywhere suffered. In the mountain districts, the corn crops have proved a failure, and grain is now selling at higher rates than with us. In our District, the crops both of cotton and corn are short. Probably not more than a half a crop will be made. The streams are running low—the pastures are destroyed—no turnips are planted—and still there is no rain.

Death of Mrs. M. A. McDonald,

The Columbia *Phœnix* announces the death of this estimable lady at her residence in that city during the past week. She was a resident in our village for a number of years, and was well-known and greatly esteemed. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore her loss.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY. The Trustees of the South Carolina University have elected Dr. A. G. Mackey Professor of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy, *vice* Dr. John Le Conte, resigned; Dr. Joseph A. Jones, Professor of Chemistry, &c., *vice* Dr, Joseph Le Conte, resigned; T. E. Hart, Professor of Mathematics, *vice*, Prof. E. P. Alexander resigned; Dr. John Lynch, Demonstrator of Anatomy, *vice* Dr. E. D. Smith, removed. Drs. Mackey and Jones, it is said, decline to accept.

☞ Dr. Wm. Wardlaw gives notice that he will be absent for a few weeks.

The Charleston Republican and the Democratic Press.

The Charleston *Republican* in answer to the charge of the *Phœnix*, that it prints accounts of murders and other outrages in almost every issue, "with large capitals and sensational heading," for political effect and partizan purposes, does not deny that such is its end and purpose, but affirms that if the facts do not exist, it must fail in its object. To defeat the design of the *Republican* let the Democrats suppress these outrages and thus take the wind out of the sails of Republicanism. So says the *Republican*. This statement assumes all the facts; and assumes that they are committed by Democrats and with all the extravagant details which are given in the columns of the *Republican*—that they are connived at by Democratic sympathizers, and their publication suppressed by the Democratic journals.

Is this true? are the facts as stated? even where they have some semblance of truth, and some foundation in fact, are not the alleged outrages extravagantly distorted? We might naturally conclude this, when the *Republican* itself admits, that its object and purpose in publishing, as it does, is to subserve party purposes, and to make political capital. The end is avowed, how easy to concoct means for its attainment! if the facts are wanting how easy to manufacture them? A prolific imagination, a ready pen, and the usual animus of a Republican correspondent will supply the inflammatory material of an incendiary article—will create or intensify horrors—turn a peaceful community into a nest of midnight assassins and secret desperadoes—and all this for party effect, for electioneering purposes.

For a long time the *Republican* relied upon its Columbia correspondent to furnish its budget of State news and dish up its mess of special horrors—to show how the blacks were fleeced by day and outraged by night. That correspondent continues his dirty work, and finds congenial auxiliaries in different portions of the State. The paper boasts an Abbeville correspondent. We have repeatedly been called upon to expose the falsifications and exaggerations of both these correspondents, and must say that if the correspondence of the paper, in relation to other parts of the State, has as little foundation in fact, as that pertaining to Abbeville, it is entirely unworthy of credit.

A more peaceable community than ours we believe, does not exist on the continent—one which during the past year has presented for its population, as few breaches of the law. Whatever of disorder exists—whatever of disaffection—whatever of antagonism of race—has been brought about by officious intruders for party purposes. For the truth of this statement we are ready to appeal to any disinterested tribunal.

THE DISTURBANCE ON MONDAY.

On Monday last (the first day of Court), a disturbance occurred upon our streets which for a time threatened serious consequences, and but for the forbearance of our citizens, might have so resulted. The facts are well known here, and the blame attaches to the proper parties, but for the information of our readers at a distance, and to correct the misrepresentation of those who may pervert the facts, for partisan purposes, we deem it proper to give the facts, as we have heard them, and which we believe can be verified by any number of affidavits.

A Mr. E. G. Newby. from the lower part of the District, who was under bond for his appearance at Court, and had come up for that purpose, was quietly seated in the Barber Shop waiting to be shaved, when he was set upon by two of the Constabulary force, with drawn pistols, and very roughly handled. Sustained and supported by a crowd of excited blacks, with raised clubs, and menacing words, these constables, with loaded pistols at his head for a time put him in imminent peril of his life, and were only forced to desist by the intervention of Mr. Pem Guffin. As we have said, the blacks "pitched in" to aid the Constabulary; but the whites with commendable forbearance and wise moderation preserved their temper—at least desisted from interference.

