The Press and Banner.

Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876.

Counting the Votes.

Concern is expressed in some quarters about the method of counting the votes for President and Vice-President, upon the idea that the election will be close and may be attended with possible danger. This anxiety is misplaced, and these fears may be dismissed. In the first place, Mr. Tilden's majority of States in the electorial college, and of the popular vote, too, will be so large as to furnish no pretext for dispute.

In the second place, the Constitution provides the only existing mode by which the election shall be formally verified; for after all, it is nothing more than a verification of a result already determined. That clause in the Constitution is explicit enough, when not broken into fragments. It says, Article II., Section 1:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the [illegible] of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the [illegible] Senate. The President of the [illegible] shall, in the presence of the S[illegible] and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

The act of March 1, 1792, was passed to carry this clause into effect. It provides how the electors shall be chosen, when they shall meet, and to whom their certificates shall be sent. Also, that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February "for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote." The practice has been for the two Houses to meet in joint session on that day, and for the Senate to appoint one teller and the House too, to record the votes as read from the certificates of the electors, which had been previously "directed to the President of the Senate."

On the 6th of February, 1865, the Republican Congress adopted a joint rule which placed it in the power of either House to raise objection to the counting of any vote, and declared "no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses." It is easy to see that with a Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic mojority in the House, very serious difficulties might arise in high party times like the present,

This joint rule is now dead, as the House at the last session refused to readopt it, and with very good reason. So the count will take place under the constitutional provision above cited, unless the two Houses should come to an agreement as to another mode, which is hardly probable. While no trouble is to be apprehended, the desperate Republican leaders who have control of the Senate will stop at no means within reach to retain power.

Bloody Threats.

Now that the election of Mr. Tilden is assured beyond any reasonable doubt, the Republican managers, who cannot bear to loosen their grip on the Treasury, or to have exposed their still concealed rascalities and robberies, begin to threaten resistance to his inauguration. They employ the language and breathe the fanatical and foolish spirit of the most violent class of the secessionists of 1861 in regard to Mr. Lincoln.

Blaine, in his speech at Buffalo, told the people that if New York voted for Tilden he would be certainly elected, and then asked: "Will you allow him to be inaugurated in that event?" A prominent speaker, who had thoroughly canvassed his State, recently went to Washington and admitted that Tilden would carry it largely. But, said he, "before he shall be inaugurated the streets of this capotal will run with blood."

The St. Louis *Globe* does not mince matters, in giving utterance to the purpose of those for whom it speaks, when it says:

"No man elected by the process resorted to by the Democrats of South Carolina *will ever be allowed to take his seat as President of the United States*. This is our deliberate judgment."

We advise these persons to keep cool and not to let their angry passions rise. It will be hard to resist the inevitable result which is now foreshadowed Samuel J. Tilden will be elected President, and the four millions of voters, North and South, East and West, to whose suffrages he will be indebted for the office, will see to it that he is inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1877.

The officeholders, the Rings, the jobbers, the thieves, the carpet-baggers, and the rogues, who have had full swing for more than fifteen years, and have run this Government like a close corporation for their own profit, leaving to the people the privilege of paying whatever taxes they imposed, will die hard, of course. But they had better not try a rebellion to retain possession, or threaten to break things because they are to be turned out. Some of the usages of Mexico cannot safely be tried in the United States.

We are a law-abiding people, and our habits is to submit to the decision of the ballot box, even when it is notoriously stuffed, as has been the Republican practice for many years in Philadelphia and all over the South under carpet-bag rule. Nobody fears that Blaine would lead any resistance that he might incite. He is no more dangerous now to the reformers than he was to the rebels during the war, when he hired a substitute who was finally brought up in jail, while Blaine himself expended his patriotism in the lobby, and jobbery illustrated his sense of public duty.

When Calhoun threatened nullification and violent opposition to the execution of the laws, Gen. Jackson did not hesitate to say he would hang him as high as Haman if an attempt was made to put these menaces into execution. Blaine will take good care never to get his neck in the halter if he can avoid it. But some of his deluded followers may get into an ugly scrape by this sort of vaporing, which is intended to intimidate the weak and ignorant. If they are wise at all they will accept the admonition to keep cool, and be prepared to see our Uncle Samuel inaugurated like all his predecessors in the Presidential office. —*New York Sun.*

Life in the Black Hills.

