The Press and Banner.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

BY HUGH WILSON.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per inch for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Greatly reduced rates will be given to those who advertise by the quarter or by the year.

All obituary notices, tributes of respect, and other matter of a personal or private nature will be charged for at the usual advertising rates.

Nothing which may be written in malice shall appear in these columns at any price.

Our Job Department

is well supplied with material for Job Work, and our assortment of new job type is as good as can be found in any country office. The Proprietor is a practical printer and will give his personal attention to this class of work. Our work compares favorably with the same class of work executed anywhere, and is always put at the lowest living rates.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1877.

Chamberlain Governor According to Judge Carpenter.

The "opinion" of Judge Carpenter on the habeas corpus case, which involved the validity of "Gov." Chamberlain's pardon, is a long document, occupying about twenty-two pages of closely written legal cap. The Judge recites from the pleadings and the evidence all the facts of the election, and the organization of the Mackey and Wallace houses. The opinion is fortified by elaborate decisions of eminent jurists. His Honor closes as follows:

The peculiar delicacy of this case; the novelty of the circumstances, and the real difficulty attending some of the points, have induced me to give it a more extended and careful examination than usually occurs in cases heard in this court.

1. I find, therefore, as conclusions of law, that D. H. Chamberlain was not, on the 7th day of December last, legally installed as Governor of South Carolina.

2. Wade Hampton was not, on the 14th day of December, 1876, legally installed into the office of Governor of said State.

3. The attempted installation of D. H. Chamberlain being illegal and void, it did not operate in law as a resignation of the office as Governor, which he held at that time, as by the Constitution, the Governor holds his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified; and, as there has been no legal qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in possession of the executive office, and entitled to discharge the functions of the same until such qualification takes place.

It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged, that the petitioner, Peter Smith, be discharged from further confinement in the State Penitentiary.

The State Offices.

T. M. Wilkes Esq., to who was appointed by the supreme court to take testimony as to who has been elected to the State offices, among other matters, reports as follows:

From the County Canvassers' statements, the managers' returns, and the comparison so made, as well as the evidence, both oral and documentary, produced before me, I beg leave to report specially:

1. That an aggregate of the statements of the County Canvassers for all the counties of the State shows the following persons to have severally received at said general election the number of votes set opposite their names for the several State offices voted for, to wit:

For Secretary of State—H. E. Hayne, 91,676; R. M. Sims, 91,449; James Connor, 63.

For Attorney General—R. B. Elliott, 91,146; James Connor, 91,139; Johnson Hagood, 410; T. C. Dunn, 238.

For State Treasurer—F. L. Cardozo, 91,485; S. L. Leaphart, 91,577.

For Comptroller General—T. C. Dunn, 90,858; Johnson Hagood, 91,114; F. C. Dunn, 328; James Conner, 408; R. B. Elliott, 241.

For Superintendent of Education—J. R. Tolbert, 91,112; H. S. Thompson, 91,551; J. B. Tolbert, 532.

For Adjutant and Inspector General—James Kennedy, 91,606; E. W. Moise, 91,545.

Special Notice.

The revised and enlarged edition of Ridpath's History of the United States is now ready. Besides embracing an account of the Sioux War, including Custer's death, and the particulars of the late exciting presidential election of 1876, a full and complete History of the Centennial Exhibition has been added to the work. This is not a brief sketch of the great Exposition; an elaborate and masterly production, worth more than the price charged for the entire book. It is written in Prof. Ridpath's inimitable style, and is profusely illustrated with magnificent engravings.

Histories of the Centennial Exhibition inferior in every respect to that incorporated in our Ridpath's History of the United States, are being circulated at prices varying from $3 to $5. Do not be deluded into purchasing them, when a far more satisfactory account be obtained, without additional cost from Ridpath's History.

The immeasurable superiority of Ridpath's Histories of the United States, is indicated by the immense sale of nearly 100,000 copies in the year 1876, and also by the verdict of the most competent critics and literati, who accord it a lofty and permanent place in the literature of the land. Those who subscribe for this work therefore, not only secure by far the best and cheapest history of Our Country, but also a complete History of the Centennial Exhibition, for the cost of a single book. For full description and terms, address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago, Memphis, Atlanta.

Beautiful Pictures.

