

TERMS:—Three Dollars a year in advance. No Subscriptions taken for a shorter time than six months.

Friday, May 21, 1869.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY NEXT.

We feel assured that the white people of our District need no argument from us to convince them of the momentous issues which are involved in the election on Tuesday next. Ostensibly it is merely a contest between individuals, but really and emphatically it is a contest for principle; a death-struggle for all that we hold dear and esteem sacred. Ostensibly it has no political significance, but really and truly it is the desperate struggle of Radicalism to bind us hand and foot—to subject intelligence to the sway of Ignorance—property to the rule of pauperism—to ostracize virtue and character—to ignore the memories of the past, to blight the hopes of the future—to quench the light of our civilization, and to lead us into outer darkness. White men of the District! if there is in you a single instinct of race; intelligent men, if there is a ray of light; patriotic men, if there is an impulse of true feeling; men, of whatever color, class or condition, if there is an attribute of manhood, a dictate of self-interest, a perception of the right and a love of the truth; be true to race; be true to civilization; be true to country; be true to yourselves; be true to humanity itself. By the memories of the past, by the hopes of the future, let us make one last effort to preserve some remnant of character for our District, and to save our cherished homes from the spoliation of Radical misrule. The success of our last glorious triumph should nerve our hearts and strengthen our hands. The issues are the same; let the same zeal and activity second our efforts, and we must achieve a like success.

Who is Lemuel L. Guffin that he should ask at the hands of the people of Abbeville, the highest office in their gift—an exalted position held once only by the noble and the peerless, who followed not "the trade of winning the hearts by imposing upon the understanding of the people," and who "had no arts but manly arts"—men whom the people delighted to honor, and who repaid their kindness by looking after their interests—men upon whom office could confer no dignity, but who honored the office—who brought to the discharge of its duties, the highest character and the most enlarged ability. Will Lemuel L. Guffin pretend that he has a single qualification which would fit him for filling creditably the position of Senator of Abbeville. Has he education, has he experience, has he capacity? What knows he of law? what knows he of finance? what knows he of those great principles which lie at the basis of good government, and of those wise measures which conduce to the greatness and glory of States? Nothing, absolutely nothing! His education is the most limited—his experience the most narrow—his capacity the most ordinary. Why then should he aspire to the position of a legislator? Will he pretend that it is for the good of the people? We scarcely think that affront will go so far. He knows that his motive is entirely selfish; that he is carrying out the Radical maxim, that "the people are made to give office, and not office to benefit the people." He is a party man—he is running on a party ticket, he accepts the creed, "swears in the words," and is bound to party out to the behests of his "master," and by blind and unquestioning obedience, purchases the perquisites of office, and the emoluments of place and position. White men of Abbeville, you know your duty, you will be true to your interests! Colored men of Abbeville, will you be so blind to your destiny, will you be the victims of so patent a delusion—will you load yourselves willingly to a scheme, which sacrifices the interests of black and white to the greedy selfishness of the office-seeker? If you then vote for Lemuel L. Guffin, and report as laudable, we hope you will be as laudable as the man who has been elected.

James S. Collins, Esq., has written upon the people of Abbeville, both black and white, that they will never support their white brethren. He has claimed a mere personal and individual opinion, and in doing so, has done what he has no right to do.

character and ability— independence to choose the right and firmness to pursue it. He has signalized his devotion to principle on the field of battle, and gives no less an evidence of devotion and self-sacrifice, in consenting to be our standard-bearer now. As the exponent of a principle and as the representative of a party, he merits the undivided support of black and white, whose best interests are involved in his success. Let us do our duty, "though the heavens fall." "The best way to achieve success is to let it serve it." Let no man stay away from the polls.

The State Constabulary and the Public Weal.

Among all the costly contrivances designed by the Solons in Columbia, to promote the interest of the few at the expense of the many—a few combine in so eminent a degree, the elements of cost, uselessness, and inefficiency—the largest expenditure of means, and the smallest economy of results—the greatest inefficiency for good and the largest potency for evil—than that model Bureau, the State Constabulary with its headquarters at the Capitol.