A telagram from Deadwood, September 12, says: Deadwood City is located in a ravine, about six miles long, and not wide enough to allow of more than one street. Great towering hills, covered with thick, heavy timber and immense boulders rise on each side. Whitewood and Deadwood creeks here unite and form a stream which flows on to the Big Cheyenne. I was not surprised or disappointed to find the houses but mere shanties, or at the best some log cabins with canvass ceilings. Only a minority of the inhabitants shave; fewer still wash; long hair reaching to the shoulders; a face well masked with a beard, the exposed parts coated with dirt; a dirty flannel shirt of uncertain color, possibly a pair of soldier trowsers held to the hips by the pistol belt, and tucked into a pair of long-legged, hard-leather boots and some part of a hat makes up the average inhabitant. The hat, it is to be presumed, falls off occasionally, and such accidental removal is what the citizen of the Hills understands as undressing.

The chief attraction of the city is gambling. Faro is the principal game although you can hazard your dust on rondo, vingtum, rouge et noir, cassino, California Jack, euchre, roulette, keno, or the stray trick. The play is invariably for dust. Do you lose, you toss your little buckskin bag to the dealer who produces a delicate pair of scales, and after weighing out the stake throws back the rest. Twenty dollars per ounce is the uniform value allowed for dust. Another feature of the play is the presence of female dealers. I saw several in the city, and their expert manner of handling the cards could not be surpassed.

The Synod of South Carolina.

Editor Press and Banner:

The Synod of South Carolina held its annual session at Camden, S. C. The opening sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, October 25th, by Rev. E. H. Buist, of Cheraw, from Psalm 72: 17 first clause.

At the organization there were present twenty-eight ministers, and twenty ruling elders; subsequently six ministers and two ruling elders appeared, making fifty-four in all—not half the members being present. Rev. J. Douglass Harrisson was elected moderator, and Rev. Jas. S. White assistant Clerk. There was a general disposition to postpone all important matters until the next meeting. The question of reajusting Presbyterial boundary lines was so disposed of. The society for the relief of superannuated ministers, &c, reported, and the same officers were reappointed: T. C. Perrin, President; J. M. Baxter, Vice, President; R. H. Wardlaw, Secretary; Thomas Thomson, Treasurer. The stated Clerk was directed to prepare, by the next meeting, a revised roll of Elders and Deacons. Fifteen hundred dollars was assumed by the synod as her share of the current expenses of the Theological Seminary at Columbia for the year 1876-77. This amount was apportioned among the Presbyteries as follows: South Carolina Presbytery $225; Bethel, $200; Harmony, $175; Charleston, $150. The institute for the education of colored ministers, situated at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and under the care of our church, was commended to the care and support of our people. Place of next meeting, Columbia, S. C. X.

TWO GERMANS MURDERED.

The Most Horrible Crime Ever Known in Aiken.

Discovery of the Schutzen Uniform and Valuables of one of the Victims --Horror and Indignation of the Community--The Murderers Discovered--First Fruits of Radical Teachings.

[*Special Dispatch to The News and Courter.*]

AIKEN, S. C., November 3.—The community were terribly excited and shocked at the news of a triple crime committed about five miles from town last night. Two valuable German citizens were murdered, all their money, valuables and property were stolen, and their house, with their bodies in it, was burned down.

The murdered men were well-to-do Germans who came here about seven years ago for their health. They purchased property, built up a mill, and made valuable improvements. The elder, Rudolph Hansmann, was about sixty years of age, and the younger, Fritz Porthmann, about twenty-five, Porthmann ran the mill and acted as general agent for Hansmann. Both lived together and alone in a one story house.

The nearest person to them was a white man employed at their mill, who lived three hundred yards off. When he started to work this morning he found the house burnt to the ground and the charred bodies of the two men lying near the door with an axe by their heads. Both men were well supplied with firearms, and it is supposed that a stealthy entrance was made near daylight through the window, and the men killed with the axe, as no shot was heard, and their white employee, who was up until two this morning, neither heard nor saw anything to alarm him.