We have received from the Fine Art Publishing House of Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland Maine, several pictures recently published by them. The subjects, as words of high art, deserve the highest praise. Stinson & Co. were among the pioneers in the Fine Art publishing business in this country, and year by year their business has grown, until at the present time it has assumed colossal proportions.

A short time since they published a chromo that had a run of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. The weight of them unmounted was over nine tones. In the selection of subjects, Stinson & Co. show correct judgment of the public taste, which natural talent, aided by long experience, alone can give. They publish every description of fine works of Art, from a chromo to a photograph—from a fine Crayon drawing to the most elegant Steel Engraving.

They bring into service the skill of the most talented artists.

Messrs. Stinson & Co. are at present in want of a large number of new agents, to whom they offer the most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement, headed, "To the Working Class," in our advertising columns.

W. B. SCOTT, THE COLORED EDITOR—W. B. Scott, the editor of the Mayesville, Tenn., Republican, the only Democratic newspaper edited by a colored man in the United States, has been appointed Reporter of the Tennessee Senate. It will be remembered that he spoke in several places in South Carolina in favor of the cause of Hampton. He also spoke in Charlotte, N. C.

☞ If you need cards, bill heads, envelopes, letter heads, hand bills, wedding invitations or anything else in the printing line, plain or fancy, come to the *Press and Banner* office.

Rev. Manning Brown.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT DANCING AND THE UNREGENERATE.

He "Goes for" the Press and Banner.

READ HIS REMARKS AND SEE HOW FAR HE HAS TO GO FOR HIS AUTHORITIES.

An Interesting and Readable Presentation of His Side of the Subject.

Editor Press and Banner:

It is very seldom that I write for the newspapers and would not now ask for a place in your columns were it not that a piece headed "Dancing" in your local forces me to do so. I am not surprised at your views on the subject as I once held the same and I expect all unregenerate persons do. It is not to be supposed that blind men should understand colors. If you will refer to 1 Cor., ii chapter, 14 verse you will see the reason why.

My reasons however for trespassing on your columns is not to discuss the subject but,

TO PREVENT A WRONG IMPRESSION,

being made in regard to the law of the M. E. Church South on this subject. You stated that you had been informed that there was no regulation or law in the "Methodist Discipline" on this point, I suppose the person from whom you obtained your information was about as well posted on the law of the M. E. Church as you, Mr. Editor, seem to be with that of the Protestant Episcopal Church with which I believe you are connected.

Allow me, as one whose duty it is, in the relation that I sustain to the church not only to teach what is the law of our Church but to see that those over whom I am appointed shall enforce the same, to state that the Methodist Church has,

A LAW ON THAT POINT,

and that our Bishops who are the exponents of the law have so declared. I quote now from their Pastoral Address to the Church.

"An explicit utterance was given by order of the last general conference in our pastoral address on the subject of worldly amusements. We abate none of its teachings with respect either to the manifest inconsistency of such indulgences with the spirit and profession of the gospel or the peril which they bring to the souls of men. Their multiplied and insidious forces are a source of perpetual temptation and damage, and are denounced by the word of God and by that part of our general rules which forbids 'the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.' This denunciation is explicit and comprehensive. 'The name of the Lord Jesus' in this connection is a decisive test and we are content to leave the issue to its sovereign arbitrament. Amongst those indulgences which cannot stand this solemn test is the modern dance both in its private and public exhibitions as utterly opposed to the genius of christianity as taught by us. When persisted in, it is a justifiable ground of judicial action by the church authorities."

So you see that settles the point whether we had "warrant for such action" from our books.

And now to show that the M. E. church South is not singular in regard to this matter we will, with your permission, quote from "an address of the clergy of the Convocation of the Valley of Virginia." These

CLERGYMEN OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SAY.

