THE CONVENTION.

Charleston, February 5—The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Wm Thomas.

A resolution was offered by J. M. Allen of Greenville, that the President be requested to draw from the Treasury of the State $30,000 for the purpose of paying the *per diem* and mileage of officers and members of the Convention, and that the same be paid on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Adopted.

B. F. Randolph offered the following: *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with Gen. Canby in regard to a plan for voting upon the ratification of the forthcoming Constitution, and to report the result to this Convention.

The hour for the consideration of the special order having arrived, the Convention took up the report of the Committee on the Bill of Rights; which received its first reading, and was laid over under the rules until to morrow. The reports of the Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Education were disposed of in a similar manner, and, on motion of F. J. Moses, Jr., were made the special orders for half past 12 o'clock.

The Charleston *News* publishes the following summary of these documents:

The existing Constitution of the State is proposed to be materially changed, both as regards matter and arrangement. First it is set forth that "all men are born free and equal;" second, that slavery shall not hereafter exist; third, that power is invested in and derived only from the people; fourth, that the doctrine of States rights is forever dead and buried; fifth, that under no pretext shall another attempt be made to dissolve the Union; and, sixth, that all citizens shall possess equal civil and political rights. Hereafter no person shall be imprisoned for debt, and a homestead shall be exempted from seizure or sale. Private and corporate property is to be inviolate, yet laws may be made securing right of way over lands of either persons or corporations for purposes of internal improvement, but a just compensation, in all cases, is first to be made to the owners. It is provided that the power of suspending the laws ought never to be exercised, save by the Legislature, or the authority derived from it. Neither the legislative, executive nor judicial department of the Government, shall in any wise trench upon the functions and powers of the others. Any individual who shall fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge, or is in any way concerned in fighting a duel, is prescribed from holding any office of honor or trust in the State, besides making him liable to such other punishment as the law may prescribe.

No property qualification shall be necessary for an election to or the holding of any office. No office is to be created, the appointment to which shall be for longer time than during good behavior. All navigable streams are to be public highways, free to the citizens of the United States, without any imposition of tax or toll, and no owner of a wharf, erected on the shores of a navigable stream, is permitted to charge for the use of the said wharf, unless expressly authorized to do so by the Legislature.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in two Circuit Courts—to wit: a Court of Common Pleas having civil jurisdiction, and Court of General Sessions having criminal jurisdiction only—and in District and Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court is to consist of three judges, who are to be elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years, and so classified that one of the judges shall go out of office every two years, the judge holding the shortest term of office under this classification to be the Chief Justice during his term of office. It provides for filling all vacancies that may occur, the circuits which each judge shall occupy, and the jurisdiction which each judge shall exercise. The circuit judge is to be elected by the people of his circuit, and shall hold office for the term of four years. The Courts of Common Pleas are to sit in each judicial district at least twice a year, and to have full jurisdiction in all matters of equity. But the courts now established for that purpose shall continue as at present organized until January 1, 1868, for the disposition of cases pending therein. The Court of General Sessions shall sit at least three times a year for the trial of criminal cases. The election by the people of each judicial district of three persons who shall constitute a District Court, which shall have full jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and all matters relating to taxes, and the local concerns of the District. A Court of Probate is also to be established in each District, and the people are to elect justices of the peace and constables, who may hold office for the term of two years. No person who has arrived at the age of seventy can be elected or be continued in office as a judge, and no judge shall charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law. Necessary provisions are made for the election of clerks of courts, an attorney general, one solicitor of each circuit, sheriffs, coroners and district surveyors.

The entire legal machinery of the State, with but few exceptions, is to be erected by the votes of the people.

It is provided that the General Assembly shall revise the civil and criminal laws of the State, and form a penal code, and that this operation shall be repeated every ten years. The form of pleading is to be made uniform, and the practice revised and simplified. The Governor, in conjunction with two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly, may remove any executive or judicial officer for wilful neglect of duty. The House of Representatives is vested with the sole power of impeachment, and any officer impeached shall be suspended from office until judgement shall have been pronounced. All impeachments to be tried by the Senate.