In the house of different negroes on the outskirts of the town the property of the murdered men was found, including the Schutzen uniform of the younger, and his pistol, shotgun, clothing, valuables, &c. Several pieces of furniture belonging to the Aiken Baptist Church, lately burned, was also found, proving, beyond doubt that it was an act of negro incendiarism. Some of the clothing was identified as that of Mrs. Parkinson, whose house was plundered a week ago. In each house from one to three government rifles were found secreted.

Adam Johnson, in whose house most of the property was found, is an escaped convict. There is, doubtless, an organized band, of which he is believed to be the leader Warrants were issued for his arrest and that of his supposed accomplices. This is the most heinous crime ever committed here, and one of the series that is justly attributable to the incendiary teachings of such characters as Dr. F. A. Palmer, of Windsor, a Radical candidate for the Legislature. P.

An Appeal to the Democracy of Abbeville.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, the day of the Hampton meeting at Edgefield C. H., Mr. John Gilmer, a native of Abbeville, but for the last three years a citizen of Edgefield, was returning from the meeting to his home in company with some neighbors. When a few miles out of town two men riding in front were fired upon and one wounded by a negro in ambush. A few minutes later, Mr. Gilmer and two others riding up were fired upon and the above named instantly killed. He was a very peaceable and inoffensive citizen, a member of a Democratic club and wholly unarmed. He has left a widow, (for many years the subject of affliction,) and three children—the two elder daughters and all too young to do much towards making a living. They are left without means. Their friends can do little for them. It is believed that Edgefield will do something for this bereaved and destitute will not the clubs of Abbeville raise a *purse* for that same worthy object? Let it be ours to relieve the widow and the orphan while a righteous God avenges the innocent blood of the murdered Gilmer, who fell, as is believed, by one of Governor Chamberlain's armed militia.

The remains of the deceased, accompanied by a number of the citizens of Edgefield, were this day brought to Cedar Spring, where the funeral took place and the body was deposited in the tomb amid the tears and anguish of sympathizing friends.

H. T. SLOAN,

Cedar Springs, October 26th, 1876

THE BIG SHOW.—As the time approaches for the coming of old John, great anxiety is evinced among his patrons to hear the opinion expressed by our exchanges. From among a host of laudatory notices we clip the following from the *Rome Daily News*, at which place the Big Show gave its exhibition recently:

"We were fortunate enough to be numbered among the four thousand under the large tents of Robinson's circus, menagerie and aquarium yesterday. Howe did well in this city but Robinson did better. Every available space was occupied by anxious, confiding spectators, nor was their confidence wasted on the desert air. Everything was so glowingly portrayed on the boards in the city really existed under the immense tents. Beasts, birds, reptiles and members of the finny tribe from all countries, were presented to view. The ring performance was equally as good as the menagery. Vaulters and riders, dancers, and singers, and above all Lowly the clown, were all there. The female gymnast, and the child equestrian, were especially good and caused much applause. It is needless for us to advise our friends not to fail to see Old John's show, for everybody well knows that he is to be relied on. In conclusion we must state that the performance was chaste and orderly in every particular."

PRETTY.—In answer to a call from the ladies of Columbia for contributions in the way of decorations for the Hampton festival to be given in Columbia next Saturday, the ladies of Due West have prepared a beautiful shield which is to be sent down to-day—Thursday. It is about four feet long and three feet wide—is made of blue silk, with a beautiful wreath of white flowers around the border, with a palmetto tree and our State motto on one side, and "God save our country. Hampton and Due West"—on the other side. It is an elegant piece of work, and does credit to the taste of our good ladies.—*A. R. Presbyterian*, Nov 2.

Sow oats and barley.

Hints for the month.

It is useless to tell the farmer that. in the Roman calendar, November is the ninth month of the year, and hence the name, for he would be sure to inquire, then why should we not change the name and call it according to our own division of time? This may perhaps some day be done, but it suffices for the present that the name be Latinized, and not Americanized, and so we will call it November, and advise our readers that it is to them as important a time as any other month in the year.

In many parts of the South it is really the harvest month. Corn, potatoes, peas, and cotton are chiefly harvested during November in many sections, and where most of these crops are harvested earlier, the great staple of the South, during this entire month, whitens our broad acres, and should now be gathered as rapidly as possible. Doubtless, every farmer will lend his entire energies to this end, and hence we will give no further advice upon this point.