"Though the moral evils of dancing in some of its forms be not so great as those which result from theatre going, the unlearned reader will be surprised to find that the moral warfare against this also, dates back from before the christian era. Suffer us, therefore, to call your attention *to the argument from authority.* The earlier Greek and Roman moralists classified dancing with play-acting, as in this address, and condemned both on substantially the same grounds. Plato, Aristotle, Livy and Cicero are quoted as its censors. They held it not only as productive of moral evils but indicating a low grade of character. When Cato charged Murena, the Roman consul, with having danced in Capadocia Cicero considered the charge so disgraceful to his client that had he been unable to disprove it he would have abandoned his cause. 'Blush then' said Cardinal Bellarmine to the christian apologist for dancing 'when a pagan has thought more sanely on this subject, and less than pagan condemn you in the judgment day.' In the civil code of Theodosius it is subjected to censure by the State; As also by council after the council of the christian church by whose decisions dancers as well as play-actors were excluded from the communion. Basil, Ambrose, Augustine with the fathers and doctors of the early church, so far as known, were of the same mind about this practice. St. Chrissom entreated his hearers 'not to disqualify themselves,' for the communion by such mortal diversions. Turtullian said that 'if chistians were found in the assemblies of the dancers it proved them to be no longer true christians.' The church of Rome by no means remarkable for severity in matters of worldly amusement has produced a host of witnesses against dancing derived from its history, in all forms, no regard being paid to its being more or less *public* as there is no destinction in principle. The authorities may be seen at length in the work of the Abbe Hulot, entitled 'Balls and dancing parties condemned by scripture, Holy Fathers, Holy Councils and most renowned theologians of the church.' The drift of that work is to show that while some of its forms are enough to rouse evil passions in an anchorite, all of them are corrupting to the lower classes of society; while in every class and with all their participants who ever they may be, they are more or less unfriendly to that command of God, the violation of which goes more directly than any other to the very heart of social life. And when we see that church from which we once separated, as well for 'viciousness of life' as for 'error in religion' not only censuring the licentious dance in synods, but effectually excluding it by discipline, we are filled with profound mortification at seeing it pass without notice in churches called evangelical. Are the Protestant churches falling in the rear of the Romanists in consistency of the christian life? The distinguished infidel Bayle once said of them—The Reformed churches which forbid dancing cannot be sufficiently praised for it, since the manner of it creates a thousand impressions dangerous to virtue.'

"But there is in fact a like consensus of judgment among all protestant writers who have treated of 'pomps and vanities;' and rules, for the most part, have been adopted adequate to their repulsion. In this diocese the xix canon specifies not only attendance upon 'theatrical exhibitions' but 'public balls' as offences for which those guilty of them should be suspended from the communion. The responsibility now rests on those who do not enforce the rules made and provided.

"But what are '*public* balls?' The church has given no definition, nor has it defined 'pomps and vanities.' In rubrics and offices which continue unchanged for centuries the terms are general, and for this reason—to have made them specific by enumerating the particulars of those current at any one time necessarily leaving new developments unprovided for, would have opened the way for advocates of license to claim that rule of interpretation which holds in the civil law, that whatsoever is not prohibited is allowed. The work of applying general principles to the correction of current forms of sin belongs to the legislation and discipline of the Church for the time being. In the Bible we find first general laws, as in the decalogue, and in such forms as the following: *Be ye holy. Let him that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity. Abstain from all appearance of evil, hating even the garments spotted by the flesh;* and we find *some* specifications, doubtless the chief of the vanities incompatible with the Christian profession then current, even to those of the fashions of female dress and of wearing the hair by the worldly and frivolous of that day. (See I Tim. iii 15.) It is so in the legislation of the church. We have general laws and we have *some* specifications. These are added to or altered from time to time as circumstances may require. It would be vain to search the Scriptures for a prohibition of the pomps and vanities of the present day, such as have been prohibited either by resolutions of the General Convention or by Diocean Canons for they did not exist when the Bible was written. Theatrical exhibitions were unknown in Judea until introduced by Herod, that illustrious wretch who sought the life of the infant savior, and then it was against the protests of the native population who could never be reconciled to them, much less were they named among them as becoming saints. No rubric or canon can include every form of vanity for which discipline should be exercised, as this particular canon declares concerning itself that it shall not be so considered. There are those now in the church, as there always have been, who in worldly conformity will go to the utmost limit of the law. Tertullian speaks of these same troublers of Israel in his day who were always hanging on the borders of discipline and must needs have a *specific text* for every vanity they were called upon to surrender. Consequently now, as in the first christian societies, and as it always must be, questions arise which in their details must be decided by those entrusted with the discipline of the local churches *for* the time being, of course under general laws, the subjects of discipline meanwhile being entitled to appeal. When the question is asked what are 'public balls,' we answer, without regarding those refinements which are unworthy of a christian, they are all those assemblages and parties where promiscuous dancing is carried on by the two sexes, and not less for being carried on in a private house. This is the view taken in the report of the committee on the state of the church in the council of 1866, which was directed by a unanimous vote, to be read in all the churches of the Diocese."

