

Thursday Morning, October 18, 1866.

## The Arch-Traitor.

The antics of the traveling menagerie of miscegenists under the charge of Brownlow, we can afford to look on with contempt. Their tirades of blasphemy and blackguardism were not calculated to produce much political effect; but there is a political demagogue now stamping the West whose declarations are entitled to some notice, as the man is at least an educated man, and has occupied prominent positions, civil and military, in the country. He is, moreover, an ambitious man, and if he have the tact to acquire the necessary power, he will unquestionably attempt to carry out the vile intentions he has foreshadowed and threatened. He is unscrupulously low, as the Southern people know to their cost, and they will recognize him whom we call the arch-traitor when we write the name of B. F. Butler.

This is the man who, as we noticed a few days since, declared, in Cincinnati, that he intended to arraign or have impeached President Johnson, and not only so, but in defiance of the Constitution and the well-known principles of law, that the Executive must be regarded as a criminal, and vacate his office from the moment he is impeached by an unscrupulous partisan House of Representatives. In his vile determination to humiliate the incumbent of the Presidential office, he would humiliate the office itself. He would have him dragged through Pennsylvania Avenue, in charge of a sergeant-at-arms, and would doubtless gloat over the radical insults that might be offered to the Chief Magistrate. But we think he counts without his host, (even of Massachusetts militia men,) for, if we are not mistaken, Andrew Johnson knows the extent of his constitutional power, and that he is not likely to abate one jot or tittle of it.

But what words of condemnation can be applied to this demagogue, and who, we verily believe, is grasping enough to seek supreme military power as dictator, on the removal of the President. Speaking of his language in Cincinnati and elsewhere, the New York Express says that, in the most violent and darkest days of the French Revolution, when Danton, Robespierre and Marat deluged France with blood, nothing of atrocity in their speeches exceeded what Butler has said in Ohio.

The Express is justified in this classification; but it must be remembered that these are the very characters who precipitate a country into bloodshed before the people have time to reflect on the consequences. According to the testimony of his gallant brother-officer, Gen. Steedman, if Butler should become the leader of the contemplated movement, there will be little hope of mercy for the women and children who come in his way.

AN HONEST PASTOR.—The Richmond Whig states that a Northern clergyman, who has been traveling in the South, writes to a friend from Georgia, in which he says:

"The policy of denying representation punishes whole masses of Southern people who neither need nor deserve punishment—they have already suffered enough. All the bitterness and disloyalty that may exist can be more perfectly overcome by magnanimity than by severity. As regards the blacks, this denial of representation will surely secure their utter misery if not their extirpation. The colored people are unprepared for the ballot. They could only use it as a child would fire-arms—to their own injury; and an attempt to exercise the right of suffrage on their part would surely cause a war of races. No true friend of the negro would wish him to vote at present. That they may make an intelligent use of their freedom, let them be educated. This is the only hopeful work that the nation can engage in for their benefit. Any interference with the interior concerns of the States will be disastrous. It is true, that the Government runs some risk in allowing the South to participate in the halls of Congress, but it runs greater by refusing such participation. No free Government is safe in arbitrarily governing a portion of its people, and if it be necessary to so govern the South, our form of Government will soon be changed from a republic to a military despotism."

Watteau waists, Spanish flounces, peplums and Lamballes, in opposition to high corsage, plain gored skirt, and paretot and turbans are the "go" in New York.

## Bank Notes.

We observe that the Marine Bank, of Georgia, located at Savannah, gives notice that it is prepared to redeem its outstanding circulation, and desires that the holders of its notes will register the same, in order that the amount necessary for their redemption may be ascertained. This registration may be made in the absence of a presentation of the notes. All that is necessary or desired, at the time of registration, is the name of the holder, with the amount of notes in his possession.