The Fall has thus far been dry, too dry to sow small grain upon well prepared ground. The excitement of a national campaign has prevented the possibility of diversifying our labor as we would otherwise have done. The election will soon, however, be over, and let the result be as it will, we urge our readers to set to work immediately thereafter, and sow grain, and continue to sow until Christmas.

Red oats will succeed admirably, sown any time this month. And barley, on good well prepared, highly enriched red land, will prove equally remunerative. Rye will disappoint no one as a soiling crop, if the land be made rich enough. But do not believe that because rye will grow any how "as high as the fence," that therefore a high fence around a thin piece of land will secure you a good crop of rye. Fertilize well, and sow one bushel to the acre, and all the Spring, before any other green food is ready, you may cut daily heavy and nutritious feeding from a small patch of rye. It will give a greater quantity from the same land than barley, but as a food for stock is not so nutritious.

But what shall we say for wheat? In our last number we gave our reasons for determining never, if possible, to buy another barrel of flour, and this being the course laid out on our farm, we advise every farmer that has an acre of red land on his farm to come to the same conclusion. Manure well with cotton seed broadcast, say forty bushels to the acre, and turn over with one-horse twisters if the land has been in cultivation the past season; next sow the wheat, previously soaked twelve hours in a strong solution of bluestone (one pound to every five bushels of wheat,) at the rate of one bushel of the soaked wheat to the acre, and plow in with scooters, and brush the land as soon as the wheat is plowed in.

If the land is in grass or stubble, turn under with a two-horse plough, scatter the cotton seed, sow the wheat, and cover with a drag drawn the same way the furrows were run. This in either case will leave the land in order for the reaper. The result will depend upon too many contingencies to anticipate the net cost of the crop. But cost as it may, if the farmer gets back any thing at all above the cost of his cotton seed and bushel of wheat per acre, it is simply that much pay for his labor, and one bushel may possibly pay him fairly for that; three bushels will pay well, and five bushels will be an extra crop.

The cotton seed, wheat seed, and rent of land, we estimate at five bushels. Ten bushels then will be the crop that yieds five bushels net, to be given in exchange for the labor of preparation, sowing, and harvesting. Sow wheat, and eat your home-made flour, if though it be not quite equal to the best St. Louis.

If the potato crop has been gathered, bank them carefully, as has been done all over the South for half a century, twenty-five bushels in a bank, leave an air hole in the top of each bank, and cover the banks with a plank shed. We once saved a beautiful crop of potatoes in a cellar by simply sprinkling them with cotton seed. We ate potatoes till May following. The next Fall we tried the same experiment, and the crop rotted before Cristmas.

We dug a large crop once in November, during a drizzling cold spell, the entire crop was put in the cellar, and sprinkled with dry sand. We ate potatoes till the next Summer. The next Fall we dug a crop in clear, beautiful weather, and housed in the same way, and lost the most of them. Last Winter we put a crop in the cellar and did not even cover them. They were sound till we ate the last one in May. We have much to learn upon the subject of digging and housing potatoes, and would be glad to get the experience of our readers upon this subject.

The Winter is about begun, and if an old saying—that a heavy crab grass crop forebodes a severe Winter—be true, we may look out for freezes before another Summer's sun oppresses. Then if the Winter is to be cold, are you prepared to meet it? And if you are, will your stock be able to answer as you do? Have you an abundance of forage? Have you a fine turnip patch for your cows and sheep? Have you good shelters for every animal on your farm. Or do intend this Winter, as you did last, to allow your cows to turn their rumps to the wintry blasts, and ankle deep in mud and manure, to stand shivering in the cowpens, where you have turned them at nightfall, without raising the question, is it profitable, is it humane, to treat dumb brutes thus?

The cruelty imposed upon dumb brutes by Southern farmers is unaccountable. It is an expensive system, beside being cruel, and we cannot understand why they do not see it to be their own interests to afford better protection through the entire Winter for every head of stock they own.

The time was when we would have counselled care of the hands on the farm, by providing them with comfortable quarters, good clothing, heavy shoes, and a plenty to eat, but *tempora mutantur*. Many a barefoot and empty stomach will be the precursor of fatal sickness this Winter, and could the colored population of the South but know their own destitution it would be the cause of direful lamention amongst them. But as they are Ishmaelites, indeed, they have only to grin and bear it, whilst all other people stand aloof and say, "it's none of our funeral."