We might quote much more, Mr. Editor, but we do not wish to take up too much space in your columns. We think however enough has been presented to convince even you that the Protestant Episcopal Church as well as her sister Churches is opposed to this growing evil and that they have law enough to correct it if there be nerve enough to enforce it. Pardon me for making one more quotation from the valuable address of these men of God. "In connection with all that has now been said, we have but to submit a single fact, and with this conclude our address. If it be as stated it must be conclusive of the moral argument. It is this. In the lives of the saints there is no record of one man or woman who was a dancer. And by saints we mean all those, living or dead, who have illustrated their religion, accredited it to the world as true, who have given character to the church and made it a power against the world, the flesh, and the devil. We appeal to history and call upon you for a single name identified with the propagation of the gospel, or even called in connection with the advancement of the kingdom of God who was a dancer. We appeal to your own observation, you never knew such an one. You do not know one now who is of reputation for a devout life. A few indeed have been found who cite exceptions, or supposed exceptions but their opinion is not sustained by such facts as are really distinguishing of true religion or by the opinions of those most capable of forming a true judgment.

And now in all this are you unable to see at least a probable case of incompatibility and so determinative of the conduct of every christian? And have you nothing to oppose to all this but your non-knowledge and your non-ability 'to see?' Setting yourself against history, against the testimony of the church in all ages, and of its living ministers and teachers supported as they are by such a host of illustrative facts! Where, we must ask in amazement, where is at least humility! Has it utterly failed among our young communicants from the catalogue of christian graces? Will they separate themselves in opinion and practice from the company of the faithful, and insist upon walking close up to the line of prohibition inducing the best belief that though their feet may be one side their hearts are on the other? Let them know that it is impossible for them to walk thus related to those on each side of this line so as not to be injurious to both. "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself but either living or dying he helps or hinders the Lord's cause."

And now, Mr. Editor, we close. May the Lord in mercy save his church from this and all other evils and hasten the day when all who profess and call themselves christians shall walk worthy of their calling, and prove themselves to be "witnesses for Christ."

Yours Truly,
MANNING BROWN.

The Editor's Reply.

It will be observed that Mr. Brown came near failing to prove that his Church had any law at all on this subject. He does not claim that the Discipline of the Methodist Church has any regulation on the matter, but asserts that "our Bishops" have declared against it. Then he makes an extended quotation from an address of the Episcopal clergy of a convocation which met away up in the Valley of Virginia, a body of Christians not in any way authorized to make laws for the whole church, any more than an assembly of himself and the ministers of his Circuit, would have the right to make laws for the great Methodist Church of the United States.

It will be observed also that Mr. Brown produces no Scripture to support his position. If we had said that we should hate one another or disrespect the Sabbath-day, does anybody suppose that he would have quoted from the authority of Plato or infidel Bayle. We think not. It is more likely that he would have referred us to dozens of Scripture passages to prove the fallacy of the position.

"We have but to submit a single fact, and with this conclude our address. If it be as stated it must be conclusive of the moral argument. It is this: In the lives of the saints there is no record of one man or woman who was a dancer."

We grant that old saints do not dance. Dancing is an amusement enjoyed only by the young, and very seldom engaged in at all by middle aged or old persons of any kind. Neither do middle aged or old men engage in childish sports or games. As we grow older our nature changes. A game of marbles or hide-and-seek amuses and interests little children. When they grow older and larger these games become dull and tiresome and other amusements are enjoyed in turn for a season, as we advance in life. We could with equal justice and consistency condemn the gambols of merry childhood because old saints do not jump the rope, play marbles or dig holes in the sand. The dance is the prompting of a cheerful young heart, and we deny his assertion that if the saints do not dance that his statement is conclusive. Old saints do not dance because they have passed that age when their nature prompts them to do so, and some young saints are restrained from doing so, because of dread of censure, or for fear of violating some "rule" of the church, which "rule" really does not exist. Those who preach against the dances engaged in about here can scarcely find a scintilla of authority for so doing, while the books are full of positive instructions on other matters, which are either commended or forbidden.

Again, he says:

"We appeal to history and call upon you for a single name identified with the propagation of the gospel, or even called in connection with the advancement of the kingdom of God, who was a dancer."

