

# The Press and Banner.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1872.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, in advance. No subscriptions taken for a shorter time than six months.

Transient advertisements are charged for at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per inch space for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

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**Our Agents in Charleston.**  
The advertising agency of Messrs. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, represented by ROSEWELL T. LOGAN, Esq., is the only authorized agency for this paper in Charleston.

## THE ABBEVILLE AND ANDERSON MARKETS.

The last issue of the *Anderson Intelligencer* contains the following editorial, as introductory to a communication which it publishes from the *Abbeville Medium*, both of which, editorial and communication equally, do very great injustice to the Abbeville market, and to the liberality and enterprise of our merchants:

**TRANSCENDENT COMPLIMENT TO OUR MERCHANTS.**—"Long Cane," a correspondent of the *Abbeville Medium*, writes as follows concerning a recent visit to our town, in which he pays a just compliment to the energy, enterprise and business tact of our merchants. The writer is evidently puzzled at the high prices paid for cotton in this market, and so have other people been puzzled at the same thing. We might possibly offer an explanation of this fact, but the farmers all around only want to know that it is a fact, without entering into the particulars, and it is useless to make the explanation. Therefore, we desire to reiterate the statement so often made that Anderson is the best cotton market in the up-country, and to invite "all the world and the rest of mankind" to test its truthfulness by bringing their produce to this place, where they can purchase every desirable article at the lowest prices, and meet with liberality and kindness at the hands of our mercantile friends:

**Editors Medium:** I promised to drop you a few lines if anything turned up worth relating on my way to Anderson. I met several Abbeville farmers driving their wagons loaded with bagging, ties, bacon, salt, hats, shoes, &c.—"Where have you been?" says I. "To Anderson," says they—"selling cotton and buying my necessities. They pay higher prices for cotton in Anderson than they do in Abbeville, and they sell goods as cheap." I inquired how that could be, for Anderson was further from market than Abbeville, and it cost more to ship a bale of cotton from the former than the latter place, and it cost more to ship goods from Charleston and New York, how then could they pay higher prices for cotton and sell goods as cheap? The reply was, "They did not know about that, but they knew they did."

On my arrival here I saw many more familiar faces, selling cotton and buying groceries, and they all made the same reply to my interrogatories. This, I confess, was a "turn up." I was not looking for it and don't care to relate. It is all wrong from beginning to end, the merchants can pay as much for cotton in Abbeville, and more too, than they can pay at Anderson, and it is a shame and a scandal that our farmers have to sell their produce and buy their groceries here. What's the matter?

An editor is supposed to know everything, then please enlighten us. Are the people here wiser awake? Have they more capital? More energy than they have at home? I tell you we must work up and push, or we will be left out in the cold.

Anderson is lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes; you see signs of thrift on every street. This is my first visit here since the war. In *ante bellum* times it was a little, old, one-horse concern—I thought the most old fogy, stupid, dull town in creation; but, strange things have changed—everything is lively and looks smiling—the clerks move like Broadway boys, and the merchants seem contented with their lots in life.

Now were not disposed to do injustice to Anderson, or to abate one jot or tittle of her just claims to favor and patronage, but when these claims are pressed to the prejudice of Abbeville, and upon what we conceive to be a misconception of the true state of the facts, we cannot in justice to ourselves be any longer silent. Is it a fact, as alleged, that Anderson gives more for cotton, and sells goods cheaper than Abbeville, being forty miles further from market?

In the first place we may say this for Abbeville that the prices she has paid during the present season for cotton have been fully up to the prices paid in Columbia, Augusta, Charleston and New York, less the cost of transportation, and in many instances have exceeded these prices. An agent of a New York House was here during the season, and finding himself unable to compete with the prices paid by the Abbeville buyers, was forced to leave. When such is the comparative state of the Abbeville and seaboard markets, is it reasonable to suppose that Anderson can

really pay more for cotton, and sell goods at the same time cheaper?

