

The Abbeville Press.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

VOLUME XVII--NO. 13.

South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

COLUMBIA, July 14, 1869.
The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, do hereby publish the following synopsis of the proceedings of the meeting of said Committee, held this day, in Columbia:

A quorum being present, the financial condition of the Society was first investigated and discussed, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society be authorized to issue by the 1st of August next, such a premium list, to the extent of \$4,000, as shall be approved by this Committee, said amount to be increased to \$6,000 should the financial subscriptions warrant it.

A member from Charleston offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish for the information of the public, the communication submitted to this Committee by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. H. Pincelney Walker, and that the Committee respectfully commend the subject of the "Workmen's International Exhibition," therein referred to, to the consideration of the State.

Resolved, That the details of the local organization, which the projectors of the exhibition invite, be referred to the Society at its meeting in November next.

The communication is as follows:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHARLESTON, July 12 1869.

Wm. M. Lawton, Vice-President South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society:

Sir: Having that you are about to attend a meeting of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, to be held in Columbia on the 14th inst., I hasten to place in your hands a copy of the programme which has been issued by the Honorary Secretaries to the "Workmen's International Exhibition," to be held at London in 1870. I have the honor, also, to enclose a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretaries to the Earl of Clarendon, wherein the views of the Committee having the matter in charge are now fully set forth. It is desired, you will perceive, that local committees should be formed in cities and places in which there is a fair prospect of success in view, and to make arrangements for the transportation of such articles of skill and ingenuity as may be deemed worthy of exhibition. I indulge the hope that you will do me the favor of presenting those papers to your Society, in order that the objects of the Committee of the "Workmen's International Exhibition," of 1870, may be aided and encouraged by the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society and by its local committees already existing throughout the State, obtain general publicity.

It will on the other hand, be my pleasure and duty to forward to the Committee carrying out the programme of the "Workmen's International Exhibition," of 1870, such communication, connected with the objects they have in view, as may be placed in my hands for that purpose. And also to receive suggestions as to the names of parties in this State who may be ready to give assistance in furtherance of the design. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

H. PINCKNEY WALKER,
H. M. Consul.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as the question of Chinese labor has been occupying the attention of Southern planters since the adjournment of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Convention, that this Executive Committee, through its Chairman, appoint three sub-committees to collect all the necessary information and cost of introducing that description of labor into this State, and to report to the next regular meeting of the Society.

Accompanying this synopsis is the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society to examine the Boston Convention and the Works at Greenville, S. C., which was received and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society be authorized to visit and examine the Works of Dr. J. M. Moore, at Greenville, S. C., and to report to the next meeting of the Society.

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to satisfy ourselves as to the history of this sugar, we wrote to Colonel S. F. Jolly, of Mason County, Ky., from whom the same was said to have been obtained. His reply to our letter is herewith submitted as a part of our report.

For the purpose of refining sorghum syrup, your committee are satisfied that the Southern process is the best of which they have any knowledge; and it sugar can be successfully manufactured from the sorghum cane, then the cultivation of the cane, and the manufacture of sugar by this process, will prove highly remunerative to the Southern planter. Even should it be found impracticable to manufacture sugar from sorghum, still this process will be highly valuable for the purpose of refining syrups.

From the information before your committee, they have no hesitation in recommending the Southern process for refining syrups to the favorable consideration of the planters of the State.

This report has been delayed by the desire of the committee to obtain all the information possible upon the subject, and especially in the delay of Colonel Jolly's reply to the letter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JAMES P. MOORE,
T. Q. DONALDSON,
LEONARD WILLIAMS,
B. Z. HENDON,
D. WYATT ALLEN.

DOVER, KY., June 5, 1869.

James P. Moore, Esq., Greenville, S. C.