Miserable, misguided blacks, would you provoke a collision with the whites? You little know the storm you would invoke; the slumbering strength you would arouse! Do not suppose that forbearance is prompted by any other motive than a regard for the public peace!

We trust that the unseemly and lawless conduct of McBride and McPherson is disavowed by the Constabulary. Let them confine themselves to the legitimate performance of their duties, and they will receive the co-operation of the law-abiding, but only then. We believe their presence to be not only unnecessary, but very detrimental to the public peace. We believe that they are fomenters of disturbance for party purposes, the *avant* couriers of Republicanism, not the peaceful messengers of the "olive branch." But we are willing to tolerate them as a necessary evil. Let them not make the evil intolerable.

Our Court.

The Regular September Term of our Court commenced on Monday last, his Honor Judge Vernon presiding with his usual ability, courtesy and suavity.

The Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury adverted to the unnecessary accumulation of costs which is saddled upon the Court by the attendance of troops of witnessos in State cases, and recommended them to present every magistrate who should violate his duty by binding over unnecessary witnesses.

The Grand Jury, with its foreman, Wm. A. Giles at its head, is one of the most intelligent, public-spirited and independent of those Juries which form the pride and boast of our District. In the discharge of its duty, it has thrown out a number of bills. and we have no doubt has done as much to promote good order and the public weal, in so doing, as in the true bills found.

The Criminal Dockets are lighter than usual, and present no cases of aggravated character—being cases principally of assault and battery, larceny &c. Among the cases we observe one of a negro for bigamy! The complexion of these Dockets is one of the best evidences of the peaceable condition of the country. Among the cases tried up to this time we may mention—The State vs. Douglas and Wallace, Burglary and Larceny, which resulted in the acquittal of the Defendants; the State vs. Butler. Assault and Battery; verdict of guilty, with recommendation to mercy; the State vs. Wesley Cromer, Assault and Battery of wife, verdict guilty.

The case of Cromer was a rather novel one (the wife being the prosecutor,) occupied near two days, was conducted with great ability and zeal by counsel, and drew together a large and attentive audience.

In the case of the State vs. Gus. Morton, freedman, for Bigamy, after an able argument by Defendant's Counsel he was convicted.

In the case of the State vs. David Jackson, freedman, for Larceny, the Defendant was acquitted.

The business of the State has been conducted by the Solicitor, H. L. McGowan, Esq., with his usual ability, zeal and courtesy.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We direct attention to an article on our first page in relation to the St Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Rev. A. L. Smith of Greenwood, is the Special Agent. The Company was established in 1858, and has since been steadily growing in its reputation and resources. The assets now reach the princely sum of $1,000,000, with an annual income of over $3,000,000. The operations of the Company are conducted upon an improved plan. Read the article referred to, and those desiring further information will apply to the agent Mr. Smith.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Minister Sickles writes to Secretary Fish, that his proposition to buy Cuba has raised a storm in the Spanish peninsula. The country is roused as a man to sustain the Government in its war upon Cuba, and the Government refuses to consider any propositions from the United States' minister. Mr. Sickles thinks that France and Austria have promised aid to Spain. He asks further instructions.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. M. Lawton, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, Charleston, S. C. Mr. Lawton is one of the best known of the city merchants—a gentleman of long business experience, and established character; and we commend him to the patronage of our readers. He will make liberal advances on consignments, and on produce shipped to Liverpool, &c.

☞ Messrs. Trowbridge & Co. will make liberal cash advances on consignments to reliable parties in New York, Baltimore and Charleston. See advertisement.

South Carolina---Abbeville County.

In the Court of Sessions, September Term, 1869.

We, the Grand Jury of Abbeville County, beg leave to make the following presentment:

By committees of our body, we have visited and inspected the condition of the Poor House and Public Buildings.