We take issue with him, and can name many as good and as pure persons as can be found anywhere, who dance. We do not give OLD SAINTS any credit for not dancing, any more than we give them credit for not engaging in other sports or pleasures of the young. They have lost their love of what may be termed an innocent amusement, and hence they do not engage in it. Only this and nothing more. We sometimes fear christian people occasionally

"Compound for sins they are not inclined to
By condemning those they have no mind to."

There are plenty of people who would not dance for any consideration, yet bear malice or uncharitableness in their hearts against a brother. Some such men even go to the communion table of the Lord with these vipers nestling in their bosoms, and then "eat and drink condemnation to their own souls." Others who would not dance violate the Sabbath day and then come to the Lord with a sanctimonious air and partake of his "body and blood." Many will not dance but in their thoughts and acts habitually violate that command upon which the superstructure of all our domestic relations and morals is founded, and then assemble around the table of the Lord to partake of that "most comfortable sacrament." There are men within the pale of the Church who oppress the poor, but would not dance, oh no, but who would commit, in buying from a distressed brother his goods at half their value, that act which might be set down in the moral code as legalized robbery. There are others who "name the name of Christ," ever ready privately with the breath of slander to detract from the good repute of some poor struggling neighbor. All these are greater and more common sins than dancing, even if dancing be a sin.

We suggest that the Church be purified by the ministers' earnestly exhorting the brethren to abstain from such vices, and we are sure their labors in this direction will be more profitable than if they wander off after strange gods. When we are commanded by our Maker to perform a particular duty or are forbidden indulgence in a particular sin, let us not evade the matter or compound the sin, by saying, "Lord, we will not dance." If our ministers will teach us to purify our hearts and teach us to rely upon Christ for help to keep our feet from stumbling we will be purer and better men. Let them inspire into our souls a greater love for Christ, that we may examine our hearts and remove from them whatever may be amiss, and dancing, if a sin, will cease. Let our ministers go to the fountain head of our sins and teach us greater faith in the Lord, and greater distrust in our own selves, and there will be no trouble about dancing. Teach us first the cardinal principles of the faith.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. No one can have a higher respect for the Christian character, zeal and energy of Mr. Brown than we have. We only differ with him in his giving such prominence to what seems to us to be an immaterial matter, while matters of such vital importance are left in the background.

The House Passes the Electoral Bill And it is now a Law.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

In the House, the debate to-day on the electoral bill lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning unil 5 in the afternoon. It did not abate in interest during the whole seven hours, and from the opening until the adjournment of the session the galleries were crowded, and many visitors were admitted to the floor. Speeches against the bill were made by Knott, Blackburn and Jones, of Kentuckey, Mills, of Texas, and Singleton and Lynch, of Mississippi; while Brown, of Kentuckey, and Hill, of Georgia, made earnest, patriotic and eloquent appeals for its passage. The two latter speeches were enthusiastically applauded; and it was a notable circumstances that just as Hill concluded his peroration a telegrahm was put into his hands announcing his election as United States Senator. Mr. Speaker Randall exercised his constitutional privilege of voting as a representative from Pensylvania, and gave his vote in favor of the bill. The vote on its passage was 191 yeas to 86 nays. All but 18 of the negatives were given by the Republicans. Among them were the following: Blackburn, Durham, Jones, Knott and Milliken, Kentucky; Bradford, Caldwell, Forney and Williams, of Alabama; Mills, of Texas; Singleton of Mississippi, and Smith, of Georgia. The bill now goes to the President.

Liverpool Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, reviewing the trade for the week ending last night, says: Cotton became animated last Friday afternoon, and a large business was done on Saturday, with a considerable advance in prices. Business since Monday has been comparatively moderate, at rates favoring buyers, but quotations are still above last week's. American was in very large demand on Friday and Saturday, and prices advanced 3-16. There has since been less doing, and with a free supply 1-16 of the advance has been lost. Sea Island has been in improved inquiry at firm prices. In futures transactions have been extensive at advanced rates, but business since Monday has been limited to lower prices.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your Druggist, W. T. Penney. 3m

DO THE figures, "77" stand after your name on the paper? If not see to it at once. Don't let the Post Master know that you are behind with the printer. tf

WE had the pleasure of a call last week from our old friend Capt. R. F. McCaslan.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

I WIL SELL at the residence of the late Dr. J. S. Reid, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 9th of February, 1877,

A Valuable Library,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

CATTLE, MULES,

Carriage, Waggon,

Plantation Tools, &c.