The report of the Committee on Elections provides for the appointment of a State Superintendent, to be elected by the people, and a School Commissioner for each District, who, together, are to constitute a board. The State is to be divided into school districts, and the compulsory attendance at free schools of all children between six and sixteen years of age, for at least twenty four months, is ordained. To support the free schools, there shall be a poll tax of $1. There shall be a State school for the reform of juvenile offenders and an agricultural college; and all public schools, colleges and universities of this State, supported by the public funds, shall be open to all children, without regard to race or color,

The Land We Love,

The *Land We Love* for February has been received. We invite special attention to the article called the "Lost Dispatch." The following is the contents:

Sketch of 1st. Kentucky Brigade by Gen. Geo. B. Hodge, Newport, Ky.; 'Our Left," by Dr F. O. Ticknor, Columbus, Ga; The Lost Dispatch, by the Editor; We Will Wait, by Mrs. Fannie Downing, Charlotte, N. C.; Albert Nyanza, (Contributed); The Dinah of Two Thousand Years Ago, (Contributed). Universal Exposition of 1867, by M. C. Belknap, Paris, France; Right to Vote, by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Va; The Lake Country of England, by John R. Thompson, Esq., Richmond, Va; A Portrait, by Dr. J. Dickson Bruns New Orleans, La; Perfect Through Suffering, by Mrs Fannie Downing of Charlotte, N. C.; Steam Ploughing, by Gen. J. G. Walker, Decatur, Ill.; The Abyssinian Expedition, by T. C. DeLeon, Baltimore, Md; Haversack; Notes of the Month; Editorial.

An interesting feature of the work is the "Haversack," presenting a monthly budget of stirring incident and amusing anecdote. The following which are told of a well known General of Abbeville, will be appreciated by his numerous friends, and illustrate the serio-comic phases of the eventful struggle:

At the battle of the Wilderness, on the morning of the second day's fight, a portion of A. P. Hill's corps was forced to fall back in a very undignified hurry. A Brigadier General and a Lieutenant happened to be making excellent time in the same direction, the former on horseback, and the latter on foot. It was nip and tuck for some minutes, but the undergrowth becoming thicker, the footman got ahead, and he made such a wide swath that the horseman followed behind him. The balls were flying too thick around them to permit as free and pleasant an interchange of views and sentiments, as might have taken place under other circumstances. So soon, however, as a point was reached where the fire of our Northern brethren did not urge them so pressingly, the Lieutenant, who was a bit of a wag, turned and said to the Brigadier:

"General, how goes the fight?" The General, who was noted for his urbanity, raised his cap and courteously responded:

"We are driving them handsomely, Lieutenant, very handsomely, sir!"

On the night after the battle of "Jones' Farm," on the right of Petersburg, the troops that had been engaged, and had driven the enemy back, were kept in line of battle, as the enemy still kept up a desultory fire; just enough to keep every one on the *qui vive* for a move forward. At this juncture, we heard some one riding rapidly toward our brigade, and every one was in expectancy. We had no doubt it was the bearer of orders for us to move on the enemy. Every one was breathless. You could have almost heard a pin drop as the rider drew nearer and nearer. Soon we could see and recognize the rider, in the portly and unmistakable person age of General ——, who commanded a brigade in our division. Now we are convinced that we will have to encounter the enemy, for we had just heard that General —— was in temporary command of the division.—But hush! Let us hear what he has to say. At the very top of his voice, in a very excited manner, he shouts—"Where is Lane's brigade?" (By a hundred voices) "Here." "Where is —— regiment?" Ans. "Here." "Where is Col. ——?" Ans. "Here." (Just audible) "Colonel, have you got anything to drink?"

The Tax Order of the Convention.

The following is the first Section of the Ordinance passed by the Convention, to levy a Special Tax, for the purpose of paying its expenses:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention met, do ordain, That there shall be assessed and collected by the tax collectors of the several Districts and Parishes in the State, in addition to the tax already levied under General Orders No. 129, issued from Headquarters Second Military District, by Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding said District, dated Charleston, December 3, 1867, the following taxes, which shall be collected by the persons and at the times and in the manner prescribed by said General Orders: On all real estate, seven-and-a-half cents on every hundred dollars, excepting such lands as are exempted in Article 1 of said General Orders; on articles manufactured for sale, barter or exchange, between the first day of January, 1868, and the first day of January, 1869, fifteen cents on every hundred dollars, to be paid by the manufacturer; on buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos on hand on the first day of January, 1868, except when held by the owner for purposes of sale, fifty cents on every hundred dollars; from the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, equivalent to the license tax of the State, any license or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, the same rates as are imposed by the General Government upon the same articles, and the same license tax as imposed by the State upon such articles [illegible] day of December, 1868, fifteen cents on every one hundred dollars. And the tax collectors, sheriffs, or any other person whose duty it may be to collect, or the Treasurer of the State, whose duty it is to receive, shall be liable upon their respective official bonds for neglecting or refusing to collect, safely keep, pay over and disburse the same in conformity to the orders of this convention.