We are pleased to find that the inmates of the Poor House are comfortably provided for, and seem to be well satisfied with the arrangements made for them, and particularly well pleased with the management of the steward, Mr. Guillebeau.

We find that all the repairs and improvements upon and about the Jail, suggested by our body at the May Term, have either been completed, or are in progress. We recommend that a supply of blankets for the prisoners, some good locks for the doors of the cells, and, at least, two good stoves be purchased for the Jail.

We have audited the accounts of the County Commissioners and of the Town Council of Abbeville, and find them correctly kept aad properly vouched.

The Boads in many parts of the County are reported to be in very bad condition, and we urge upon the Commissioners to have them worked as soon as possible.

A communication signed by the Petit Juries, empanelled at the present Term, has been presented to us, asking that we recommend an increase of the compensation to Jurors while in attendance upon the Courts. We have given the subject that degree of consideration demanded by its importance, and the intelligence and integrity of these gentlemen, and we regret that we cannot concur with them in the propriety and expediency of such action. In addition to the increased burden of taxation which this measure would impose, we believe that it would have the effect of making a seat on the Jury an object of desire and of competition among a certain class of our population, merely for the *perquisites*, and that they would crowd the court yard on the first day of every term, with the hope of being summoned as jurors—thus degrading the high and responsible office of a Juror, into a scramble for its petty emoluments.

We feel called upon to present an evil which seems to be growing in magnitude. and which. as we have been informed by His Honor Judge Vernon, prevails throughout his Circuit, viz: the practice of some Magistrates issuing warrants of arrest in petty cases, and upon insufficient evidence, and in committing or binding over the parties, with a long retinue of witnesses, to answer frivolous charges. Besides the enormous expenditure of public money which such a case involves, it has a direct tendency to *disturb* rather than promote public tranquility; by fostering a spirit of contention and litigation among our citizens, and encouraging them to resort to *law* for every trivial or fancied wrong. Magistrates, who thus abuse their prerogatives, are disturbers of the public peace, and merit the reprobation of all good citizens.

As a part of the history of the times, and as an evil calling loudly for redress, on account of the magnitude of the interest which it involves and affects—being no other than the peace and good order of the whole community—we feel it to be our duty, under the solem obligation of the Grand Juror's oath, to present to the *powers that be*, the aotings and doings of the State Constabulary in this County. Not to go back on the many acts of lawlessness, which they have committed, of which we, as individuals, have knowledge, it is enough that we advert to the outrage which was perpetrated by members of the Constabulary during the present week, and which came under our observation in our *organized* capacity. On Monday of the present Term a citizen of this County, who was under bond to attend the Court, was, without warrant or process of law, seized by a member of the Constabulary, and violently and against remonstrance, forced into the Municipal Prison of the Town—at this junction nothing but the most determined efforts on the part of certain influential persons of the Town and country, prevented the effusion of blood. A warrant having been obtained for the arrest of the offender, he was brought before a Magistrate; but instead of being committed to jail, or bound over to answer for his crime, by order of the Chief Constable, he was set at liberty, as being a member of the Constabulary force, and therefore above the law. Such are the facts stated in the Magistrate's endorsement upon the warrant. If the person of the citizen—much more sacred in the eye of the law than his property, even—is thus to be made matter of sport and caprice on the part of a body of men, not in sympathy with the interests and feelings of the community, not responsible (as they claim to be) to the justly constituted authorities of the country, we feel called upon as conservators of the public peace,—as the County itself, which we are—to protest aud remonstrate in the most solemn manner, against these acts, and in the name of the peace, order, and well-being of the community, to demand the removal of this prolific cause of discord and trouble.

We take this occasion of expressing our high appreciation of the courtesy towards ourselves, of His Honor Judge Vernon, and Solicitor McGowan.

By order and in behalf of the Grand Jury.

WM. A. GILES,
Foreman.

FIRE.—On Friday last, about 11 o'clock, A. M., the Stable of Mr. G. McD. Miller, situated near the West end of Washington-street, was discovered to be on fire, and very soon, despite the vigorous efforts of a number of our citizens, was burned to the ground. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at about eight hundred dollars.