That Anderson nominally pays more for cotton, is true; but an Abbeville planter who resides in the upper portion of the county gives this solution founded on his own experience. He informs that what is gained by the planter in the price is lost in the weight of his cotton. The increase of one cent per pound on a 400 pound bale would give \$4 per bale increase; whilst a loss of 30 lbs per bale in weight at 15 cents per pound would amount to a loss of \$4.50; at 20 cents per pound to a loss of \$6 per bale. Here is an explanation, simple and satisfactory, if not very creditable to the Anderson buyer. It is the experience of one planter; we do not vouch for its general application.

Again, does Anderson sell goods as cheap as Abbeville? If what is paid in the higher price of cotton, is taken back in the increased cost of goods how is the planter benefited? A bill of goods sold by an Anderson merchant to an Abbeville farmer may throw some light on this question. One of the items of the bill, which is dated the 19th September, is 120 pounds bacon at 16 1/2 cents per pound, whilst at the same date bacon was selling in Abbeville at 13 1/2 cents per pound. Other articles of the bill seem equally high. It will not require much figuring to show how with this difference in the prices of goods, an increased price may be safely paid for cotton.

In conclusion, we may remark that as human nature is the same everywhere, it is not reasonable to suppose that our Anderson neighbors enjoy a monopoly of all the enterprise and public spirit which make up the successful merchant. Any extravagant pretensions in this direction is very apt to provoke doubt and misgiving. One who sets up to be better than his neighbor is most likely to be worse; true worth is always modest and retiring. We are willing to concede that our Anderson friends have their full share of honesty, enterprise and public spirit, but not that they enjoy a monopoly of these articles.

## VISIT TO GREENWOOD.

The Junior was indebted to the courtesy of Esq. J. R. Tarant, for a pleasant ride in Greenwood on Thursday last. The Squire had been up looking after a roll of money, (ninety dollars,) that he had lost at Abbeville on the day previous, but was unable to find any trace of it. We sympathize with him in his loss.

One of the handsomest residences on the route is that of Mr. J. C. Collins, which has just been completed, and is a commodious and tasteful dwelling. The fine orchard of Mr. John G. Boozer, near the town is one of the attractions of the route.

Greenwood is exhibiting its usual thrift and enterprise, and the aspect of the town is lively and progressive. New dwellings and new stores are going up, and large stocks of goods and liberal buyers, attract produce and customers. Mr. C. A. C. Waller, one of its most public-spirited merchants, is now finishing his handsome new brick store, and designs erecting a two-story carriage shop, and brick blacksmith shop. Messrs. Maxwell, Reynolds & Co. are now opening a fine large stock in their new drug store, and will do a smashing business. Their store is one of the handsomest in the State and would do honor to any town. Mr. Oldham, of the firm of Jordan & Co., the proprietor of the building in which these gentlemen do business, will enlarge the store in view of enlarged operations. But we shall not attempt to do justice to Greenwood in a paragraph, and desist.

**Gov. PERRY'S LETTER** advising the whites not to employ, or to rent lands to any persons who vote against them has been variously commented on by the State press, and has called forth a judicial blast from T. J. Mackey, the irrepressible. The public journals concur very generally in regarding the course suggested by Governor Perry as impolitic and impracticable. And indeed we do not see how any other conclusion can be reached. A combination of capital to control votes is clearly illegal, and would speedily call forth the interposition of the military arm, and the oppressions and indignities which have already almost ruined nine counties of the State. We have had enough of illegal remedies; let us henceforth keep within the letter of the law. A correspondent of our fourth page proposes his remedy, but we are not sure that it is less objectionable than that of Governor Perry.

**CORRECTION.**—In giving the proceedings of Court in our last issue, in the case of Wm. H. Parker, Commissioner, against Frances L. Wilson, we committed an error in the name of the defendant, which should have been published "Frances" not "Mary," as we had it. The defendant will appeal from the verdict of the jury.

**VOTE IN ABBEVILLE.**—The Presidential vote stood, whites, 911; colored, 3,284—Greely, 841; Grant, 3,343. Some seventy seem to have been divided between Grant and O'Connor.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

General Grant has been re-elected President of the United States, for four years more by very large majorities. The overwhelming majorities show that he is indolent for his success to something more than official power, and patronage, and a lavish use of money, wielded by unscrupulous agents. It would not be very difficult to assign the most prominent of those causes which have brought about a Republican victory and consigned Greely and the Liberal movement to a disastrous defeat.