1st. Consider for a moment the item of cost. We have a chief constable with a salary of \$1,500 a year, and deputy constables in every county, drawing \$3 for every day of actual service. And that these tours of pretended duty will be protracted beyond the exigencies of the occasion, and that the constables will make the degree of their "impecuniosity" and not the demands of the public service the measure of their labors, it requires neither the presence of the seer or the experience of the sage to determine. We have a practical illustration of this in the experience of our District, for the past two weeks, with a portion of this same State Constabulary. For that period, some half-dozen of them have been harassing whites and intimidating blacks—"vexing the drowsy ear of night" with the sound of pattering hoofs, and flaunting their handcuffs and other insignia in "the garish light of day"—arresting this man and letting that man escape—and at last accomplishing a two weeks' work of "sowing the wind and reaping"—a rich harvest of fees. \$1,500 per annum—\$3 per day! with the incidentals! Truly we pay dearly for the expensive luxury of being oppressed.

2d. But how useless the whole machinery! How entirely unequal for by the exigencies of the public service! There was nothing in the condition of the country to demand its establishment, and there has been no occasion for its exercise since. When has there been, or where has there been any armed resistance of authority?—any violation of law which the ordinary ministers of justice were not fully competent to repress? The proof of this is seen in the history of our own District for the past six months. Not a homicide—scarcely a breach of the peace, to disturb the even current of our law-respecting obedience—until the advent of this troop of legalized incendiaries, who toss hither and thither firebrands of discord, and seek to irritate old wounds and intensify old grudges.

3d. How inefficient for good, how potent for evil is this model State police! To be efficient they should be "vigilant, active, and brave." But does the State police possess a single one of these requisites? If so, let their past deeds speak "trumpet-tongued." What redoubted outlaw or convicted felon have they arrested? They will scarcely have the hardihood now to revamp that old story. Does bravery consist in shooting around the houses of lone widows, and doing activity in the performance of duty comport with the arrest of headless boys, who are innocent of crime?—does legal vigilance and exercise in handcuffing a harmless, but offensive old man, and dragging him to the rope's end, under a negro escort, to the county seat—miles away from home? If so, then the State Constabulary are "vigilant, active, and brave"—the pillars of the States—arguments with his hundred eyes, and his hundred hands, and his hundred ears, with his hundred hearts, and his hundred souls, and his hundred consciences, and such to that, that he will prove himself a party-seeker, better than the Radical who would subject the rights of the white man to the whims of a few ignorant and unprincipled negroes.

The bill against the State Constabulary, introduced by Mr. Guffin, is a most timely and important measure, and one which will do much to advance the interests of the white man.

giving the despondent, strengthening the timid. It is the duty of such a party—is the State constabulary—

Review of the Charleston City Council—Rule of the Carpet Bagger.

We do not know that we would give our readers a better idea of the character of the public functionaries, who monopolize office at the South, than by publishing the full report of a disingenuous speech, which occurred at the Session of the City Council of Charleston on the 14th inst. The "Times" and "Courier," furnish a detailed report of the proceedings, and will remark that they need no comment. As a manifestation of ignorance, incompetency, corruption, coarse vulgarity, and unblushing disregard of public decency, it finds no parallel even in the scenes of the late Session at Washington of the "Assembled Wisdom" lately convened in Columbia. The scene was enacted, in the accommodations for spectators in the Council Hall, is somewhat limited, a correspondent of one of the city papers suggests, that the next Session be held at Citadel Green, and a chance be given to all to witness the entertainment—which is "as good as a play." The chief actors were Aldermen Collins, Barrow, and the Mackeys, Thos. J. & E. W. M.; and the bomb of contention, was a question as to the division of \$4,000, coming up on a motion to remove certain appointments of the Mayor, and also on a motion to appoint C. C. Bowen, City Attorney. The Mayor proved himself incompetent to preside, and suffered until the fury of the bill-grinders exhausted itself. If there be any truth in the maxim that when "rogues fall out, honest men get their rights," we might suppose that there was some hope for the people of Charleston. But we are afraid that in this case the mayor is too weak, and that the Mackeys rule the roast. We extract the following delicious *Morceau* from the report of the *Courier* as a "specimen brick."