☞ The annual statement of the cotton crop for the year ending on the 31st of August, 1869, as compiled by the Charleston *Courier*, places the aggregate at 2,358,369 bales. The New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, in its annual exhibit, makes the aggregate 2,260,557. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* makes the aggregate 2,139,039.

☞ See the able Presentment of the Grand Jury, which more than confirms what we have said with reference to the disturbance on Monday.

The electrical method is to be adopted for lighting the street lamps in Boston. The entire city can be lighted by this process in five minutes, and the light can be as quickly extinguished.

☞ Mr. John Davis, offers a liberal reward for the recovery of a valuable Bay Horse, stolen from him at Abbeville C. H., on the 22d inst. See advertisement.

☞ A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Abbeville Agricultural Society will be held on Friday, 1st October next. A general attendance is desired.

FOR THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

TO THE FARMERS OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In my communication last week, I attempted to give you a hasty review of the unprofitable and unsatisfactory results of the farm, under the present regime. I believe the prevailing practice, if adhered to, will prevent the development of our agricultural rescources, and contribute to impoverish the district still more.

Before the war we owned and controlled the labor, it cost us nothing more than its support. If we barely succeeded in procuring that support from the farm we were not conscious of any immediate loss, though in reality it was heavy, if we count the interest on the amount invested, and the exhaustion and waste of the lands. Since that time, when we are required to pay for every item of labor, no longer own it, but must buy it, when used, as we buy other things, is it not clear we will soon be reduced to Bankruptcy, if the product of that labor does exceed the cost? This, you will grant. Then let me ask, are there not many acres on every farm which does not yield the cost of labor put on them year after year, or rather, to state it in stronger terms, are there not very few acres that do more than repay the expense. Each of you appeal to the individual facts of your own case, and see what you have made, are you able to point to any considerable sum that you can lay up as a surplus after defraying the expenses of the year? Will you be able to reimburse yourselves to the full amount you have expended? I speak of the general results of the prevailing system of agriculture, nor need the reference be under the effect of such a drouth as now prevails.

The profits of agriculture are not in proportion to the extent of operations, but to their quality. This is an agricultural maxim, which I hope every farmer will impress indelibly upon his memory and make it the guide of his operations. Take the labor which is required for the thorough tillage and fertilizing of one acre and extend it over ten, will not the result be ten fold less sure, and the expense proportionately greater. Labor is valuable when properly and judiciously applied—valuable in proportion to its results—but those results are the fruit of its proper application. If expended over too large an area it becomes ineffective, but always costly. What has been our practice in the application of the labor employed, have we confined it to that area for which it was sufficient, or have we extended it till it has reached far beyond its effective capacity?

Please reflect upon this matter. The profits of agriculture arise from the quality, and not from the extent of the operations.

In my next I propose to indicate the quality and extent of successful agriculture.

FIFTY ACRES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The impression gains ground that Commissioner Delano will urge in his report, the continuance of the present tax laws, for further trial, though it is known, Delano favors some kind of tax on cotton.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Lives Lost.

THIRTEEN FREIGHT CARS DESTROYED.

One Man Burnt to Death.