Prominent among these is the anti-Southern feeling which found its exponent in the Soldier of Appomattox, and which will never sleep until this generation shall have passed away, and with it the bitter memories of the late strife. Wendell Phillips expresses this sentiment when he hopes that Grant will be President until every Southern man over forty years shall be in his grave. With a new generation, and the formation of new parties upon new issues, we may expect the North and the South "to clasp hands over the bloody chasm," but perhaps not till then. Reconciliation and amnesty were the key-notes of the Liberal movement, and the disastrous defeat of Greely shows that the Northern mind is not yet prepared for a policy so liberal and magnanimous.

Another cause of Greely's defeat was doubtless his lifelong anti-slavery and protection views, which made him odious to the rank and file of the Democracy, and created wide-spread disaffection in their ranks. Whether the nomination of any other Liberal candidate, or even of a straight-out Democrat would have changed the result is very doubtful. Ever since the exposure of the Tammany frauds in New York, the Democracy of the Empire State has been hopelessly demoralized, and the solid phalanx there which led the party elsewhere to victory has been inert and powerless. A State which once gave to 50,000 to 100,000 majority to the Democracy rolls up large majorities for Grant and Republicanism.

Another cause was doubtless that the capitalists of the country were afraid of the crochets of the sage of Chappaqua, and were opposed to any change of rulers, which involved the risk of a financial change. Capital is proverbially timid, and responds but slowly to duty and patriotism. The various industrial interests at the North are flourishing, and demand no change, and the policy has been adopted of "letting well enough alone." We of the South are the chief sufferers, and our troubles arise principally from local misgovernment. It was chiefly to effect an ultimate reform here that we desired the triumph of Greely. We have been defeated and must submit with becoming grace, making the best of circumstances, and cherishing still the hope of future deliverance.

## TERRIBLE FIRE IN BOSTON.

A terrible fire has swept over the city of Boston, commencing at 7:30 P. M., on Saturday night, and continuing the greater part of Sunday. Some five miles of streets have been burned, involving a loss of \$200,000,000, and the destruction of the finest portion of the city. Bank buildings, telegraph offices, the Post Office, the Sub-Treasury, the printing offices, and magnificent granite ranges of stores filled with the costliest goods were totally destroyed. The following telegrams will give some idea of the terrible scene.

**BOSTON, SUNDAY, November 10, 9 A. M.**—An alarm of fire was sounded about 7:30 last night, followed by a second, third, and fourth alarm, in rapid succession. The first engine was hardly on the ground when the flames burst from the fourth stories of the granite store, at the corner of Summer and Kinton streets, a wholesale grocery house. The fire caught in the engine room, the flames followed the elevator, and was first seen under the roof of buildings in the vicinity, four story granites, Mansard roofs. The flames soon reached the Mansard roofs on the opposite side, far beyond the reach of engines. In less than thirty minutes the whole city in one direction, was at the mercy of the flames, which leaped from roof to roof. One great dry goods house after another succumbed. The granite wall fell on the street, making them impassable.

Beebe's block, the finest business structure in the city, was burned. Stewart's rooms only fled the flames. On Devonshire street every building is now heated to the verge of spontaneous combustion, and caught like tinder; deafening explosions are constantly heard. The tenement houses at the upper end of Federal street have now caught. Crazy women dashed to and fro with clothes and bedding in their arms. The wool houses on Federal street caught next. The Freedman's National Bank went. An hour later the national bank of North America went.

11 30 A. M.—The fire is still raging with unabated fury. The splendid marble blocks on Franklin street, packed from cellar to ceiling with costly goods, are in ruins. There can be no correct estimate to the amount of property already destroyed. Many people are in panic stricken, and are seeking safety in flight. The country around will be filled with the homeless. The fire up to this time, has raged in the richest business part of the city. There is no knowing where it may end. It is now burning towards the docks,

and will probably destroy them. **LATER.**—The conflagration was checked at one o'clock after fifteen hours, and after having destroyed hundreds of the costliest buildings in the country, and having temporarily paralyzed the shoe and leather and wool and dry goods trades. Not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment is left. The wool houses suffered in like manner, and the dry goods jobbing houses are few and far between.

