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AN HOUR WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.
President Johnson's plan of restoration is entirely too humane for the radicals of the North, who would have every Southern man put to death, and every dollar's worth of his property confiscated. A Jacobin named McClure, from Pennsylvania, thus reports a recent interview which he had with President Johnson:

However reticent he may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the Government in those States was not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in obedience, and of course it logically follows his premises that, since rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union, and restoration is accomplished. This, in brief, was the stand point from which the President discussed the question of reconstruction for more than an hour, and answered suggestive objections at times with an earnestness that demonstrates how ardently he is working to give success to his policy. I could not but remind him that his theory stripped all traitors of the protection they might claim as public enemies; that it would stamp as guilty of treason within the law, every man who aided the rebellion, and of necessity demand at his hands commensurate punishment for what he must hold as unmitigated crime—as appalling murder and desolation for which there is no extenuation to be plead. "You have," I added, "given us on every hand, the Nation's monuments of Mercy—where will be its monuments of Justice? Davis is a proclaimed assassin, as well as a traitor,—his agents have died, another (Wiz) will follow—how are the principals to atone to a people doubly bereaved in their homes and in their chief sanctuary of power?"

To this the President answered with such a fluency that the measures of, and the time for, atonement were yet for the future to determine. I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which he declared that the South must come back and be a part of us, and "it must come," he added, "with all its manhood—I don't want it to come exorcised of its manhood." To this proposition abstractly there could be no objection made. We want the South with all its manhood, which I would conceive to be the Southern people with their treason abandoned and their crimes punished—not punished revengefully; not in imitation of the guillotine of France or the Inquisition of Spain; but my making the leaders who conspired to overthrow the Government strangers to its honors and its offensiveness, and thus through life the monuments of the power, the justice and the magnanimity of the highest nation of the earth. The President said that such may be the measure of punishment; that he had pardoned but few who would come under such a rule; that there are exceptions to all rules, and there were both civil functionaries and army officers who might be pardoned with propriety. He said that he had not yet gone as far in his amnesty, either general or special, as Mr. Lincoln proposed. He explained what is not generally known, that his pardons are mainly of business men, many of whom were Union men, who must have pardons to enable them to sell or mortgage their lands or to get credit in their business operations; and added that he had not yet reached the consideration of such cases as Lee, Stephens, Longstreet, Beauregard, and others of that class.

He spoke freely of the proposed trial of Davis, and said that as yet the Government had not taken any steps in the matter. If he is to be tried in Richmond, the trial must necessarily be postponed until the civil authority is fully restored, and then it will be a question of consideration under the condition affairs which may at that time exist. As Virginia is still practically under martial law, certainly wholly under military rule, I judge that many moons may wind before we can have a great State trial. I do not question the wisdom of this delay, for it is certainly better for the Government to avoid the danger of defeat in attempting to convict of constructive treason in Washington, than to have a trial which might afford a technical escape for Davis and leave the great questions undetermined. If I were going to guess on the subject, I would say that Davis is more likely to be paroled during the next year than to be tried, and if he is over hanged, he must do it himself.

The President is clearly adverse to confiscation and that question is practically settled. Whatever might be the views of Congress, confiscation is not possible with an Executive determinedly hostile to it and with the pardoning power in his hands. I infer, however, that on this point Congress will harmonize with the Executive, as a number of even the radical leaders, such as Greeley and Sumner, openly oppose it. If our credit can be sustained otherwise I am content. Five years hence we shall all be wiser on that point than now.

I believe that the President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized, the question cannot come up there until it is brought up in order, but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members, by placing their names on the roll when the House meets. This Mr. McPherson will not do, and on all votes of instructions he will call only those who are returned from States clearly entitled to representation. The law forbids him to do otherwise, and he will be faithful to it. The question of their admission will then agitate the House, and I fear make a sad breach between the President and Congress. The South is encouraged by the position of the Administration to be impetuous in its demand for admission, and it is not improbable that it will in the end be admitted. I have seldom seen Congress struggle against power and hold out to the end. The history of such conflicts is always dotted with frail ones who fall by the way. I have ever felt that the revolted States should take no part in the Government they vainly sought to destroy until all issues arising from the war, and all its logical results should be settled by faithful men. To the victors, not to the vanquished—to the friends, not the foes of the Government does this duty belong, and if it shall be otherwise, there are many who will tremble for the safety of the Republic.