Negro Debts—The following is the ordinance of the Charleston Convention on the subject of negro debts:

We, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain, That all contracts, whether under seal or not, the considerations of which were the purchase of slaves, are hereby declared null and void, and of no effect; and no suit, either at law or in equity, shall be commenced or prosecuted for the enforcement of such contracts.

That all proceedings to enforce satisfaction or payment of judgment or decrees rendered, recorded, enrolled or entered upon such contracts in any court in this State, are hereby prohibited

That all orders heretofore made in any court in this State in relation to such contracts, whereby property is held subject to decision, as to validity of such contracts, are also hereby declared null and void, and of no effect.

The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

☞ No Subscriptions taken for a shorter time than six months.

Friday, February 14, 1868.

☞ All Persons indebted to the "ABBEVILLE PRESS" Office will please come forward and settle their accounts. Our terms for Advertising and Subscription are Cash.

The Johnson-Grant Correspondence.

The subject of most prominent public interest during the past week has been the correspondence between the President and the General-in-Chief, in relation the War Office, and which has been recently submitted to Congress The correspondence is a curiosity in its way, but is in perfect keeping with the anomalous position of men and things at Washington. An issue of veracity is made between the President of the nation, and the general of its armies, and the various members of the Cabinet are called upon to sustain the allegations of the former, and to convict the latter of prevarications, if not of a breach of faith, treachery and downright falsehood. There is nothing in the past history of this government to equal this correspondence. It somewhat reminds one of the "hasty plate of soup" correspondence between Secretary Marcy and that between the same irate General and Secretary Davis, but it goes beyond them all in the dignity of the actors, and the gravity of the issues involved. To find a counterpart we must leave prose for poetry and go back to Homer's description of the squabbles of the Olympic divinities, or to Milton's "battle of the angels" There is something almost of the ludicrous in the following preliatory remarks by the prolocutor Stanton in submitting the correspondence:

"I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reason for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives."

Here is a model cabinet officer, one of the President's constitutional advisers, who admits that he has had no official intercourse for six months with the Chief, whose agent he is, whose authority he exercises in every official function, and who is responsible for his acts.

The correspondence commences with a note dated January 24, from General Grant asking to have "in writing the order which the President gave him verbally on Sunday, the 19th January, to disregard the orders of Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War until he (General Grant) knew from the President himself that they were his orders" This note was returned with the following endorsement, signed by the President, and dated January 29:

"As requested, in this communication, General Grant is instructed, in writing, not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order is known by the general commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

The next day, January 30, General Grant, in a letter to the President, acknowledges the return of the above note, with the endorsement thereon, in which he says:

"I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received, from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as has heretofore been his practice under the law and customs of the Department. While this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

"U. S. GRANT, General.

Gen. Grant, evidently smarting under the attacks of the public journals, writes a long letter to the President, dated the 28th January, denying that he was under any pledge, express or implied, not to vacate the War Office, except after due notification to the President.

To this President Johnson replies very conclusively in his letter, 31st January, in which he affirms that he had repeated interviews with Gen. Grant in which it was agreed that the latter would either return the office to his possession, in time to enable him to appoint a successor, before the final action of the Senate or would remain at its head awaiting a decision of the question by judicial proceedings. And this too was admitted by Gen. Grant in the presence of the cabinet. Says the President:

"In the presence of the Cabinet I asked you:

"First. If, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow an unkindness by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension? Or, should you wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put one of the ablest military men, superior in the War, in your place, to take the appointment, by resigning it to me in order to litigate such action in your behalf?

"You admitted.

"Second. I then asked you if, at the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do; and further, if, in reply to that inquiry, you had not referred to our former conversation saying that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached.

"To these questions you also replied in the affirmative.

"Third. I next asked if at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday it was not understood that we were to have another conference on Monday before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton.