We are pained to record a most terrible accident, which occurred to the night express train over the South Carolina Railroad, yesterday morning. A large tree had fallen across the track and broken down a portion of the trestle which crosses Congaree swamp, a short distance below Kingville; and as it was not observed by the engineer, owing to the darkness and mist, the locomotive ran into the gap, and together with a number of freight cars, was precipitated to the ground. In a few minutes, it was found that fire had been communicated to the cars, and in a very short time thirteen freight cars, with their valuable contents, were totally destroyed; and mournful to relate, the engineer, Mr. Sebron Hargrove—son-in-law of our fellow-citizen, Capt. W. H. Casson—was burnt to death, nothing but his charred remains being recovered; the fireman, Mr. J. Gilbert, was instantly killed; another fireman, Mr. Charles H. Burns, was badly burnt; but was taken to his home in Charleston. The flames extended to the trestle-work, and also to the telegraph poles, a number of which were burnt. The trees in the swamp also took fire, and for a time it was feared that the conflagration would become general. Through the presence of mind of Conductor W. H. Evans, (of whom the passengers speak in the the highest terms,) aided by Messrs. W. D. Peck, J. W. Perkins and others, the conductor's and the passenger's coaches were uncoupled and run back—thus preventing a fearful loss of life. An attempt was made to save the baggage, by smashing in the car with coupling-pins—the only implements obtainable—which was partially successful, and a number of trunks were rescued; but a majority of the passengers lost their baggage. The mails were saved. The express messenger, Mr. Thomas H. Symmes, worked energetically, and succeeded in saving all his money packages, with the exception of $120; but his freight was all lost. Messrs. James Maguire and Wm. Lyles (train hands) are entitled to credit for their earnest and energetic efforts during the whole of the trying scene. The loss of the railroad company will exceed $100,000. The train had been behind time, but when the accident occurred was running very slowly. The locomotive—the W. C. Dukes—was a perfect wreck.

The scene as described by eye-witnesses, was horrible in the extreme, and strong men shed tears at the sight, and at their inability to assist the unfortunate engineer, who was caught in the machinery of the broken engine, and was burnt to death before the eyes of the assembled passengers. Mr. Hargrove was perfectly cool and collected, and although occasionally his painful situation forced from him a shriek, he was yet thoughtful of others, and warned several parties, who attempted to release him, of the danger they incurred, and at the same time informing them of the impossibility of rendering him any aid. He called to a friend, (although at the time the fire had burnt his hair off completely, and the lever which lay across his body had forced out his entrails,) and gave him a message to his wife; he then folded his arms across his breast, and there they remained until the left arm was completely burnt off. The fireman, Mr Gilbert was instantly killed—being crushed under the immense mass.

The following is a list of the passengers aboard the train:

Dr. Ravenel, Jr. and lady, child and servant, E. T. Jervey. A. C. Kaufman, W. H. Dura, Charleston; Mrs. T. S. Budd and child; Miss Anna T. Fickling, W. D. Peck, Columbia; J. C. Mackerell' Blackstack; John Nelligan; G. W. Conner, Baltimore; J. W. Perkins, Augusta; J. M. Bunch, Union Mrs. H. H. Odot, Spartanburg; J, W. Provost, Charleston.

The freight was principally for merchants on the Greenville Railroad, a small portion for the Charlotte Railroad,

The following is believed to be a correct list of the freight lost, belonging to persons in Abbeville:

NINETY-SIX.—J. Cresswell—hhd. W. C. Fooshe—bale bagging, 10 bundles cotton ties. Rogers Bro.—keg nails, 10 bundles cotton ties, bale bagging. J. M. Richardson—11 bundles cotton ties, 2 bales bagging, bbl flour.

GREENWOOD.—M. W. Coleman—box. S. A. & W. H. Bailey—hhd. Riley & J. Bro.—11 bundles cotton ties.

COKESBURY.—B. C. Hart—2 bbls., 2 boxes cheese. [M.]—box. E. M. Godbold—7 bags corn. W. A. Moore—barrel. T. J. Ellis—10 bbls. flour, box, 5 sacks salt, bundle bagging.

ABBEVILLE.—Trowbridge & Co.—sacks alt, 2 bbls., bag m., keg n. Mosely & W.—2 bbls., bag coffee. J. Enright—box. E. Noble—box oil cloth. H. W. Lawson—2bbls., 2 boxes. Parker & T.—2 bbls., 2 boxes.

DONNALDS.—A. & R. Cluikscales—4 boxes, package box, bbl., bag coffee, keg, bale bagging. Kennedy, McC. & Co.—3 boxes, trunk, bbl., bundle brooms, buckets. J. I. Bonner—package box, package, bundle paper. D. O. Hawthorn—sugar pan, brass casting. A. O. Hawthorn—4 bags corn. McD., N. & Co.—bundle bagging.—*Phœnix.*