## THE STATE FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which occupied the greater portion of the past week in Columbia, seems to have been quite successful, both in respect to attendance and the display of articles. This is encouraging, especially in view of the fact, that the State Fairs in Georgia and North Carolina are reported to have been failures.

At the annual meeting of the Society, the following named officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, T. W. Woodward; secretary and treasurer, Col. D. W. Aiken; vice-presidents, J. W. W. Watts, J. N. Huffman, Ed. Hope and J. S. Richardson; executive committee, Messrs. F. A. Connor, J. B. Moore, R. M. Sims, William Wallace and J. P. Thomas. Upon the newly elected president taking the chair, he made an elaborate address. A resolution of thanks was voted the retiring president.

A resolution was adopted to hold a spring meeting of the society in Charleston, on the first Tuesday in May next, and appoint a committee, who are to conciliate and harmonize the interests of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, the South Carolina Institute, and Joint Stock Auxiliary. Generals Hagood and Butler, W. G. Whilden, Esq., Mr. D. R. Elkin and Mr. J. K. Vance were appointed members of this committee.

At a meeting of the Joint Stock Company, it appeared that fifteen hundred and ten dollars had been subscribed. An election for directors of the company was gone into, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: R. C. Shiver, of Richland, J. B. Palmer, of Richland, Johnson Hagood, of Barnwell, W. C. Swaffold, of Richland, D. W. Aiken, of Abbeville, E. O'Neal, Jr., of Columbia, E. B. C. Cash, of Darlington, F. W. Woodward and H. T. Peake, of Charleston, and M. W. Gary of Edgefield. It was decided by vote that the directors take charge of all moneys received for stock of the company sold, the same to be deposited on interest in some safe banking company.

A series of resolutions offered by Mr. J. S. Richardson, of Sumter, was adopted. These resolutions provide, first, that immediate steps be taken to increase the stock; second, that the Patrons of Husbandry be required to act as agents in soliciting subscriptions to the stock of the company by members of the granges. That the masters of the granges request the members to subscribe at least for twenty-five shares, and that the members of each grange have the privilege of taking one hundred shares. It was also resolved that the masters of the subordinate granges report in Columbia, on the 15th January next, and that, at such meeting, the organization of the Joint Stock Company be completed. A resolution requesting the grand masters of granges to forward blanks, with instructions, to masters of subordinate granges, setting forth the advantages of the company, was also adopted.

The pending suit brought by the city council of Columbia to recover the Fair Grounds is to be settled—the Society applying for an Act of incorporation and insuring the buildings.

Premiums were awarded to the following persons from Abbeville: D. Wyatt Aiken, for Brahm bull, Light Draft Filly, Single Harness Mare, Spring wheat, grass hay, bay, rye, stock pea, prolific corn, red oats, turnips, best collection of grain, Essay on Plantation economy.

Parks & Arnold, Greenwood, stud colt.  
J. A. Richardson, sorrel horse.  
R. A. Griffin, Irish potatoes.  
Mrs. H. W. Lawson, dried fruits, domestic and toilet soap, starch, cherries, damsons, quinces, citron, raspberry jam, quince jelly, strawberry, cherry, and damson preserves, artichoke pickles, and blackberry jam, brandy peaches, beeswax, tallow and candles.  
Mrs. G. M. Jordan, toilet set, embroidered slippers and fans.  
Mrs. Dr. Millwee, charts for cutting ladies dresses.  
Miss M. E. Perrin, child's dress in tatting.  
Mrs. R. A. Griffin, kit of butter.  
J. Y. L. Partlow, apple wine.