We do not know how many of the banks of this State are solvent, in whole or in part; but we think this mode of registry would be highly desirable, by both the banks and the holders of notes. The banks would then definitely ascertain their outstanding obligations, which no doubt are considerably less than their circulation, many bills having been probably destroyed or stolen; and the holders of notes would know more accurately the solvency of these institutions, and arrive at a more correct estimate of what their notes are worth. Something of this kind we conceive to be absolutely necessary to a fair and proper adjustment of the claims of bill-holders; for as even now these bills are quoted at from twenty to fifty cents on the dollar, according to the supposed solvency of the banks respectively, there is no doubt but that the buyers expect to realize a profit on their purchases, and that the banks will be called on to redeem their outstanding issues to the extent of their abilities.

## Look to the Future.

The New Orleans Times has an admirable article, from which we extract the subjoined paragraphs, and commend them to the attention of our readers:

Napoleon, in his prison home on the barren rocks of St. Helena, said: "Let us live upon the past!" He struggled hard to tame his proud, ambitious spirit—to check the longings of his soul for the excitements of the court and camp, and the adulation which authority commands. But the attempt proved to be altogether vain. Like the caged eagle, chafing against his prison bars, the captive became gloomy and despondent. He had no scope left for the exercise of his genius. Reflection, a necessity of his situation, became oppressive, and hope had no bright pictures with which to relieve the tedium of his enforced inaction. He could not "live upon the past."

Equally vain would it be for our Southern people to wrap themselves in the now threadbare mantle of other days, ignoring a once the demands of the present and the promise of the future. We must meet the difficulties of our situation fairly and squarely, not with the spasmodic acts of those who centre all their hopes on the issues of a single hour, but with such a display of calm determination and philosophic foresight as will ultimately prove creditable to our manhood.

To become excited because of the mad pranks of partisan extremists, and despondent because of the temporary and accidental difficulties by which we are surrounded, are evidences of weakness. That aspiring manhood which is worthy of success is ever determined and ever hopeful. It makes its failures the agents of future successes, and wrests victories even from defeat. Such is the manhood which our people should strive to win. They must look to the future, make servants of their necessities, and triumph over difficulties by honorable effort and manly perseverance.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—We learn from a gentleman from Chester that all the prisoners confined there—some of them charged with capital offences—escaped, a few nights ago.

A jail in Georgia was also emptied, a few nights ago. The civil authorities should be on the alert, as these prisoners are now in their charge.

If the South is not to be admitted to representation in Congress and is to be allowed no influence in the Government, what sense is there in the clamor for negro suffrage? If neither whites or blacks are to have any use for the ballot, why employ the hypocritical pretences upon which the arguments in favor of negro suffrage are based?"

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, of the 8th inst., says: Judge Merrimon, Saturday night, passed the sentence of death on Charles Johnson, for highway robbery, to be hung on Friday, the 9th proximo. Johnson, however, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in November, at which time a most important subject—as to whether railroads can be considered highways or not—will be discussed and decided by some of the most eminent lawyers of the State.

## Large Farms and Few Hands.

We spoke the other day of the cultivation of farms in the West, whose mode of tillage, with varied crops, is so perplexing to our planters here, and yet, is carried on there where the seasons are so short that the utmost diligence and the carefullest tillage is required, engaging as those farmers also do in the raising of many things requiring the most minute horticultural care.

We then said that there were in the West, farms of 20,000 acres in such cultivation. We did not correctly state the amount of land thus in one body submitted annually to the treatment of the plow, the scythe, the hoe and the rake, wielded not so much by the hand of the workman, as directed by him and multitudinally impelled or drawn by the horse or by steam. A plantation with us of three thousand acres, actually submitted yearly to the implements of the husbandman, would be regarded as a very large one, and very few such are now to be found under the restricted culture by mere hand power and single or double horse-plows, since labor was "emancipated" in the South and turned out to return, if it see fit, to original indolence and bush life.

In stating, therefore, that there were such Western farms of 20,000 acres, we were in error; for we have below a description of one which exceeds that number by 3,000 acres, which of itself would constitute a larger plantation than almost any now under treatment with us. Can we not learn from this a lesson how to cultivate large tracts with few hands? Will we not strive to acquire the skill necessary to direct these improved implements and encourage those who can now use them to come among us? Their mind may supply our decreased muscle, and the strength of iron and steam, of horse and mule, not yet subjected to protection against industry and faithfulness, may till our fields, not only as well as they were formerly, but better and better.