On the future of the freedmen the President talks well. He displays more sense than sentiment on the question, and means to solve the problem fairly as demanded by civilization and humanity. Of their ability to win a position that will enable them to be incorporated into our system of government as citizens, he is not eminently hopeful, but feels that it must be fairly tried with an open field for the negro. That failing, he looks upon colonization as the only alternative.

It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his Administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean by this that he is sympathy and fellowship with them; but I do not mean that he is not wholly in sympathy against them; and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States without regard to political consequences.

This may or may not sever him from the party that sustained and cherished him in the darkest days through which he passed, and that won him the highest honors of the nation through a flood of obloquy; but if it does, I infer that he will accept the situation. He evidently means, above all other things, to compass the admission of the Southern members and the complete restoration to power of those States, and if Massachusetts and South Carolina can strike hands over the same Administration, then will we have a faithful President and a harmonious country.—If not, I leave the future to tell the story. Where in all this record soon to be made up the nation shall see that "treason is the greatest of crimes and must be punished," is not to my mind apparent.

The London Times accepts the reconstructed Cabinet, with Earl Russell as Premier, as a matter of necessity. The Times expresses the opinion, nevertheless, that the Premier should be chosen from the House of Commons, and cannot look upon the present arrangements as long lived.

In the Mississippi Legislature a fund has been set apart to pay the State debt, a tax is to be levied to support the widows and orphans of soldiers, and a law was introduced, compelling railroad companies to have separate cars for negroes.

Over two hundred millions dollars worth of railroad property, belonging to the Government, has been sold to Southern railroads on credit, and their notes, taken, some of them to run two years.

"Come, get up—you've been in bed long enough," as the gardener said when he was pulling up carrots to send to market.

AARON BURR.
In Parton's "Life of Aaron Burr," page 269, second volume, will be found the following historical incident:

The interest which Colonel Burr took in the education of youth has been before alluded to. He always had a *protege* in training, upon whose culture he bestowed untweaked pains and more money than he could always afford. The story of Vanderlyn, the most distinguished *protege* he ever had, was one which was often related in these later years.

"He was riding along in a curriole and pair, one day during his senatorial term, when one of his horses lost a shoe, and he stopped at the next blacksmith's to have it replaced. It was a lonely country place, not far from Kingston, in Ulster county, New York. He strolled about while the blacksmith was at work, and, returning, saw upon the side of a stable near by a charcoal drawing of his own curriole and horses. The picture, which must have been executed in a few minutes, was wonderfully accurate and spirited, and he stood admiring it for some time. Turning round he noticed a boy, a little way off, dressed in coarse homespun.

"Who did that?" inquired Burr, pointing to the picture.

"I did it," said the boy.

The astonished traveller entered into conversation with the lad, found him intelligent, though ignorant; learned that he was born in the neighborhood; had no instruction in drawing; and was engaged to work for the blacksmith six months. Burr wrote a few words on a piece of paper, and said, as he wrote:

"My boy, you are too smart a fellow to stay here all your life. If ever you should want to change your employment and see the world, just put a clean shirt in your pocket, go to New York, and go straight to that address," handing the boy the paper.

"He then mounted his curriole, and was out of sight in a moment. Several months passed away, and the circumstance had nearly faded from the busy senator's recollection. As he was sitting at breakfast one morning, at Richmond Hill, a servant put into his hand a small paper parcel, saying that it was brought by a boy who was waiting outside. Burr opened the parcel, and found a coarse, country-made, clean shirt. Supposing it to be a mistake, he ordered the boy to be shown in. Who should enter but the genius of the roadside, who placed in Burr's hand the identical piece of paper he had given him. The lad was warmly welcomed. Burr took him into his family, educated him, and procured him instruction in the art which Nature had indicated should be the occupation of his life-time. Afterward, Burr assisted him to Europe, where he spent five years in the study of printing, and became an artist worthy of the name.