Alderman Barrow then arose and cracked the party whip in a very expressive speech. He said that the Mayor had been elected by Republicans who expected him to recognize their rights and appoint Republicans to office. He (the Mayor) had made appointments of delegates to an important Commercial Convention already, (to the Memphis Convention,) and in those appointments had ignored Republicans of Charleston entirely.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey moved that the Board proceed to an election of a temporary City Attorney. Alderman Collins did not wish the Mayor to be hampered with a legal adviser appointed by a family clique, (looking at the Mackeys,) and eliqued, he said, that could make it legal to be an Alderman and hold two or three city offices at the same time. [Laughter.] He wanted the Mayor to choose his own legal adviser.

Alderman T. J. Mackey—I did not say that he was not a Republican. I said he was a public thief. Alderman Collins, (excitedly)—And I say you are a highway thief, and you have proved yourself so. Here ensued one of the most confused and shameful scenes that ever disgraced the halls of the City Council of Charleston. Alderman Mackey, amid the greatest confusion, arose from his seat and reproached Alderman Collins, who placed his hand on his vest and shouted, "Come on, I am ready for you!"

Mr. Mackey was, however, prevailed upon to take his seat, and did so, remarking that "this was the tail of the Xanxoo carpet-bag kite, that has been flying so high down South." Whereupon Collins remarked that "this was the beginning and end of the South Carolina traitor." The crowd began to become excited, and amid cries of "rogue, thief, order, order," the Mayor endeavored to call the Board to order. His efforts, however, were perfectly futile, and the Mayor of Charleston entirely unable to preserve order in the Council Chamber of the city. (O tempora, O mores.)

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The Circuit Court at Abbeville.

The May Term of the Circuit Court of Abbeville was opened on Monday last by the Hon. T. O. P. Vernon, the Presiding Judge of the Circuit, in an eloquent and appropriate address to the Grand Jury, in which he reminded them of their grave responsibility, and especially counseled them to divest themselves of all personal bias or political prejudices in the discharge of their delicate and responsible duties.

The Justice presided at adverse agencies and anticipated obstacles, are fully up to the usual standard of Abbeville Jurors. Of the 18 Grand Jurors drawn, but 12 were served in the rest, being negroes could not be identified by their registered names. None of these were no blacks on the Grand Jury. Of the 18 Petit Jurors only 10 were served for the same reason, and of these three were negroes. On each of the Petit Jurors there was one negro. The Grand Jury, it will be recollected, serves for the whole year—its Foreman was Wm. A. Giles, Esq. Of the Petit Jurors, Mr. F. A. Connor and J. R. Tarant, Esq., were respectively elected Foreman.

As usual there was a large amount of business before the Court of Sessions, and as usual Coffee and Sambo figured prominently as parties defendant. The black element, too, preponderated rather largely among the spectators. Perhaps curiosity brought some, perhaps the disturbed state of the political sky brought others. This is very much to be deprecated, and we fear that whilst the blacks are mustering for the political fight, "General Green and his army" will rout them, "horse foot and dragoon" in the cotton and corn fields.

The new bills found by the Grand Jury involved no cases of very aggravated character. No bills were given out against those citizens of our District against whom charges had been preferred of complicity in the killing of Randolph. The Attorney-General Chamberlain, it is said, was expected to attend to these cases, but did not come, and we have our doubts whether he ever will come. The Grand Jury "ignored" the bill charging Dr. M. C. Taggart, A. B. Kennedy and John Brooks with the killing of a negro at White Hall at the election last Fall.