"You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose that the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and were occupied with with "many little matters," and asked if General Sherman had not called on that day? What relevancy General Sherman's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called I am at a loss to perceive, as he certainly did not inform me whether you had determined to retain possession of the office or to afford me an opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted reinstatement of Mr. Stanton."

Grant, in his reply, dated February 3d, reiterates his former statements, but unwittingly furnishes a clue to explain his whole conduct, and to prove that in his short tenure of office he was a mere tool of Stanton. Says he:

"The performances of the promises alleged by you to have been made by me would have involved a resistance of the law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton. From our conversation and my written protest of August 1st, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal or suspension was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or not doing so myself, surrender it to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate was sought."

The President replies as follows, and substantiates his statements, by the testimony of Secretaries Welles, McCullough, Randall, Seward and Browning:

"The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d would seem to preclude a reply; but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence whereof that letter forms a part, and the grave questions involved, induce this mode of giving a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us. Statements of five members of the Cabinet, who were present during the conversation on the 14th, and copies of their letters are enclosed." Quoting from Grant's letter, the President says: 'When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches a point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where on either side it loses the character of respectful discussion; which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other.' After quoting again, the President says: 'The point is, that before you changed your views, you had secretly determined to do the very thing which you at last did—surrender the office to Mr Stanton. You may have changed your your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning.' The President argues at some length the legality of his order to Grant to disregard Stanton's orders, making the point that Grant will not obey his direct orders, the President concludes: 'Without further comment upon the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and as therefore the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War.'"

The whole correspondence is very damaging to the character of Gen. Grant. Apart from any express pledges, he was under an implied obligation to abstain from any act which would compromise the legal rights of his principal. He had assumed the office in obedience to orders from his military chief, and he should not have given up his post without consulting his superior.

The Tenure of Office Act.—"The Tenure of Office Act" provides that the various Cabinet officers shall hold their office during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It further provides for the suspension of such officers during a recess of the Senate, subject, however, to reinstatement by the Senate. It is generally conceded that the Act does not apply to the case of Stanton, so as to prohibit his removal by the President; Stanton having been appointed by President Lincoln. It seems, however, that the President was unwilling to remove Stanton on the ground, we suppose, that the Senate would confirm no nomination he might make to supply the vacancy, and that he hoped to effect his purpose by suspending him, and then resisting his reinstatement under the Tenure of Office Act, by making the question before the Courts as to the unconstitutionality of that Act. But for the double dealing of Grant, the issue would have been made. In the view of the President, Stanton is still suspended, not in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act, (which, therefore cannot prescribe the terms of his restoration,) but under the high constitutional authority which belongs to him as the Chief Executive of the nation.

St. Valentine's Day.—This, the 14th February, is St. Valentine's Day, the only popular Saint's day in the calendar, and which is observed alike by Catholic and Protestant. St. Valentine was a martyr of the early Church, but how he happened to become the patron Saint of young lovers is not known. In this, as in other instances it seems that a Christian name was given to a heathen festival, as on this day, according to a pagan custom, boys and girls draw each other's names by lot. It was a popular notion that birds coupled on this, and the practice of "choosing Valentines" on this day has prevailed from a remote antiquity.—The day is commorated to the interchange of the tender missives of love and affection, and so long as girls and boys live to tell the old old story, there will be no more popular day than St. Valentine's. Reader have you ever read Walter Scott's "St. Valentine's Day," the charming story of "The Fair Maid of Perth," and Harry Wynd the Smith? If not, forego the pleasure no longer, and you will treasure up in memory, something additional of sentiment to brighten the associations of the day.

☞ Mr. C. W. Connor, formerly of our District, and one of the sons of Hugh Clanding & Co. Baltimore, is at present in the upper District of the State, representing that house and is prepared to make advances on cotton, or supply supplies at any lowest market prices. We have no doubt of his success, for he is a gentleman of high integrity, business capacity, and long experience in his business, and will attend promptly and satisfactorily to all orders with which he may be entrusted. We take pleasure in commending him to the patronage of our friends.

☞ Messrs. Wier & McDonald have just received a choice lot of coffee, sugars, tea, English dairy cheese, macaroni, raisins, greencorn, bacon sides and shoulders, fine tierce lard, rice and molasses, in addition to their full and select assortment of the best groceries of the season which they keep always on hand. Call and examine.