**H. W. LAWSON & Co.**—In another column, we publish the advertisement of this well known and long established firm, which is equally noted for liberality, enterprise and business integrity. Anything that friend Lawson warrants the public may rest assured may be depended upon, and he keeps nothing which he is not prepared to warrant. In our changed modes of life, stoves have become indispensable, and Mr. Lawson's wide experience enables him to sell the best varieties at low rates. In addition, he has every variety of house furnishing goods, and a miscellaneous assortment of articles both beautiful and useful. Give him a call, and you cannot fail to be pleased both in quality and price.

## State License.

**A CONSIDERABLE** number of Taxpayers being delinquent for the 2 and 3 quarters ending DECEMBER 31, 1872, under the recent STATE LICENSE LAW are hereby notified, that unless an immediate return is made of the same, an indictment will be issued against them forthwith. The penalty in all such cases amount to double the License and six months imprisonment.

**W. T. MILFORD,**  
Auditor Abbeville Co.  
Nov. 12, 1872, 31-1f

**TOWN PROPERTY**  
For Sale.

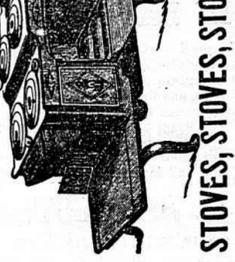
I WILL offer for sale at public outcry at Abbeville C. H., on Sale Day in December next,

**J. S. COTHRAN,**  
Trustee.  
Nov. 12, 1872, 1f

**W. B. Stanley, vs. Thomas Thomson, Mary P. Quarles, Wm. McDonald Lee,**  
In Common Pleas. Complaint for Relief, &c.

BY Order of Court in the above entitled case the creditors of the late Mrs. Mary A. McDonald are required to present and prove their demands before the undersigned, Special Referee, on or before the first day of February next.

**EDWARD NOBLE,**  
Special Referee.  
Nov. 12, 1872, 31-1f



**H. W. Lawson & Co.,**  
New Post Office Building.  
The Oldest Firm in Abbeville.

**ESTABLISHED IN 1844.**

**ALL** who are in want of a good Store should call at H. W. LAWSON & CO., where they can obtain one of any variety and of the best make. Since the war they have sold over three thousand stoves, and in every case warrant them to be made of the best material.

They have the following varieties in store, the "Marion," "Forest City," "Cotton States," "Forest City," "Fire Sides," "Director" and several others, at the following prices: No. 7, \$31; No. 8, \$36; No. 9, \$41.  
They furnish the following fixtures to each stove:—One ham boiler; two pots; one tea-kettle; one waffle iron; one spider; one oval griddle; one grid-iron; three iron pans; three tin pans; one coffee-pot; one large spoon; one large fork; one cake turner; one water dipper; and fourteen feet of Pipe.  
In addition to their large assortment of stoves and stove fixtures, they keep on hand a large and choice assortment of LAMPS; No. 115 TEST KEROSENE OIL; a general assortment of TOYS; FURNISHING GOODS; TIN WARE in great variety, Plain and Plated; and many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves, and we guarantee satisfaction in price and quality.  
Beeswax, Rags and Pewter, taken in exchange.

**H. W. Lawson & Co.**  
Nov. 12, 1872, 31-1f

**The Prettiest Thing of the Season.**

**ANOTHER** Dozen of those beautiful SILK SHAWL SCARFS, in Scarlet, Rose, Blue, Green, Black, White. The cheapest and handsomest line of Furs and Shawls on exhibition at the

**Emporium of Fashion.**  
Nov. 12, 1872, 32-1f

**THE "OTTER."**  
ANOTHER line of this brand Alpaca, now so popular, just received, at the

**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**  
Nov. 12, 1872, 31-1f

**Steam Saw and Grist Mill.**  
At Millway, S. C.

**BILLS** for Lumber promptly filled. Corn will be ground on Fridays and Saturdays. Mill located on Benj. Chiles farm.

**Jas. Fuller Lyon.**  
Nov. 11, 1872, 31-8f

**For Sale or Rent.**  
OFFER FOR SALE, or to Rent, for the ensuing year my House and Lot in the village of Abbeville. If not disposed of privately, it will be offered to the highest bidder on SALEDAY IN DECEMBER. For Terms apply to Perrin & Cothran.