Sir: Yours of the 4th instant only is to hand. Touching one barrel of sorghum mush sugar, shipped South to W. P. Passmore, allow me to say, it was raised from the black mulberry or African variety of seed, planted 1st of May 1868, harvested last of September, and while the seed was yet in the mill; manufactured by the Weller & Hatcher process, and made about two months previous to being sent forward. Crystallization was secured by being properly made upon the Weller & Hatcher process, which set in from five to ten days after being made into syrup, and was in a high state of granulation when barreled and shipped. I should think from six to seven pounds to the gallon.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL F. JOLLY.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was elected the orator for approaching fair.

Information was received that the City Council of Columbia would furnish the grounds and necessary buildings for the first annual fair.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. W. M. Lawton, Wm. Wallace and M. L. Bonham as the Committee on Chinese Immigration.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Secretary S. C. A. and M. Society.

The British House of Commons when full, is composed of 658 members, but at present, in consequence of vacancies arising from elections declared to be invalid, there are only 622 sitting members. Of these members, Of these members statistics of different kinds have been collected. The latest information in reference to the personal history of the members of the House of Commons is as follows: The university graduates number 338, among whom 151 are graduates of Oxford and 122 of Cambridge. There are 287 members who were educated at public schools, 131 at Eton, 68 at Harrow, 29 at Rugby, and the remainder in smaller numbers at others. Of the nobility, there are three Irish peers and 106 sons of peers. The barristers number 120, the members of the army 48, those in the navy 13. Commerce is represented by 15 bankers and 136 engaged in other kinds of business. There are 10 fathers who have sons sitting with them in the House, 24 pairs of brothers, and three brothers of one family.

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THE CHINESE MOVEMENT.

Now, while Memphis is holding public meetings inviting Chinese labor to the South, the following protest against the further importation of these people into California, published by the Anti-Coolie Association, is of special interest:

There are about 110,000 Chinese in California, 100,000 of whom are in a state of peonage or slavery, and are rented out by the company owning them to the various parties by whom they are employed, in gangs of from 50, to 5,000, as they may be required—their wages being paid to the agent of the company who is responsible for the performance of their labor, and for the return of the slaves, dead or alive, in the Celestial Empire. The bulk of the female portion of them are scattered throughout our towns and cities, demoralizing our youth and laying the foundation of future disease and sorrow to an unlimited extent. The importation of these slaves has already led to scenes of conflict on our wharves, between the rival companies owning them, and threatens to assume gigantic proportions. The employment of these slaves displaces a like portion of white labor, and more particularly of the rising generation.

There are in San Francisco about 18,000 to 20,000 boys and girls of ten to twenty years of age, the majority of whom are brought up in idleness as there is no employment for them, and no opportunity for their learning trades, as all the interior work in our mills, factories, stores, workshops, &c., that is elsewhere done by apprentices is here done by Chinese labor. The consequence is that our boys are but preparing for the State Prison, and a vast number of our girls must, alas! sink to the lowest depths of degradation.

By the general employment of this slave labor in every branch of industry, immigration of deserving white people from the East and Europe is retarded and will ultimately cease, while many now here must leave. We may instance the cigar makers, five hundred of whom, with their families, who were earning good wages here to the advantage of the country, were compelled two years ago to retire before the Chinese labor and leave the State. In this connection it is a noticeable fact that the introduction of cheap labor has not cheapened the price of a blanket, a cigar, or any other article of home manufacture, one single cent to the consumer.

The employment of Chinese labor on the Central Pacific Railroad may have expedited its completion a few months, but we contend that the injury done our State can never be balanced by the gain in time. Had white labor been employed, hundreds of acres would even now been reclaimed from the waste and become the homesteads of happy families, who would have purchased the land and increased the revenue of the railroad company, and also of the entire State, while the money paid to Chinese labor has been drained out of the country for export to Asia, and on the retirement of the Chinese slaves from their field of labor not a vestige of improvement will remain—not even a bone of them will be left in the soil.

For twelve months an epidemic has been raging in our midst, which for a long time baffled the skill of our medical men and the sanitary regulations of our city; and this small-pox, or black plague, is generally attributed to the Chinese. From the density of their population and their peculiar mode of living, they are subject to many diseases almost unknown to the Caucasian race, to which we are rendered peculiarly liable by the introduction of Chinese into our hotels, restaurants and private dwellings as cooks, washers and domestic servants.