☞ Mr. James T. Guffin offers a light family carriage at two hundred dollars less than its value, for cash. It is in good condition, with harness complete. Call at Seal & Sign's carriage shop on Washington st, and examine. A dollar saved is a dollar made.

☞ Messrs. Fowler & McDonald have just received some superior molasses, syrup, crackers, &c., and are expecting next week a fine lot of sheating, shirting, osnaburgs, drills, ticking, &c., which will be sold low.

☞ Wanted at Dr. E. Parker's—Ground nuts, Beeswax and Flaxseed. The latest and best varieties of garden seed on hand.

☞ The next session of the District Court will commence on Monday next, his Honor Judge R. H. Wardlaw presiding

☞ Messrs. Quarles & Thomson will pay the highest cash price for 1,000 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels peas.

Charleston, February 10.—In the Convention, three more sections of the Constitution were adopted. Section 21 defines the crimes cognizable by grand juries; Section 22 abolishes imprisonment for debt, except in fraud, and exempts the homestead; Section 23 declares that no bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing obligations of contracts, shall be passed. A long discussion on this clause ensued, defining what constitutes treason to the State. It is probable that to-morrow the clause, the same as is in the Federal Constitution, will be stricken out. An article was also read for the first time, organizing the militia. The Legislative part of the Constitution was read the first time and several marked changes made.

Among the interesting announcements for the present month is one to the effect that there will be a total eclipse of the sun at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 22d It will only be visible, however, in Africa, and in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, shocked at the terrible, and, as he says, needless torture of criminals by hanging, suggests that hereafter they may be made to touch a wire communicating with twelve Leyden jars, when death by electricity would be instantaneous and painless.

The cotton bill has been officially promulgated The text is that all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867, shall be exempt from internal tax, and cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after November 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty. Approved February 3, 1868.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. D. McNeill Turner, Mr. C. A. McCLUNG, late of Tennessee, and Miss CORRIE MILLER, all of this village.

☞ The happy couple will please accept our thanks for a handsome present of some delicious cake, and also our best wishes for their future happiness.

MARKETS.

REPORTED BY BRUNER & M'CULLOUGH.

Abbeville, February 14.

Cotton—Middling, 12½ a 14½; Hedging 10 a 12; Flour (country) $14.00 a $16.00; Northern, $8 a $10; Corn $1.25; Meal $1.25. Meat Bacon; 90 a $1.40; Peas 75 a 100 per bush. Coffee, 28 a 32; Sugar, 18 a 22; Butter, 20 a 25; Eggs, 15 a 25; Whiskey, $4.00 a 6.00 Bacon (shoulders) 15 a 16; Lard, 20 a 2 Hams, 18 a 25; Sides, 18 a 20; Salt, $2.5 Wheat, $200 a $225; Oats 65 a 80c Hope 12½ a 18 per pound.

Columbia, February 22—Sales of cotton today, 170 bales—middling 13 a 13½.

New York, February 12—Noon—Sterling 9½ a 9¾. Gold, 41½ Mess pork per barrel 20.00 a 22.5. Cotton firm—uplands 21c.

7 P. M.—Cotton opened very firm, advanced and dull and lower; sales 2000 bales at 21, closing heavy. Flour firmer—State 5.30 a 10.75; Southern, 7.10 a 14.—Corn unchanged. Mess pork heavy. Lard quiet, at 13 a 15. Gold 41½

Richmond, February 12—Cotton buoyant, sales—middling 19½ a 20; receipts 250.

Augusta, February 12—Cotton opened at 20c advance, but closed—Sales 900 bales—middling 19½ a 20; receipts 1,200.

Liverpool, February 12—Cotton opened [illegible] Sales 7000 bales; middling uplands [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Futures [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

TO THE TRUSTEES AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN UPPER LONG CANE GRAVEYARD.

When I built the new fence around the yard, the Trustees asked me to cut all of the timber from the new part, and I *distinctly* understood that they wanted me, also, to cut the timber from the old part, but in regard to the *latter*, I understand to day, *for the first time*, that I am mistaken. I will add, however, that Col. R. A. Fair, Rev. Dr. Turner, and one or two others, have *repeatedly* asked me to cut it from around their tombstones, and I certainly wanted it out from around mine. If I have transcended my authority, I am ready to pay any damage that interested parties may assess. *I am the last man*, who would desecrate a cemetery. I had rather beautify it.