The State was ably represented by the young Solicitor, H. L. McGowan, Esq., who tempers his prosecution of offenders with a proper degree of forbearance and courtesy, but proves diligence and efficiency by the success which rewards his efforts.

In the case of the *State vs. Henry Ely*—who was convicted of murder at the last Term, but through the efforts of his counsel, General McGowan, obtained a new trial—the defendant after an able defence was convicted of manslaughter.

In the case of the *State vs. Burton*, for Grand Larceny, the accused was ably defended by Colonel Thomson, but was convicted.

The Grand Jury were discharged on yesterday, after making an able presentment, embodying some timely suggestions on the subject of scaling debts, &c.

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JUNIOR EXHIBITION AT EASTERN COLLEGE.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Don M. McGee, who was present on the occasion, for the programme of exercises, which we publish, of the Junior Exhibition of Eastern College, on the 14th inst. We regret that we were unable to attend, and the more so as our friend assures us that the performances were especially attractive. We need no assurance that the young men would acquit themselves with credit to themselves and honor to their Alma Mater:

Philosophy of Thought.—F. C. Austin, Due West, S. C. Stray Thoughts on the Beautiful.—H. L. Olinckes, Level Land, S. C. The Fall of Maximilian.—J. M. Jones, Allenton, Alabama. Instability of Earthly Things.—Ira B. Jones, Newbury, S. C. Education.—T. D. Latimer, Yorkville, S. C. Vanity of Human Glory.—J. B. Muse, Starkville, Mississippi. Disappointment.—T. C. Stuart, Ninety-Six, S. C. Labor.—J. D. Talbert, Edgefield, S. C. Retribution.—J. M. Young, Due West, S. C.

THE PREMIUM LIST AGAIN.—Our correspondent "Curtail" gives expression this week to a timely word of encouragement and commendation in behalf of the District Agricultural Society; endorses the suggestions of "Hogskin" and "John Berly," proposing additions to the Premium List, and makes a very excellent suggestion of his own—that a premium be offered to the farmer who shall obtain the largest yield from the capital invested.

We have no doubt that his suggestion will receive the favorable consideration of the Committee. By the way as "Curtail" seems to be somewhat of a stickler for euphony of cognomens, (and seems to sneer at "Hogskin" for a deficiency in this particular,) would it not have been as well for him to have smoothed the asperities, and straightened the sinuosities of his own not very euphonious cognomen—"Curtail"—before he criticised that of his neighbor. This, after all, however is a matter of taste, and like one

our correspondent may make an issue with us, and prove to his own satisfaction, at least, that his is a very sweet name. We have no objection to either name, particularly as they have been made the vehicles of some very useful and interesting suggestions, and besides have an agricultural aroma about them, and are so suggestive of peace and plenty—"hog and hominy"—as to be really refreshing. Let us hear from you again, gentlemen, and choose whatever names you please, you will be equally welcome.

THE ENTERTAINMENT IN BEHALF OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The entertainment given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at the Marshall House on Friday evening of the past week, as was to be anticipated, was a very decided success. Nature and art contributed alike to the richness and variety of the entertainment, and to the pleasure of the occasion; Spring furnished its budding twigs and blooming flowers, whilst the skill of tasteful handicraft entwined these into rosy chaplets and lovely wreaths. The spacious hall presented a charming vista of the richly loaded tables, spread beneath the overshadowing evergreens and flowers; whilst bright eyed beauties, extorted joy and exacted tribute of something more substantial than mere admiration or even vows and protestations. "Stand and deliver," was the word of command, as potent as the "open sesame" of the Eastern story, whilst dark-eyed beauties gathered in the glittering store from depleted purses. The handsome sum of \$225 was realized.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—We learn that during the past week a party of four men, consisting of Jerry Hollinshead, Tom Guffin and two others, went to Colonel Patterson's plantation and arrested his former overseer—Richardson—under the charge of having whipped a negro last Fall. Mr. Richardson is a quiet and inoffensive man, and no one of his neighbors believes, we are told, that he is guilty. He is, besides, an old and feeble man, yet these grasping "peace officers" actually put handcuffs on him! On their way to Abbeville, being remonstrated with by a person who met them, they smothered the handcuffs, but bound his limbs with a cord, and gave him in custody to a negro, to take to this place.