"While Burr himself was wandering in Europe, Vanderlyn was exhibiting pictures in the Louvre, at Paris, and receiving from Napoleon a gold medal, besides compliments and felicitations from the emperor's own lips. Vanderlyn did all he could for his benefactor in Paris; but, unhappily, he had the successful artist's usual fortune—poverty embittered by glory. He afterward had commissions from Congress, and painted the well known 'Landing of Columbus' for a panel in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. He also painted the portraits of Colonel Burr and Theodosia, from which the engravings were taken by which their lineaments are now known to the public. Vanderlyn died, only five years ago, at Kingston, near where he drew the charcoal sketch which decided his career."

Nearly half a century ago, Ebenezer Eastman, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, now Franklin, and Major Peter Robinson, of Concord, traveled, by private conveyance, to the then West. While stopping at Albany, Mr. Eastman purchased, at auction, the private carriage of Aaron Burr, soon after, as it was said, he had been arrested for treason. It was a stout, massive family carriage, such as was in use, by the best families, fifty years ago, and was the same, undoubtedly, which was the subject of the "Charcoal Sketch." Mr. Eastman brought the carriage home, and kept it for family use many years. After it had served its time in that capacity, and became much worn, a store or truck body was placed upon the running work, and, in the language of one of our old neighbors who recollects the old carriage well, "it was used by everybody in the village."

All that is now left of this relic of the past, so intimately connected with the great men and great events of its day, is the iron steps and one glass window, now in the possession of the writer. The steps are twelve inches square, and unfold so as

to make two steps, each of fourteen inches ascent, and are of wrought iron—except the first step which is floored with wood, covered with carpet—and weighs ten pounds each. The window is a beautiful clear plate of glass, fourteen by sixteen inches, set in a pink frame, and is simply the part which was used to slide in the heavier framework of the carriage.

While Burr was the rival of Adams, Hamilton, and Jay, he was also intimately associated with many of the most eminent men in the country, and "Richmond Hill," his residence, was the resort of those men eminent in politics and literature, as well as of distinguished foreigners. He entertained at his mansion Bishop Moore, Doctors Barq and Hassack, Albert Gallatin, Brant, the chief, Volney, Talleyrand, Jerome Bonaparte, and Louis Phillippi. At the mansion, in those days, the most fascinating object was the beautiful and accomplished Theodosia, afterward the wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, and in the language of Parton, "the leader of society in two States."

To and from Richmond Hill, this carriage, doubtless, conveyed Volney, Talleyrand, Bonaparte, and Louis Phillippi; and to the peerless Theodosia, whose sun rose in a cloudless sky, yet was veiled in sorrow at its setting, these relics were familiar. She entered the carriage upon these steps; she saw New York—its edifices, its streets, and its people—as it was fifty years ago, through this plate of pure glass.

If Burr's earthly career had ceased with the duel, and the world had been saved his subsequent history, what a blessing it would have been to his memory! If Burr had fallen and Hamilton survived, who shall say which name would have occupied the brightest page in history?

D. G.

MORE CONFISCATION ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Richmond Republic is publishing a supplement of four pages, filled with advertisements of property labelled for confiscation. The Times says "nine-tenths of the gentlemen thus advertised have long since been pardoned by the President," and nearly all of them are the unfortunate gentlemen, a portion of whose property has already been advertised fourteen times, with costs of advertising accumulating like compound interest upon their devoted heads. The expenses incident to all this advertising is, we learn, paid, not by the Government, but by those against whose property, proceedings have been taken.