**J. J. Wardlaw.**  
Nov. 6, 1872, 30-3f

**OFFICE CHAIRS.**  
CONTINENTAL Spring Back, Oak and Walnut, at J. D. CHALMERS & CO.  
Nov. 11, 1872, 1f

**NEW LOT**  
OF Walnut Bureau, Marble Top, Painted Bureau, at low prices.  
J. D. CHALMERS & CO.  
Nov. 12, 1872, 1f

**NEW ARRIVALS.**  
3 DOZ. Cottage Bedsteads at the low price of \$5.00 each, all complete, made of all wood and warranted.  
J. D. CHALMERS & CO.  
Nov. 12, 1872, 1f

## The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

Wm. S. Caldwell, surv. adm'r, &c., vs. G. A. Moore, and others.  
Complaint to Sell Land, Marshall Assets, &c.

**PURSUANT** to the Order of Judge W. H. Miller, in the above stated case, I will sell at public auction, at Abbeville C. H. on Sale Day in December next, the real estate of JAMES CALDWELL, dec'd, near Due West, containing

**300 Acres,**  
more or less, and bounded by lands of Dr. J. L. Miller, W. H. Austin and others.

**JAS. S. COTHRAN,**  
Special Referee.  
Nov. 11, 1872, 3f

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
Matthew McDonald, Clerk, against Samuel Hunter.

**IN** pursuance of the Order of Court in the above stated case, I will sell at public auction, on Sale Day in December next, within the legal hours, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, part of the Real Estate of Alexander Hunter, deceased, purchased by defendant at the sale thereof, by the Clerk of the Court, on Sale Day in December, 1869, to wit:

First—All that tract situate, lying and being in the County of Abbeville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of J. B. Moseley, Peter Gilbert, R. H. W. Hodges and others.  
Second—All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the County aforesaid, containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Ben Allen, R. D. Green, and Peter Gilbert.  
Third—One-half cash; the other half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale; purchaser to give bond with good security, and to pay the purchase money in full when the whole of the purchase money is paid.

**HENRY S. CASON, S. A. C.**  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, within the legal hours, one House and Lot in the village of Cokesbury, containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. McCaslan, Jan W. Wilson and others. Level at the property of Isaac Kennedy, dec'd. Samuel Jordan, being the tract on which Mrs. Watson now resides.

Terms Cash. Purchaser to pay for stamps and papers.  
**HENRY S. CASON, S. A. C.**  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a F. Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, within the legal hours, one House and Lot in the village of Cokesbury, containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. McCaslan, Jan W. Wilson and others. Level at the property of Isaac Kennedy, dec'd. Samuel Jordan, being the tract on which Mrs. Watson now resides.

Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for papers.  
**H. S. CASON, S. A. C.**  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

**The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.**  
In the Common Pleas.

George C. Graves vs. Caroline S. Graves, Mary Graves, et al.  
Complaint to Sell Land, Marshall Assets, &c.

**BY** order of the Court in the above stated case, I will sell at public outcry, at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, all the Real Estate of George Graves, deceased, (except side of the Methodist Church, one iron pan; three tin pans; one coffee-pot; one large spoon; one large fork; one cake turner; one water dipper; and fourteen feet of Pipe.)  
In addition to their large assortment of stoves and stove fixtures, they keep on hand a large and choice assortment of LAMPS; No. 115 TEST KEROSENE OIL; a general assortment of TOYS; FURNISHING GOODS; TIN WARE in great variety, Plain and Plated; and many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves, and we guarantee satisfaction in price and quality.  
Beeswax, Rags and Pewter, taken in exchange.

**H. W. Lawson & Co.**  
Nov. 12, 1872, 31-1f

**The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.**  
In the Common Pleas.

Frances C. Lomax vs. Wm. Lomax, Horace H. Lomax and others.  
Complaint for Account, Sale of Land, &c.

**BY** order of the Court in the above stated case, I will sell at public outcry, at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, that part of the lot on which Frances C. Lomax lives not assigned to her for Homestead, viz: a parcel of the lot assigned to her for Homestead and H. W. Lawson's Lot, containing about ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE, extending from Main street to Church street.

Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for papers.  
**WILLIAM HILL,**  
Special Referee.  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, within the legal hours and at the risk of the purchaser, S. Star's Martin, the following property, to wit: 786 Acres of land, more or less, adjoining lands of the estate of J. R. DuBose, J. DuBose and others, also 200 acres of land, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. H. Parker, J. E. Callhoun and others, levied as the property of F. A. Callhoun, dec'd. Mary McLaw.

Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for papers.  
**HENRY S. CASON, S. A. C.**  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

**The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.**  
In the Common Pleas.

Walter S. Richardson and Madison Richardson, Executors, vs. W. H. Parker, W. H. Lawton and R. A. Griffin.

**Complaint to Foreclose Mortgage, &c.**  
BY order of the Court in the above stated case, I will sell at public outcry, at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, the tract of land mortgaged by James M. Richardson, in his life time, and R. A. Griffin to Wm. H. Parker, Commissioner, lying on Saluda River, being the valuable tract of land owned by William H. Lawton from R. C. Gilliam, and sold under decree of foreclosure, containing 387 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of James Gilliam, Henry Beard and others.

Terms Cash—purchaser to pay for papers. Titles not to be delivered till the purchase money is paid, and if not paid at once, the land to be re-sold at the risk of first purchaser.  
**EDWARD NOBLE,**  
Special Referee.  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

## The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

In the Common Pleas.  
William B. Stanley vs. Thomas Thomson, Mary T. Quarles and M. McDonald Lee.

**Complaint to Sell Property, &c.**  
BY order of the Court in the above stated case, I will sell at public outcry, at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, the well known House and Lot in the town of Abbeville, in which Thos. P. Quarles, Esq., resides. This is one of the most convenient, handsome and well arranged mansions in the town being near the public square, between the lots of Mrs. Catherine Alston and Enoch Nelson—fronting Main street, and extending back to Church street, and containing one acre, more or less.

**Terms**—One-third cash; the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. The purchaser to give bond with good security, to secure the credit part, and to keep the house insured and assign the policy to the undersigned. Titles to be delivered when all the purchase money is paid.  
**THOMAS THOMSON,**  
Referee.  
November 7, 1872, 31-3f

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY order of Court of Common Pleas for foreclosure of mortgage, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day in December next, within the legal hours, all that tract or parcel of land containing 147 Acres, situated in the County of Abbeville, on Dog Creek, waters of Little River, and bounded north by Mrs. Mary Bealy, east by John Deason, south by John Benson, and west by J. A. Searles, being the land on which James A. Edwards now resides.

Terms Cash, purchaser to pay for papers.  
**HENRY S. CASON, S. A. C.**  
November 6, 1872, 31-5f

## Notice.

**WILL** be sold at public outcry, at Abbeville Court House, on SALEDAY IN DECEMBER next, that valuable tract of Land, containing

**181 Acres, more or less,**  
according to a recent survey and plat of Robert Stucky, Esq., lately plat of the property and RESIDENCE of Dr. A. W. LYNCH, deceased.

**TERMS** ONE HALF CASH, and the remainder upon a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Titles not to be executed, until the whole of the purchase money is paid. Titles warranted.  
**S. MCGOWAN,**  
Abbeville, Nov. 7, 1872, 31-3f

## SALE OF LAND.

**BY** authority conferred by the deceased, I will sell at public outcry, at the HOMESTEAD, on SATURDAY, the 7th DECEMBER next, one-half of tract of land on which deceased resided, being

**Four Hundred Acres,**  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
**Jas. McCaslan, Ex'or.**  
**Jane Lee, Executrix.**  
Nov. 11, 1872, 31-3f

(From the Newnan (Ga.) Herald, May 10, 1872.)

**NEWMAN G. CULVER BROTHERS:**  
We can cheerfully testify to the superior excellence of your "Farmer" Cooking Stove, and recommend it to the attention of all householders. Its baking qualities are unequalled, and for economy in wood it cannot be surpassed. Each one of us are using one, and think it the best and most durable Stove ever sold in Georgia.

Thos R Powell, Erasmus Glass,