Comment, is superfluous. Let these arr the man upon whom the Governor of the State relies, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and to bring order and peace to the land.

MAY RATES AT THE STATE.—The Committee of Abbeville, who are engaged in a general survey of the land, and the May Festival is on Friday last.

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Episcopal Convention.

The Seventy-ninth Annual Convention of this body was held in Charleston during the past week. There was a full attendance. Trinity Church, Abbeville, was represented by the Pastor Rev. W. P. DuBose, and delegates Jas. A. Norwood, J. T. Robertson, and R. R. Miles.

The churches under its care were fully represented. Much important business was transacted. The members generally took an active part in the proceedings. There was much animated discussion on several topics of interest to the Episcopal Church. The report made to the Convention of the losses sustained by the Episcopal Churches of this State, was truly distressing. There are very few self-sustaining Parishes in the State. The wealthiest, formerly, have been the greatest sufferers.

The report of the labors of the venerable Bishop Davis exhibits a large amount of work. He is a worthy example for imitation by all ministers of the gospel. He confirmed 290 persons, of whom 217 were whites, and 82 were colored.

He admitted to Priest's Orders, Rev. J. Ellison Capers, J. W. Motte, R. W. McWinninger; and to Deacon's Orders, Messrs. K. E. Edgerton, F. Davit, F. M. Hall; and received as candidates, Messrs. A. R. Stuart, S. T. Ponier, N. B. Fuller, and Edward R. Miles.

The subscriptions to the Bishop's Fund amounted to \$1950, of which Trinity Church, Abbeville, donated \$200.

The following delegates were elected to the next General Convention: Principals.—Rev. C. Hancock, D. D., Rev. C. C. Pinckney, Rev. C. P. Gadsden, Rev. P. J. Shand, Messrs. Edward McCrary, J. J. P. Smith, G. A. Trenholm, A. C. Haskell. Alternates.—Revs. A. T. Porter, W. B. Howe, J. G. Drayton, J. D. McCollough, and Messrs. H. D. Leseno, Charles Sinkler, W. F. Colcock, and John A. Calhoun.

After an animated discussion, the Convention refused to change its name to that of Council. The sessions for 1870 will be held in Trinity Church, Abbeville. We have no doubt that the Convention will be welcomed by our citizens.

THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this—one of the most stable, reliable and prosperous of the Southern Companies, located at Columbus, Ga., under the management of John F. Boazman, President, and D. F. Wilcox, Secretary. Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, our active and energetic young townsman, is their agent here, and the company could not have selected one better fitted to present their claims to the favorable consideration of our community. The large assets of the Company, and the high character of their officers is the best guarantee of their entire reliability. On this point read the following extract from the *Columbus Star and Times*:

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY AND PERMANENCE.—As an evidence of the prosperity and stability of the "Georgia Home Insurance Company," we mention that the Company on yesterday purchased for \$28,000, the iron front three story building belonging to the Assignees of the Bank of Columbus. The meaning is unmistakable. The Company is in excellent financial condition, well managed, amply able to carry on a large and safe insurance business, and intends that headquarters shall remain at Columbus in its present location.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND CORONER.—We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Board of County Commissioners, and for the office of County Coroner: For County Commissioners—Edward Westfield, Wm. H. Taggart. For Coroner—James A. McCoy, Esq.

FOR THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

Mr. Editor:—There is certainly not a man in Abbeville indifferent as to the success of our Agricultural Society. Its successful establishment will tend more to energize our people to a thorough development of all our resources than any individual undertaking that can be conceived. The early publication of the premium list by the Executive Committee is a step in the right direction, and I hope the suggestions of your correspondent "Hogskin" (of the 14th inst.) will be considered by the Committee, and that they will be published with amounts attached; not so I see why Mr. Berly shouldn't have a chance to show his "big fat body," though he should by all means be compelled to prove its pedigree.