It has been objected to our association that it is an Irish crusade against cheap labor; but, on the contrary, we embody in our own ranks all classes, creeds and political parties, imbued not with hostility to the Chinese as a race, but fully believing that the vast resources of California can be fully developed, and her railroads, canals, and other public works, can be as well and profitably completed by free white labor, as they have been in the Eastern States, and that the future greatness of California depends more upon the general prosperity of her industrial classes than upon the vast accumulations of a few capitalists.

By order of the Central State Council of the Anti-Coolie Association of the Pacific Coast.

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The Peabody Educational Fund.

We published in our last issue a letter from Mr. Peabody, which was read at a special meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, on the first of July. It announced the fact that Mr. Peabody had made to the trust another transfer of stock and bonds, all of them divided paying, and ranking high among securities, amounting in the aggregate to one million of dollars. The annual revenue of the trust is now more than \$130,000, a sum with which much good might be effected, and should be accomplished, if the wishes and intentions of the donor be at all faithfully carried out. Mr. Peabody has given a noble charity, and he intended that it should be distributed in a noble way. He has simply said, "I give you the means to do a great good. Go and do it." Have they done it, or have they not? Can any one tell us?

Mr. Peabody in his letter says: "I beg to take this opportunity of thanking with all my heart, the people of the South themselves for the cordial spirit with which they have received the trust, and for the energetic efforts which they have made, in co-operation with yourselves and Dr. Sears, for carrying out the plans which have been proposed and matured for the diffusion of the blessings of education in their respective States."

These are strong words. Mr. Peabody must have had, at least through the agent, Dr. Sears, assurances from the people of the South about which the Southern public is quite ignorant. He must have had evidences of the energetic efforts of the trustees, and satisfactory information about the plans of Dr. Sears for the diffusion of the blessings of education in the Southern States, about which we know nothing. It is a private charity. We, perhaps, have no right to be informed, we may be told. But when a noble man does a noble charity, when a large minded and liberal-hearted individual comes to the relief of a suffering and distressed people, have they not a right to know of the charity, that they may thank him?

Mr. Peabody tells us that he makes this further provision for plans which are to be productive of encouragement and benefit to the South. He tells us that he trusts that "the gift, with God's blessing, may prove a permanent and a lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country"—a hope in which thousands will cheerfully join. That there may be no mistake about the design of this trust Mr. Peabody tells the trustees expressly that he has the same sympathy with all the States, and that, were all needing assistance, he should wish each alike to share in the benefits of the trust.

It is very evident that Mr. Peabody desires to accomplish a great good in an unostentatious and a practical way. He has selected gentlemen, hoping to find them men of large sympathies, with hearts, as far as least as his work is concerned, in unison with his own. He has the hope that his wishes are being carried out by an agent who is supposed to feel and appreciate the importance of the task which he has taken. What Mr. Peabody wants the people of the Southern States want. What he gives they wish to receive as it is given. Are they and he likely to be gratified?

Individual gentlemen, like Mr. Appleton, for instance, have, since the war, founded schools and provided money, and are already reaping a reward for their liberality. Associations like the Pioneer Aid Society have established schools, which have given comfort and aid and education to hundreds of destitute children, and have sown seed which is already producing good fruit. Other societies and other schools have been founded in other States on similar principles.

In Baltimore the Southern Educational Aid Society has given education to a very large number of young girls, whose families were too poor to provide even the most ordinary schooling for them. In North Carolina the Society of Friends have established a system of public schools, which have proved most invaluable, mostly supported by Northern contributions. All these societies and all these schools have something to show. During the past three years school houses have been built and children have received instruction, which is now helping some of them to use an honest livelihood. In these days of the South, a Peabody school is a thing to be proud of.