TERMS CASH.

J. Fraser Livingston,

January 24. 2t Executor.

State of South Carolina,

ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

In the Probate Court.

Ex Parte—W. E. Barmore. Petition for Final Discharge.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that W. E. Barmore, Executor and Administrator of the estate of J. R. Ellis, deceased, has applied to me for a final discharge from said offices.

It is ordered that Monday, the 19th day of February, 1877, be fixed as the time for the settlement of said estate and the final discharge of W. E. Barmore from his trust.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge Probate Abbeville County.
January 24. 4t

Office of Special Agent,

Abbeville County.

THE tax payers of the County are requested to pay their contribution tax at the earliest period practicable in obedience to the request of Governor Wade Hampton.

J. W. PERRIN,
Special Ag't., Abbeville County.
Jan. 17, 1877.

Notice.

ON Sale Day in February next, I will sell to the highest bidder, the Tompkin's place on which Mr. J. A. Ellis now lives, containing

828 Acres,

to foreclose the mortgage I hold against the said Ellis, by assignment. Sale to take place at Abbeville immediately before the set time for Sheriff's sales to commence. Terms cash, and papers to be paid for.

W. C. NORWOOD.

Jan. 71, 6177.

Attention! Grangers.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

THE January meeting of your County Council, will be held with Saluda Grange No. 22, on the 4th Wednesday 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested, as the annual election of officers, and other important business will be attended to, prior to the meeting of State Grange. By order,

J. W. PERRIN, President.
A. M. AIKEN, Secretary A. C. C.
Jan. 17, 1777.

NOTICE.

OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

MESSRS. W. C. BENNETT AND E. G. GRAYDON with myself will constitute the Board of Examiners. Teachers can apply after 1st January, 1877. The law equires all Teachers of Public Schools to be examined annually.

I will appoint the Trustees for the School Districts next week.

The schools will not open before the 1st February, 1877.

JOHN A. WIER,
School Commissioner.
Dec. 27, 1876. 4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, I will sell on Sale Day in February next, within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit:

The following parcels of land being the remainder of the real estate of D. M. Rodgers.

Two hundred acres—one tract containing two hundred acres more or less bounded by Little River, M. O. Tolman, W. D. Mars, *et al* one hundred acres.

Hope tract containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded lands of J. E. Calhoun, M. O. Johnson, *et al.*

One hundred and sixty acres—Christopher tract containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, bounded by lands J. E. Calhoun, L. Cain, *et al.*

Forty acres—Dickson tract, containing forty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of M. O. Tolman, Mrs. Lawton *et al.*

Seventy-five acres—Belton tract containing seventy-five acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Mrs. Drennan, Little River, and others.

Seventeen acres—McComb tract containing seventeen acres, more or less bounded by lands of W. D. Mars, Mrs. Alston, and others.

House and Lot in Mt. Carmel which will be fully described on day of sale.

Also—by virtue of an order issued from the Probate, I will sell one tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less, bounded by lands of the estate of Elizabeth Black, deceased, G. W. Bowen and others. Sold as the property of Enoch M. Bowen at the suit of G. W. Bowen, Adm'r.

HODGE PLACE—249 acres—containing four hundred and forty-nine acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John McCreary, Alexander Hodge and Lewis Clinkscales, levied on as the property of James H. Bell at the suit of Robt. W. Haddon and Wm. T. Cowan, executors of John Cowan, deceased.

Also—by order of Court decree of foreclosure I will sell all that tract or parcel of land situated in Abbeville County on water of South Fork of Calhoun's creek, waters of Little River, containing one hundred acres more or less and bounded by lands of Dr. John S. Reed, Rev. Jas. F. Gibert, Robert Thornton and others sold to close the mortgage debt of Charles Logan.

David Lewie, plaintiff,
vs G. A. Visanska, defendant,
Wolf Rosenberg, reapondent,
vs David Lewie, appellant.

By virtue of the judgment of foreclosure of the circuit Court in the former case and of the supreme Court in the latter case, I will sell as the property of the said Garrison A. Visanska, the tract of land known as the Belcher plantation, bounded by lands of Thomas Thompson, Mrs. McComb and others, containing one thousand and fifty acres more of less.