ISAAC BRANCH.

Feb. 12, 1868.

Bankruptcy.—Much conflict of opinion exists as to the limit of time allowed within which applicants for discharge in bankruptcy must file their petitions.

The *Journal & Messenger* says "it may be of general interest to state that, under the Act of Congress, any applicant whose petition is filed at any time prior to June 1st, may be discharged, without regard to the per cent. his assets will pay.

We advise however that applicants for this relief, make assurance doubly sure by filing their petitions before the 1st of March.—*Newberry Herald*

☞ Benjamin Pearman, adm'r, and M. E. Walker, adm'x, request all persons having claims against the estate Wm. Y. Walker, deceased to present the same by the 1st April next. See advertisement.

KNOX STILL IN THE FIELD!

OUR MR. KNOX has just returned from New York and Charleston, where he has purchased a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Consisting in part of—

5,000 POUNDS OF BACON,

2,000 POUNDS OF FLOUR,

40 SACKS SALT, 10 BARRELS MOLASSES,

KITS AND BARRELS OF MACKEREL,

BOXES OF COD, BOXES OF TEA, RICE,

CRACKERS, 700 POUNDS CHEESE,

10 Barrels of Sugar, Assorted,

5 SACKS OF COFFEE,

10 BARRELS OF VINEGAR,

10 BARRELS OF EXTRA POTATOES,

1000 POUNDS OF IRON AND PLOW STEEL,

KEGS NAILS,

KEGS HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

KEGS HORSE SHOE NAILS,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Table Salt, Shoes, Hats, Starch, Soap, Well Buckets, Cedar Buckets, Tubs, Keelers, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Seives, Macaroni, Raisins, Candy, Cotton Cards, Wool Cards, Horse Cards, Curry Combs, Shoe Lasts, Files, Rasps, Axes, 1-2 Axes and Hatchets, Claw and Shoe Hammers, Hames, Trace Chains, and the

Best Assortment of Pocket Cutlery in the Town!

Knives and Forks, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Oysters, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Canned Fruits, Measures, Steel Hoes, Axe Helves, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Pegs and Shoe Findings generally. McClellan Saddles, Shot, Powder, Gun Caps, Pistols and Butcher Knives, and articles not mentioned.

IN THE LIQUOR DEPARTMENT

We have—Corn Whisky, Rye Whisky, Scotch Whisky, Irish Whisky; Fine Brandies and Wines; Rum, in quantities from a drink to a barrel; Gin, Ale, &c., &c.

These goods are all of First Quality and warranted to please, and will be sold for Cash, and CASH only, as Low as the LOWEST. Give us a call, at the old stand of Cobb, Hunter & Co. Country Produce taken at the Highest Market Price in exchange for goods.

JNO. KNOX & CO.

Mr. J. F. C DuPRE is with us in the Grocery Department, and will be pleased to see his old friends, and to make new acquaintances. **Mr. EVANS**, formerly with Eakin & Knox, is also with us.

JNO. KNOX & CO.

Feb. 14, 1868. 43, tf

WANTED,

1000 BUSHELS CORN,

1000 BUSHELS PEAS,

FOR WHICH

The Highest CASH Price will be paid

BY

QUARLES & THOMSON.

Feb 14, 1868, 43, tf

J. B. E. SLOAN,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant,

Brown & Co's Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Solicits Consignments of Merchandise, Cotton, and other produce. Advances on Consignments.

Refers to J. J Cunningham, Wier & McDonald, Abbeville; W. H Bailey, Greenwood.

Feb 14, 1868. 43, tf

WANTED!

GROUNDNUTS,

BEESWAX,

FLAX SEED,

AT

DR. E. PARKER'S.

Feb 14, 1868, 43, tf

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK!

Received at the "Cash House" of Fowler & McDonald, 2 Bbls. S. H. Molasses, 1 Bbl. Amber Syrup, (an extra article,) 1 Bbl. of Soda Crackers &c.

To arrive next week,—1 Bale 7-8 Brown Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills Tickings &c., bought before Cotton advanced—will be sold low for CASH.

FOWLER & M'DONALD.