This continued prosecution of citizens after they have been pardoned, is simply for the purpose of putting fees into the pockets of the officials of Judge Underwood's Court, and of its advertising organ, the Republic newspaper. And from whom are these exactions drawn? The Times, whose editor is posted in such matters, says:

"As the confiscation notices are numbered as advertised, we perceived that proceedings in the District Court at this place have been instituted against four hundred and thirty-five distinct pieces of property. The costs in each of these cases, when increased by the charges for advertising the motions in libel, may be safely put at eighty dollars. This will give the sum of \$34,800 wrung from this impoverished people in the shape of costs alone, which are to be actually paid to the officers of the court. This large sum is paid, for the most part, by persons much of whose property has been rendered unproductive by the great conflagration, and by depreciation in the value of stocks against which confiscation proceedings have been instituted."

No wonder that such a procedure, tending not to the benefit of the U. S. Treasury in the least, but only to the private advantage of a few individuals by enormous exactions on the people here, has excited the dissatisfaction of the victims. Nothing indeed seems to appease the appetite of these officials for "costs." They suck as ravenously and insatiably as the mother of the horse-leech, which never gorges, and whose constant cry is said to be, "give I give!"

We are very much pleased to learn from the Times' statement that the President, too, has expressed a "strong indignation" at the confiscation proceedings of the court here. We have reason to know that pains will be taken more fully to apprise him of the course pursued in this judicial district generally; and we are confident that such redress as lies in his power will be given.

The Times says, that "the people of Virginia have been more harassed by confiscation proceedings than those of any other State in the Union. We have not heard it alleged that the courts in other States have been derelict in their official duties; then why the difference. At any

rate, we trust that President Johnson, who has seen fit to use his discretion vigorously in behalf of the citizens to whom he has extended pardons, will be able to find some means of cooking off the leeches.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

THE CHOLERA—ITS ORIGIN AND TREATMENT.

The fact that cholera has already made its appearance in New York harbor, and that preparation is everywhere being made for its reception, will give special interest and importance to the following article from Hall's Journal of Health:

The "Asiatic Cholera," as first known in this country in 1832 and 1833, is chiefly a disease prevailing in warm weather, or rather, in a warm atmosphere, for it can be created at any season, and in the coldest latitudes, by combining the three essential requisites, namely, moisture; vegetable decay, and a regular heat exceeding eighty degrees. The great and distinguishing feature of cholera is copious, frequent and painless discharge from the bowels of a substance almost as thin as water, with a whitish tinge, as if a little milk had been dropped in it. When this occurs the patient begins to perspire profusely, the skin assumes a leaden hue, and shrivels up—the nails become blue, insufferable cramps come on, and the victim's death occurs in a few hours with the most perfect calmness in a few hours with the most perfect calmness, in the fullest possession of all the faculties, and at solute freedom from every pain.

Three things ought to be known in reference to cholera by every human being.

First. The writer has never known a case in which it was not preceded for one, two, or more days, by the bowels acting twice, or oftener, in every twenty-four hours, universally styled "the premonitory symptoms."

Second. A cure is impossible under any conceivable circumstances without absolute quietude of a body, on a bed, for days together, the time of confinement being shortened in proportion to the promptitude with which the quietude is secured, after the first action of the bowels has taken place, which gives a feeling of tiredness, and, on sitting down, a sensation of rest and satisfaction.

Third. When the patient ceases to urinate he begins to die, and its resumption is a certain index of recovering health, and infallible.

One of the usual attendants of an attack of cholera is an unconquerable tendency to vomit. The very instant anything reaches the stomach, even if it is but cold water, it is ejected, the mildest food meets the same fate in such cases; much less medicine find a lodgment; except one, and that it is impossible to vomit up if it once reaches its destination. The medicine has no taste; it is small in bulk, will retain its virtues for a quarter of a century, as the writer knows by personal experience and repeated observation. Unless it is in the very last stage, it is believed capable of arresting the disease in nine cases out of ten—a pill made up of ten grains of calomel with a little gum water. If the symptoms do not abate in two hours, double the dose, and let it work itself off. Do nothing else, but let the patient be quiet, and eat all the the he can possibly want.

At a health meeting held in New York, Dr. Sayer, of that city, thus discoursed on cholera and its treatment.