We take the following from the Scientific American, to which a correspondent writes thus:

The farm, which is no doubt the largest cultivated farm in the world, and I believe the best, is owned and cultivated by M. L. Sullivan, Esq., formerly from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, now of Champaign County, Illinois. He owns and presides over 70,000 acres of the best land of this hemisphere—23,000 acres of which are under fence, and in actual improvement and cultivation. The balance is used for herding.

I will venture that there cannot be found five acres of unscrutable land on Mr. S.'s entire 70,000 acres. Their productiveness is unsurpassed. Almost all of Mr. S.'s farming is conducted by labor-saving machinery, so that it is estimated that, throughout, one man will perform the average labor of four or five, as conducted on small farms. He drives his posts by horse-power; breaks his ground by Comstock's spaders; mows, rakes, loads, unloads and stacks his hay by horse-power; cultivates his corn by improved machinery; ditches any low ground by machinery; sows and plants by machinery; so that all his laborers can ride and perform their tasks as easy as riding in a baggy.

I had the pleasure of being present when he harvested 1,000 acres of his wheat; this was done with "headers," about eight or ten men and twenty horses cutting and safely stacking away about 200 acres a day, and performed the work better than I ever saw it by old modes. To give all the improved modes employed by this kind of agriculture would require more space than you would like to spare. Notwithstanding all this labor-saving machinery, Mr. S. employs from 100 to 200 laborers, some 200 horses and mules, and a large herd of working oxen.

The great advantage we can especially gain by the employment of improved and multiplying tools, is, that while we can have all the lands in our employ ready to pick out as much cotton as we would be able to pick at any time now, we will have been able, in the meantime, to use them in cultivating an immense area in other crops, and in taking as much care of our present breadth of cotton cultivation as we have ever done, if not more, and that if we must pay more wages to a portion of such hands as we employ, we will have more faithful service from more reliable men, whose example and the knowledge that the unskilful can no longer be the arbiters of all our enterprises, will soon compel the latter to change their habits.

What we have desired to impress on the minds of our readers is, that free labor will be more profitable than slave labor, in proportion as we employ more labor-saving machinery, and more skill and practice, though the price of it be greater by the month of work in the use of it; and that, as others have attained to the management of vastly larger plantations than ours by this course, so may we; and that neighborhoods may, with us, as easily as with them, unite in the employment of such implements, so that rich and poor may equally use them.

When once a comprehensive step is made in this direction by a man or men of means and discretion, the South will begin the development of its vast capacities, the surface of which has hardly yet been upturned.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The importance of Tuesday's elections was understood in England. The London Times had an elaborate leader a fortnight since, attempting to state the political situation of the United States, opening as follows:

In a few weeks the political crisis in America will be decided by a great popular vote, and the unexampled exertions made by the contending parties show the signal importance which is attached to the result. The whole domestic policy of the United States will be determined by the autumn elections, and in this policy on the present occasion is involved the destiny of the Union itself.

GOING WEST.—Scarcely a day passes, says the McMinnville New Era, that the roads leading through our town are not dotted by emigrant wagons going West. They all seem, from their traveling conveniences, to have been well-to-do people at their old homes. What the cause of all this travel we do not know, but we heard one intelligent old gentleman of a company who were bound to Texas, say that he could no longer live under the tyrannical State Government of Tennessee. On Tuesday last, we noticed a train of six wagons and two barouches in one company.

A CURIOUS EXHIBITION.—A forthcoming exhibition of wet nurses is announced in the Paris papers. The points to be considered will be the amount and quality of the milk, the age and temperament of the nurse, the kinds of food used by them, &c. Experiments will be made to demonstrate to what degree malt liquors or spirituous liquors partaken of by the nurse impregnate the milk; also, whether a passionate or fretful temper of the nurse is conveyed to the nursing child. The exhibition promises to be a very curious, interesting and instructive affair.

The Monroe (La.) Intelligencer says, in reference to the recent assassination of Col. Moody, of Port Gibson, Mississippi: This is the same Moody who was here on a recruiting tour for the Confederate army, in 1862, and was such a terror to conscripts in Ouachita. His life was threatened at the time, on account of his overbearing disposition.

Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, was disgracefully drunk at the reception of the Southern Loyalists in that city, and disgraced himself by boisterous behaviour in the presence of ladies. He tried to make a speech, but was jeered and hooted until he was forced to desist.

The Baltimore American boldly avows the doctrine that "Congress is supreme." It holds that position because Congress accords with its own views at present. Let Congress change and the principle will change. Congress will then not be "supreme." Such are our latter-day politics!

A street car conductor, in New Orleans, has been brought before the courts for ejecting from his car a lady of that city whom he mistook for a mulatto. She is a Creole, and belongs to one of the old Spanish families of Louisiana.

A DIRTY SPONGE.—The Baltimore Gazette says that Jack Hamilton "has sponged upon and betrayed every community in which he has lived." This accounts for the heroic "General's" great anxiety to "wipe out" the Southern people.

The employment of steamships in the whaling service is likely to prove a success. The steam whaler Vigilant, cruising off the coast of Iceland, has already taken 1,000 barrels of oil, and will probably take 500 more before the season closes.

It is said that nearly twice as much wheat is being sown in Tennessee as was sown last year. Owing to the scarcity of seed, however, those who are compelled to purchase are paying as high as five dollars per bushel.

It is thought that Judge Paschal, an extreme radical, will be elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Texas, owing to divisions in his adversary's ranks.

The Richmond Whig advises the country gentlemen of Virginia to forsake politics for questions more nearly affecting their livelihood.

A London negro writes with heaviness of heart, that "England—that is heard to speak and seen to act—is pro-slavery."

James Brooks and Fernando Wood have been nominated for Congress by the Mozart Democracy, in New York city.

An attempt is to be made out West to run steamboats with petroleum, instead of wood or coal. Great advantages are claimed.

His Excellency Governor Orr has appointed J. B. Ezell, Esq., a magistrate for Chester District.

Ex-Gov. Mattison, of Illinois, has invested a considerable amount of his means in New Orleans real estate.

An intelligent planter says that Texas will not produce more than one-fourth cotton crop this year.

The cholera is rapidly increasing in Chicago, and several prominent business men have died of the disease.

There were eight deaths from yellow fever, in New York, on Monday last.

Montreal has had the first snow storm of the season.

Carlotta is about to return to Mexico—disappointed, but spunky.

## Local Items.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—Letters of Administration, Declaration on Bond or Sealed Note, Mortgages and Conveyances of Real Estate.

A general intelligence office is about being established in this city, by Messrs. H. R. Swinton & Co. Their office adjoins the post office. If their business is managed properly—and we have no doubt it will be—it will be of great advantage.

INTERESTING TO MASONS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "Enoch Lodge of Perfection" and "DeMolay Council Knights of Kadosch," are to hold a meeting this evening, for the purpose of re-organizing. This will be the first meeting of these venerable societies since the destruction of Columbia.

THE RABUN GAP.—An engineer on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad states that what is known as the "Lebanon Branch" of that road is to be extended from its present terminus, "Crab Orchard," to a point on the Kentucky and Tennessee line, to which the Knoxville and Kentucky Road is now being constructed. This action on the part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad revives the hopes of the friends of the Blue Ridge Railroad scheme; as, when Knoxville shall be reached, the best available route to the sea-coast is via the "Rabun Gap" and Anderson C. H., in this State. This is an important link in the railroad connections of Columbia, when completed. It is rather too early to speculate on its advantages to this city and the State.

THE REBUILDING OF COLUMBIA.—MESSRS. Kirk & Howell have set an example in the way of quick work in the building line. It will be recollected that only a few weeks ago, we referred to the new building which these worthy mechanics were about erecting for Messrs. J. & T. B. Agnew. The work has been completed, and a handsome two-story edifice has made its appearance—the first floor occupied by Mr. C. F. Jackson as a dry goods store, and the second story by Mrs. J. W. Smith as a millinery establishment.

Our persevering friend, Mr. A. Palmer, of timing notoriety, has commenced a building on the site of the old "Exchange," and by the time the spring flowers begin to peep, will have completed a substantial ornament to our principal thoroughfare. Mr. Johnson (whose faithful workmanship cannot be gainsayed) is the contractor.