Feb 14, 1868. 43, tf

NOTICE

TO PLANTERS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the planters of Abbeville and the adjoining Districts, that he is here representing the house of Hough, Clandening & Co., of Baltimore, for the purpose of making ADVANCES UPON COTTON and furnishing supplies at the lowest Baltimore market prices.

G. W. CONNOR.

Feb 14, 1868, 43, 3m

FRESH ARRIVALS AT

Wier & McDonald's.

WE have just received another Lot of Fine Kingbird Coffee, sugars, Hic Coffee, Black Tea, English Dairy Cheese, Macaroni, Raisins, Green Corn, Bacon sides and Shoulders, one Barrel nice of Lard, Rice and Molasses.

WIER & McDONALD.

Feb 14, 1868, 43, tf

Estate of John F. Cromer, dec'd.

All persons of John F. Cromer, deceased are hereby notified to render in their claims, duly attested, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

[illegible]

Feb 14, 1868. 43, 3t

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT,

IN EQUITY.

Bill for Partition, &c.

Elizabeth A. DuBose vs James R. DuBose, Rob't M. DuBose and others.

IT appearing that Sallie DuBose, Betty DuBose, and Wylie DuBose, children of Wylie DuBose, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered, That said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to said Bill of complaint within *forty days* from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

WM. H. PARKER,
C. E. A. D.

Commissioner's Office, Feb 13, 1868, 3m

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS SAVED!

I HAVE at SEAL & SIGN'S Carriage Shop, a Light

FAMILY VEHICLE,

which I will sell for Two Hundred Dollars less than its value for cash. The Vehicle is in good condition. Harness good and complete.

☞ For further particulars apply to Messrs Seal & Sign, at their Shop on Washington Street.

JAS. T. GUFFIN.

Feb 14, 1868. 44, tf

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of

Wm. Y. Walker, dec'd,

Are hereby notified to render a statement of the same to the undersigned, on or before the first of April next. It is desired to ascertain how the estate stands.

BENJAMIN PEARMAN,
Administrator,

M. E. WALKER,
Administratrix.

Feb 14, 1868, 43 3t

Estate of Col. J. C. Simkins, Dec'd.

All creditors of Col. J. C. Simkins, deceased, are hereby notified, in pursuance of the order of Court, to present and prove their demands before me on or before the 15th day of May next, *or be barred*.

WM. H. PARKER,
C. E. A. D.

Commissioner's Office, Feb 13, 1868, 3m

NOTICE TO THE DEBTORS

TO ESTATE OF

BENJAMIN TOLBERT, DEC'D.

THE Notes and Accounts of this Estate, now held by the undersigned, are hereby given to the firm of

PERRIN & COTHRAN

for collection. Call and settle.

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOR THE FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT.

160 acres of land, more or less, bounded by lands of J. K. Vance, John Vance and others, levied on as the property of Wm. M. Griffin, adm. Marshall Sharp.

5 bales cotton, levied on as the property of A. L. Dantzler, adm. G. M. Hodges and others.

TERMS CASH.

H. S. CASON,
S. A. D.

Sheriff's Office, Feb 11, 1868. 15 td

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issuing out of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, for the District of South Carolina, I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Abbeville Court House, on the fourth day of March, 1868, being the FIRST WEDNESDAY of the month, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in and to the following property, to wit: One House and Lot in Cokesbury, containing two acres, more or less, bounded by Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Ann Gary, B. Z Herndon and the public road, levied on as the property of Maurice Strauss, Defendant, at the suit of the United States, Plaintiff.

TERMS CASH. Purchasers to pay the Marshal for necessary papers and stamps.

Sale to be conducted by H. S. Cason, Special Deputy Marshal, as Auctioneer.

J. P. M. EPPING,
U. S. Marshal.

Feb 11 1868 15

COTTON RISING!

THE low price of COTTON can no longer be an excuse for the non-payment of accounts made on the faith of the cotton crop. On the 20th of February one of us will leave for New York, to lay in supplies for the

SPRING & SUMMER.

We earnestly request all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay their accounts by that time.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY.

MILLER & ROBERTSON.

Feb 1 14 8

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES will make their annual returns to my office, on or before the 1st March next. Defaulters will be ruled.

WM. H. PARKER,
C. E. A. D.

Commissioner's Office, January 30, 1868. Feb 3, 14 1st

50 Sacks Extra Family Flour

600 LBS. BACON SIDES

[illegible]