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wishes to hide his light under a bushel. He is quite welcome, but do not let him hide Mr. Peabody's, for it is meant to give light.—Baltimore Gazette.

The French Imperial Family.

The Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:

The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, now that the weather is fine, drive out nearly every day along the Champs Elysees and the Bois. Familiar as their appearance is to the public, the streets are always lined when it is known they are to pass.

The Prince is an intelligent and interesting looking little fellow, with an expression of sadness in his face that may be the herald of his coming doom. He is in better health than he has been, but is still suffering from bodily infirmities. His mother dotes on him. One can see her heart is centered in her only son, for her eyes are always on him.

Louis Napoleon may be dying of the forty or fifty mortal diseases with which the newspapers are constantly supplying him; but, judging by his appearance, they don't hurt him much. He is very comely in semblance; his eye dull and his face perfectly impassive. He might well be mistaken for a Hebrew clothes-dealer of long experience, who, having turned his attention to governing a great country, had resolved to make his intentions inscrutable. He reminds you of one of Cham's caricatures, with his broad shoulders and great body, and his short, little legs that seem incapable of supporting the weight that has been so unnaturally thrust upon them. I do not believe he is unpopular with the French people, who are bound to have a certain amount of political discontent, whether a Napoleon or a Nero reigns over them. Louis may be a supreme egotist, but he loves France; has certainly done much for his country and for Paris. He has made this the most attractive city in the world. He amuses the people and has added to the glory of the nation. What more do Frenchmen need; what more will they ask?

years—it may be of sorrow—and she is repairing them by artificial means. She is not so pretty as she has been, but she is very elegant and distinguishes in her manner and *entourage*. Her face sometimes seems insipid, but it lights up when she is moved, as if her heart had caught fire. Her mouth and chin are beautiful, and in her deep eyes are unfeignable emotions. She has tragedy and comedy in her nature, and is capable of heroic things. I am confident. She will do them, I believe, if the occasion comes to her and live in the future history of France with Joan d'Arc, Charlotte Corday, and Madame Roland. Eugenie is much loved by the people, though the scandal is still kept up that her husband is not the father of her child. They may like her all the better for that possibility. They would be most unjust not to forgive in her what they are forced to condone themselves. She is much altered from she was. She has gone through the three stages of French womanhood—gallantry, learning and devotion. As the Countess de Teba, she was decidedly fast. After marriage, she grew to be a *lady bleu*, though little was said of it. Now she is extremely religious, and daily becoming more so.

A curious exhibition in London is a company of trained acrobatic fleas. They draw little vehicles and turn wheels, but they seem to do it under a uniform feeling of disturbance and apprehension, which is sufficient to occasion the motions which produce the desired effect. The needed irritation is produced by a certain motion of the hand of the proprietor of the fleas. They are accustomed to feed of his hands—that is, to suck his blood every morning, but they do not seem to be greatly imbued with confidence in him, and when he puts his hand near them they go into ecstasies of fright, which suffice to produce the effects which the public admire. The fleas take a very short time to train, and they live nine months. Every night they are put to sleep in wool, unless one of them requires punishment, in which case he is tied to a millstone. This is a very curious exhibition, and the greatest wonder of the exhibition. The fleas are all tied by the purposes of their work round the thin part of their bodies. They are tied with fine hairs or length of spun glass. They do not seem except when troublesome. Probably the many humans who have been trained to do such things are not so much as these fleas.

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A Celebrity in Edgely—Old John Brown's Right-hand Man.

Little, probably, do the good folks of Edgely dream of the extent to which their fortunate county has been honored in the recent change of internal revenue officials in that division of the third collection district. We are told that the new appointee as Assistant Assessor is a "Mr. R. Realf, an Englishman," and our Edgely contemporary, evidently ignorant of its special bliss, indulges in laudatory regrets over the removal of the late incumbent and has no word of cheer or welcome for the stranger who takes his place.

We know something of Mr. Richard Realf, and hasten to introduce him to our readers. Englishman, indeed, he is; but it was on the sacred