Terms of sale one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance with interest from day of sale, to be paid within six months from day of sale and to be secured with mortgage of the premises and personal security.

Also—Two mules, one horse, two 2-horse wagons, and two oxen; levied on as the property of John G. Boozer at the suit of G. W. Hodges, Trustee.

Terms cash.

JOSHUA Y. JONES,
Sheriff A. C.

Jan. 17, 1877.

State of South Carolina

County of Abbeville.

Probate Court—Citation for Lettess of Administration.

BY J. FULLER LYON. Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, M. G. Zeigler made suit to me, to grant him letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Wm. K. Tolbert late of Abbeville County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Wm. K. Tolbert deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville C. H., on Monday the 15th day of February 1877 after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration could not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight L. S. hundred and seventy-seven and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

Published on the 10th day of January 1877 in the *Abbeville Press and Banner* and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 9, 1877. 6t

State of South Carolina.

County of Abbeville.

Probate Court—Citation for letters of Administration.

BY J. FULLER LYON ESQ., PROBATE JUDGE.

WHEREAS, M. G. Zeigler made suit to me, to grant him letters of administration of the Estate and effects of Jno. G. Wilson, late of Abbeville County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Jno. G. Wilson deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville C. H., on Monday the 5th day of March, 1877, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight L. S. hundred and seventy-seven and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

Published on the 24th day of January, 1877, in the *Abbeville Press and Banner* and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 24, 1877. 6t

State of South Carolina.

County of Abbeville.

Probate Court—Citation for letters of Administration.

BY J. FULLER LYON, ESQ., Probate Judge.

Whereas, A. G. Hagen and T. S. Gordan, made suit to me, to grant them letters of administration of the Estate and effects of Wm. G. Gordan, late of Abbeville county, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Wm. G. Gordan deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville, C. H., on Friday the second day of February, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and saal, this 17th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and in the 101st year of American Independence.

Published on the 24th day of January, 1877, in the *Abbeville Press and Banner* and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge of Probate.

The State of South Carolina,

County of Abbeville,

Sheriff's Sale.

David Lewie, Plaintiff,
against
Garrison A. Visanska, Defendant,
Wolf Rosenberg, Respondent,
against
David Lewie, Appellant.

BY virtue of the judgment of foreclosure of the Circuit Court in the former case, and of the Supreme Court in the latter case, I will sell, as the property of the said Garrison A. Visanska, on Sale Day in February next, at Abbeville Court House, the tract of land, known as the

BELCHER PLANTATION

situate in Abbeville County, adjoining lands of Thomas Thomson, Mrs. McComb, and others, containing one thousand and fifty acres, more or less

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance, with interest from day of sale, to be paid within six months from the day of sale, and to be secured by bond with personal security, and a mortgage of the premises.

J. Y. JONES,
Sheriff Abbeville County.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

Will be Sold by the Undersigned at Abbeville Court House on Sale Day

The First Monday in Februrary Next

THAT tract of land in Abbeville County on Little River containing

Five Hundred and Forty-Five Acres

more or less, bounded by lands of the estate of James T Liddell deceased, Leroy Wilson and others. Assigned to me for payment of debts.

Terms of Sale—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance, on a credit of twelve months, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, to be secured by bond with personal security, and a mortgage of the premises.

The purchaser to pay the Taxes for last year.

WOLF ROSENBERG,
Assignee of
G. A. VISANSKA.

Jan 2, 1877.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the power and legal authority vested in me under a mortgage given by S. C. Link to Mr. Geo. A. Trenholm, of a tract of land or plantation, situated in Abbeville county and State of South Carolina, containing

NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO ACRES,

MORE OR LESS, bounded by lands of L. J. Johnson, Ellen Pennell, John Link, Estate of W. Haskell and others, to secure payment of a note under seal for $1,500, bearing the date of the 7th April, 1875.

I will sell at public sale, at Abbeville Court House on Sale Day, next, to the highest bidder the said tract of land.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash: the purchaser to pay Title papers.

GEO. A. TRENHOLM,
Perrin & Cothran, my Attorney.

Jan 2, 1877. 4t

The State of South Carolina.

County of Abbeville.

Sale of Real Estate

AS the duly authorised agent and attorney of William A. Moore I will sell at public auction at Abbeville Court House on Sale Day in February next, the tract of land, in the County and State aforesaid, on which A. W. Moore lives, containing

Two Hundred and Fifteen Acres

more or less, bounded by lands of B. Z. Herndon, Robert Ruckhanan and John Pulliam.