Dr. Sayer thought that that a few common sense views spread broadcast among the people might probably be of some service to allay the terror connected with this plague. Great fear and anxiety had a great deal to do in the propagation and spread of the disease, and influenced the physical condition to such a degree as to make persons more subject to it than they would otherwise be. He thought if the people understood the single fact that cholera is not necessarily a fatal disease, and that it is always preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, such as lassitude, great languor, debility and diarrhea, and that in this stage of the disease it is nearly always curable if the proper precautionary measures are taken it would tend to allay the popular terror. At this stage of the disease, it is of the first importance to pay attention to the symptom, which is the diarrhea. At the very first approach the patient should assume the horizontal posture and retain it, and under no circumstances assume the perpendicular, even for a moment.

Absolute, positive rest is needed. The body being kept in a warm condition. Any artificial means should be used for that purpose which may be necessary. The main thing is the horizontal position, and perfect rest the very commencement of the disease.

If the patient is down stairs when taken, let him stay there or be carried up, but do not let him walk up. If he is out visiting, let him stay at his friend's house. Keeping this position forty-eight hours, in the majority of instances the disease will pass over, and the great changes in his mode of life. Of course, if he has bad habits, he should reform them; eat and drink rationally, and attend to business as usual, but not overdo himself. In the peculiar condition of the atmosphere when a pestilence is abroad, the system is rendered more liable to exhaustion, and he should husband his strength by avoiding violent exercise. With these few precautionary measures, and a proper sanitary condition of the city, and a rigid enforcement of quarantine, we may hope to escape any pestilential epidemics.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The monthly exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury for the month of October is most encouraging, making plain the fact that the financial system, as adopted and developed by Secretary Chase and McCulloch, is an extraordinary success.

The September statement showed a large decrease in the public debt, that being the first time the receipts of the government had been sufficient to reach the principal. In October the same gratifying feature is observed. On September 30th, the whole debt amounted to \$2,744,947,726, being a reduction of over twelve millions within the month; on the 31st of October it was \$2,740,854,758, showing a decrease of over four millions, or nearly seventeen millions within two months. The expenses of closing up the war have been much greater than the receipts from the accompanying sales of government property, yet this extraordinary strain upon the resources of the country has been more than fully met, and we have passed the turning point where receipts equal expenditures. That point was in the latter part of August, or the first of September, since which time the National indebtedness has steadily decreased.

The plan of funding the legal tender notes which the Secretary initiated in September, has added to the interest bearing portion of the debt, while it has materially decreased the superabundant circulation. Should this plan meet with the approbation of Congress and the same means be employed to reduce the currency to a healthy amount, there will be still further additions to the interest of the debt, even while the principal is continually diminishing. The annual interest upon the present amount of indebtedness is \$138,938,078, being an increase of about \$1,400,000 during the month. But when the cause of this increase in the amount of interest is taken into consideration, it will be seen to be a benefit rather than injury; for every six cents of that additional interest represents one dollar withdrawn from our inflated circulation. The reduction of these legal tenders caused by their conversion into five-twenty bonds, amounts to \$44,000,000.

The food, water, and air which a man receives amount in the aggregate to more than 3000 pounds a year; that is, about a ton and a half, or more than twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity may well attract our attention to the expenditure of material required for supporting life. A living being is the result and representation of change on a prodigious scale.

"You and I are much alike," said the beggar to the banker. "How so?" "We both contrive to live on the labor of others." "But I carry on a lawful business for a living," said the banker. "So do I," said the beggar; "but there is the difference: I get the property of others with their consent—you get their property without their consent."

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—Orders will soon be issued for the immediate release of a large number of persons who were sentenced during the war to imprisonments in forts and penitentiaries.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has reduced the volunteer strength of the army, until it does not now number 60,000 men. The regular army is nominally over 40,000 strong.

Hogs have declined in the Western portion of Indiana, on account of the cheapness of corn, which can be bought in fields, along the Wabash Valley, at fifteen cents per bushel.

Maximilian's ambassador to Italy was officially received by King Victor Emmanuel on the 22d ultimo. The latter wished all happiness "to the Emperor, to his family, and to Mexico."

The lady who "took everybody's eyes," must have had lots of them.