But to my mind in the premium list, "Hogskin" and "Berly" have all omitted one very important subject to which I beg leave to call the attention of the Executive Committee. It is known that if the existing State Government is successfully operated, and men are elected County Commissioners who are able to appreciate properly the duties of that office, we will soon have a real, intrinsic and comparative value attached to every plantation and farm in Abbeville. Even forest lands will be known, our arable area will be also known, and value added, and the waste land too poor to be tilled will likewise have its measurement. Of course the tax books will then show the real value of every farm or plantation in Abbeville, and consequently the amount each owner has invested in real estate. The same will be the case with personal property. In fact the tax books should show actually how much each farmer, as such, is worth! Now, if this premium is not less than fifty dollars should be awarded the farmer who pockets the largest proportionate income, or net yield from his agricultural investment!

This you will observe is a very different matter from Mr. Berly's boast of making more to the hand, &c.; for he may with ten hands cultivate in cotton, corn, and small grain two hundred and fifty acres of land on a plantation of one thousand acres, while a neighbor with the same force would cultivate the same area on a farm of four hundred acres. In the latter case only one hundred and fifty acres are dead capital, while in the former no yield is obtained from seven hundred and fifty acres. With the same crops from these two plantations the smaller one certainly has far the largest net income. In this not a question well worth the consideration of the Executive Committee, the Society, and all advocates of immigration? Respectfully,

GREENWOOD CORRESPONDENCE. GREENWOOD, May 19, 1869. This community was favored, on last Sabbath, with a most earnest and impressive sermon, by the Rev. J. R. Riley, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Laurens C. H., from Job 31 ch. 14 v. "What then shall I do when God riseth up? and when he visiteth, what shall I answer him?" After presenting conclusively and concisely the Scriptural proof, that death is the portion of all men, and after death, the Judgment, the speaker proceeded to appeal, as if personally, to each individual, to answer "What shall you do when God riseth up? Are you prepared to receive the sentence to be pronounced by the Judge? Are you prepared to answer, that you have been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb? And that you claim his sacrifice as an atonement for your sins? Or martial and honor-stricken—wishing in despair—will you cry to the rocks and mountains to fall upon you and hide you from the presence of God and the Lamb? What will you do?" His appeals were of that personal character which which brought the subject home to each individual, and riveted the attention of a large congregation for more than three quarters of an hour. The religious status of

THE COLORED PEOPLE is one of curious interest. If we judge from their frequent assembling for religious exercises—the volume of their songs of praise and the audible fervency of their prayers, we might readily conclude that they were a most devout race of people. They stand aloof from, and it is rare to see one of them attending the religious services of the whites. Formerly they attended in large numbers with their owners. In consequence of their withdrawal from the instructions of the whites they are fast lapsing into superstitious error. They are evidently ambitious to preserve their existence as a distinct and self-sustaining race of people. They strive to imitate the white race in almost everything. In imitation of what they had recently seen, they gave a TABLET AND CHAIRS entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for their Church repairs. It was rich indeed, and supremely ludicrous—beyond the power of the pen to give to it the distinguishing peculiarities—a la mode d'Alrique—to be witnessed by one present. Their receipts for the occasion were very creditable. They propose to have a May Party, I learn, sometime in June. We are yet having

THE COLLECTOR'S REPORT and the habit of raising milk, during the past week, and a beautiful sun during the day; the temperature is too cool for vegetable growth, and everything is small and stunted. The peach crop is destroyed, with the exception of a few favoured localities where you may find a few remaining. We will have an abundant crop of apples and black berries, though I fear not much flour, for there is a sad falling off in the wheat prospect. TRUSTEES OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND CORONER.—We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates to fill the vacancies in the Board of County Commissioners, and for the office of County Coroner: For County Commissioners—Edward Westfield, Wm. H. Taggart. For Coroner—James A. McCoy, Esq.

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