Terms of sale: one half of the purchase money to be cash, and the balance, on twelve months credit, with interest from day of sale, secured by mortgage of the premises. Titles with security against W. A. Moore and all persons claiming, under or through him. Purchaser to pay for titles.

ARMISTEAD BURT,
Atn'y in suit of William A. Moore.
January 10, 1877.

Owing to the Hard Times

MRS. M. M. WHITE

Will Sell Her Stock of

Millinery

LOW FOR CASH.

YOU will find it to your interest to call and examine the HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, JEWELRY HOSIERY, PANIERS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.

In fact everything usually found in the Millinery and Notion line.

Miss Jane Ramey.

Will cut and make Dresses to order by any of the latest fashions, and guarantee satisfaction.

Any orders entrusted to us shall be faithfully filled.

Respectfully,
MRS. M. M. WHITE.
Oct. 25, 1876, 2t

Take Notice.

ALL peasons indebted to the undersigned must settle the same by the first of next month, longer indulgence will not be given. I also desire to say to my friends and customers that after this date

No credit will be given to any one before the 1st of March next.

I will sell only for cash and at the very lowest prices.

W. Rosenberg.

Nov. 15, 1876, 3t

Established 1856.

DART & REYNOLDS,

(A. A. DART.)

Builders of

LightCarriages

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MANUFACTURE work expressly for the SOUTHERN MARKET, an from long experience are thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the country. The work itself used in every Southern State is its own recommendation, and renders a detailed description unnecessary.

We also manufacture the CELEBRATED

DEXTER WAGON,

now on exhibition at the Centennial. The best, easiest and most durable vehicle in existence.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

Oct. 1, 1876, 6m

Dr. H. D. WILSON,

DENTIST,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE

Sept.28, 1875,-tf

CONGAREE IRON WORKS,

Columbia, S. C.

JOHN ALEXANDER,

PROPRIETOR.

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM

ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Iron and Brass Castings

of all descriptions made to Order.

I WAS awarded the first premium castings at the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society Fairs, held in Columbia, November, 1871, '72 and '73.

Circular Saw Mills

of all sizes.

Also took the FIRST PREMIUM at State Fairs held November, 1871, '72, '73

Manufacturer of

GRIST MILL IRONS

of all sizes.

For Sale.

Gin Gearing of the following sizes:

9	feet wheel and	pinion		$30 00
10	"	"	"	32 00
11	"	"	"	35 00
12	"	"	"	45 00
14	"	"	"	50 00

With Bolts $6.50 Extra for each set.

Anti-friction plates and Balls for Cotton Press $10.00 and $12.00 per set.

D. B. SMITH, Agent,
Abbeville, S. C.

Dec, 10, 1875, 35-tf

STEAM

Planing Mill,

COLUMBIA. S. C.

F.W. WING, Proprietor

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Blinds, Doors,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

Inside Pivot Blinds and Shutters

PILASTERS,

Mantelpieces,

MOLDINGS, BRACKETS,

Handrails,

Newels,

Balusters.

Scroll Work of all Description.

All Work Guaranteed a No. 1.

May 28, 1875, 1yr.

Notice.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

ALL Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Tfustees, who are required by law to make annual returns of the receipts and expenditures of their respective estates, will do so at once, or be subjected to a rule.

J. FULLER LYON,
Judge of Probate Court, A. C.

Jan. 10, 1877.

Barnwell&Co.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING ADditions to their Stock, consisting of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Hats and Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

THEY KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, ALSO, A FULL

CUNNINGHAM AND TEMPLETON

HAVE RECEIVED AND OPENed their large Stock of all kinds of goods.

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Boots,

Caps, Hats,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Saddlery, &c.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOUR SELVES.

Oct. 6, 1876 26-tf

CUNNINGHAM & TEMPLETON

are receiving their

FALL STOCK of MERCHANDISE,

consisting of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

Crockery, Boots, Shoes, HATS AND CAPS.

Everything Cheap! Give them a

Sept. 20, 1876.

M. GOLDSMITH. P. KIND.

Goldsmith & Kind,

Founders And Machinists

(PHŒNIX IRON WORKS),

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines of all sizes: Horse powers, Circular and Muley Sa