Mr. Johnson is also the contractor for Mr. Bedell's "White House," corner of Main and Plain streets. This massive-looking three-story will doubtless be one of the principal attractions to the street.

The "Walker buildings," as they are called—three in number—are being pushed along, under the management of Mr. Clark Waring. T. C. Veal, Esq., is the architect.

Mr. Greenfield's buildings are looming up, and in a few months there will be presented a trio of three-story granite fronts to the gaze of the passer-by. G. T. Berg, Esq., is the architect. Messrs. Dougherty, Barry, Turner & Co. are preparing the granite, and Messrs. Lucas & Moody attending to the brick work.

The walls of Mr. Winestock's two-story are gradually rising. T. C. Veal, Esq., is the architect. C. J. Beck has the building in charge.

We are heartily glad to announce that our old friend, M. Comerford, Esq., although thoroughly Shermanized, has managed to erect a two-story building on his old corner. Prosperity attend him.

Mr. T. M. Pollock is about to occupy his new house, on Main street, a few doors below Washington. We wish him as much success in his new place of business as in the old "Bear House."

Messrs. Thomas & Troy are on the eve of completing a handsome two-story edifice for the State; the upper story of which will be occupied by the Treasurer, Comptroller and other State officers, and the lower story as stores—one of which will be opened as a boot and shoe emporium by Mr. M. A. Shelton. John A. Kay, Esq., is the architect.

Messrs. Fisher & Heinisch—determined not to be out-done—have commenced enlarging, and will add another story.

Col. Bauskett has rebuilt his two-story law office after the model of the former convenient edifice.

Capt. Stanley is once more on Main street, and, in a handsome one-story structure, illustrates the old adage of "crawling before walking."

The "Anderson building"—on Main, near Plain—has been completed, and the stores occupied by the proprietor as a clothing emporium, and Major T. W. Radcliffe as a jewelry store. The upper stories are to be used as a dwelling.

The "Davis building," directly North of the above—an attractive looking two-story—has also been recently finished. Mr. McNabb, of Abbeville, occupies the first as a "variety store," and Messrs. Hopson and Sutphen the second as a saddle and harness establishment. Messrs. Davis & Bell were the builders.

"The old corner" once more has a "local habitation and a name," as Messrs. Davis & Bell will, in a short time, turn over to the proprietors, Messrs. E. & G. D. Hope, the handsome two-story iron-front which they are erecting. John A. Kay, Esq., is the architect. The substantial iron columns were furnished by Messrs. Goldsmith & Kind.

J. C. Janney, Esq., is having a commodious warehouse and public hall erected on Assembly street, near Lady, which, when completed, will fill an important gap in the wants of the community. Moore & Maxwell are the builders.

There are a number of dwellings being erected on the back streets, but of these we must speak hereafter.

The Northern mail failed entirely yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

A. L. Solomon—Choice Liquors, &c.  
A. R. Phillips—Furniture, &c.  
H. R. Swinton & Co.—Intelligence Office.  
Enoch Lodge of Perfection—Meeting.  
Hughes & Co.—Estates.  
J. & T. B. Agnew—Blue Stone.

## Result of the Elections.

The Nashville Union and American, in the following well-considered article on the result of the late elections, takes a more hopeful view than the majority of our Southern exchanges. We fear that our contemporary is almost too sanguine, but hope he may be correct:

It does not sensibly change the political condition, and is significant only in the fact that it entitles the radical Congress to claim that their action has been sustained by a majority of the people in those States, and encourages the radical and ambitious leaders of that body to abate nothing of their audacious attempts to rule the nation in the interests of a sectional party, and in violation of the Constitution; and to impede the patriotic efforts of the President to restore the Union, to re-establish peace under the purely civil forms which our system of Government contemplates, and to re-assure the public tranquility by a guarantee of equal and impartial rights to the citizens of every section of the country. We confess that this is a deplorable result, but it is one not unexpected in the calculations of any one who has closely observed events for the past few months, and therefore should not sink those who hoped for a different result in the slough of despondency, or cause them to relax in effort to avert from themselves and the nation the untoward consequences which may ensue. We do not under-rate the significance of expressions of the popular sentiment, but as people are prone to magnify the effects of elections, we are the first to flinch at a triumph at the ballot-box, the successful party exits, and exaggerates the importance of their achievement; while the defeated party suffers a corresponding depression, and, being in the mood to concede all that its opponent claims, gives way to gloomy vaticinations, and commences to conjure up horrifying images of the future. There is "something" in much of this, and we can perceive no reason in the result of the recent elections to indulge the fears that some express of further and extreme action by the radicals, either looking to impeachment of the President, or more direct revolutionary assaults upon the Constitution, or greater oppressions upon the Southern people. In it there is no ground to justify a dismissal of all hope that the Northern people are not utterly insensible to justice and magnanimity, and that they have cast their constitutional obligations entirely to the winds. It does not show that the masses of the North are prepared to support the more reckless of their leaders in the bold schemes of revolution which they have promulgated. We think that any one who so interprets the result is yielding too readily to the first feelings of gloom that follow a political defeat, and that they will soon see cause to revise such an opinion.

It should be borne in mind that, by the shrewdness of radical politicians, the real issue in this contest has been avoided, and the popular mind diverted from the consideration of the main question, which is the preservation of the Government, under the Constitution, from the invidious dangers which lurk in the licentious abuse of un delegated power by the party now in the ascendancy. This grave and really threatening problem which the people will have to solve, sooner or later, if they save the substance of their liberties in this contest, has been ingeniously concealed and postponed in the recent canvass. The people of the North have not only an opinion upon this question fairly and justly presented. Their judgment and reason have not been consulted. On the contrary, they have been lashed into convulsions of passion, and electioneering has been applied exclusively to their feelings and prejudices. Amid a senseless clamor about "copperheadism," and inflammatory exhortations against rebels, and under the influence of fears excited that by the re-admission of the Southern States to their lawful and rightful status in the Federal Union, the Government would again pass under the control of those still hostile to its integrity, the unscrupulous leaders have contrived to shuffle their nefarious schemes to the bottom of the pack, and cozen many honest and well-meaning citizens into their support. These elections, in our opinion, mean this and nothing more. The effect is detrimental to the early return of conservative rule in the councils of the country, it is true, but they do not signify a deliberate support of a spirit of revolution, which will take form in the impeachment of the President. The boldest and most wicked of the leaders who have incited the popular feeling of the North to this pitch, upon a close calculation of Tuesday's figures, will learn, too, that twenty thousand majorities in States that cast from a quarter to half a million votes each, do not afford sanction or encouragement to their schemes. We have confidence that ultraism does not dare yet to go beyond the point it has reached.

We commend to our conservative friends, in this season of depression, the example of the President. He stands firm and undismayed on the ramparts of the Constitution, and is confident that the judgment of his countrymen will, when brought to know the danger, yet rescue the nation.

## SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, OCT. 17.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.  
Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, New York.  
WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.  
Steamship George E. Upton, Boston.

List of Arrivals at the National Hotel, October 17, 1866.

D. Fleming, G. & C. Railroad; M. Popper, Mrs. L. Bowie, Miss Bowie, New York; J. Austin and lady, Ellingham, Ga; V. E. McRee, Greenville; Thos. McCoy, Laurens; C. W. Davis, Sumter; D. L. Thompson, Mrs. D. L. Thompson, Wm. H. Thompson, Beaufort; D. A. Thomas, J. R. S. A. Pearson, A. E. Gregg, Marion; Wm. B. Elkin, Gadsden; A. E. Gregg, Charleston; J. T. Pool, T. C. Pool, J. N. Greer, W. H. Talbot, Greenville.

## Funeral Invitation.

The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Davis, and of their sons W. W. and John W. Davis and families, are invited to attend the funeral services of MRS. M. DAVIS, at the Baptist Church, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock.

## Blue Stone, Blue Stone.

ONE THOUSAND lbs. BLUE STONE, just received and for sale by Oct 18 J. & T. B. AGNEW.  
Carolinian copy.