Look after the wood pile, and have a supply of wood cut up and housed at least for your wife's bed room, if you want to have quiet in the family. Don't postpone this work for a cold or a rainy day. A good warm room, or a good cheerful fire, are either wonderful promoters of domestic happiness. If you don't believe it, ask your wife. —*Rural Carolinian.*

Inhuman--Pass Them Around.

On the 35th ult. a most inhuman outrage was perpetrated in this county, some twenty miles from this place and near the Greenville line. Mrs. Mary Braddock—a widow lady and about 75 years old, and Miss Martha Stoddard—about 60 years old, live by themselves on their little farm. On the evening of the day mentioned. Miss Stoddard was returning from the spring when she was inhumanly beaten and left for dead. Mrs. Braddock, who was an invalid and going on crutches, was beaten in the same manner at the house and left for dead. She received three blows on the head from an axe.

Money was the object of this inhuman outrage. The perpetrators got about 60 dollars in currency and some silver. In the currency was *one fifty dollar bill.* Hopes are entertained that both the injured parties will recover. One of them—Miss Stoddard—has so far rallied that she is able to talk. She says the deed was done by one Bob Simmons, a colored man and labored on their little farm. Gallard another colored man on the farm is suspected of being an accomplice.

The whole country is on the search for Bob Simmons who has fled. Simmons is about 20 years old, weighs about 140 pounds—5 feet, 8 inches high—black—heavy-built, and has a scar on one side of his head.--*Laurensville Herald.*

The General Election, in Abbeville County, as far as heard from:

		Abbeville, No 1. ...	Abbeville, No. 2 ...
For Gov'r.	Wade Hampton.	9	457
	D. H Chamberlain.	432	335
For Lt. Gov.	W. D. Simpson.	9	452
	R. H. Gleaves.	432	441
Sec'y of State.	R. M. Sims.	10	448
	Henry E. Hayne.	432	343
Comp. General.	Johnson Hagood,	9	448
	Thos. C. Dunn.	432	342
State Treas'r.	S. L. Leapheart.	9	450
	Francis L. Cardoza,	432	342
Att'rn'y General.	James Conner.	10	448
	Robert B. Elliot	432	343
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adj't & Inspec'tion Gen'l.	E. W. M[illegible]	9	448
	James Kennedy.	432	343
For Congr's	D. Wyatt Aiken.	9	434
	L. Cass Carpenter,	432	343
For Solicitor	J. S. Cothran.	10	448
	Absolem A. Blythe.	432	343
For Senator.	John C. Maxwell.	10	443
	T. N. Tolbert.	432	446
For House of Representatives.	W. K. Bradley.	9	441
	R. R. Hemphill.	9	449
	F. A. Connor.	9	442
	Wm. Hood.	9	449
	T. L. Moore.	9	442
	W. M. Pope.	431	354
	H. A. Wideman.	431	343
	Isaac H. White.	430	346
	B. F. Porter.	431	348
	W. H. Heard.	431	340
For Sheriff.	J. Y. Jones.	10	446
	W. G. Guffin.	430	346
For Clerk.	M. G. Zeigler.	11	447
	L. L. Guffin.	429	341
Probate Judge.	J. Fuller Lyon.	9	453
	T. B. Millford.	433	351
School Com'r.	John A. Wier.	10	441
	T. M. Christian.	432	349
For Coroner.	S. W. Cochran.	10	450
	H. H. B. Fuller.	430	345
County Commissioners.	Robert Jones.	10	449
	G. M. Mattison.	9	446
	R. A. McCaslan.	10	344
	W. H. Taggart.	131	352
	Lewis Clay,	431	545
	A. B. Griffin.	431	345
Presid'l Elector.	Democratic.	11	446
	Republican.	432	341

A Prayer For Our Country.

BE MERCIFUL, O GOD.

Our Southern sky has lost its azure hue,
And threat'ning clouds obscure our Southern sun,
Bright stars which o'er the world a lustre threw,
Are passing from our heavens, one by one;
So from the depths profound to thee we cry,
Look now upon us with a pitying eye,
Be merciful, O God.

A dark, rough path awaits our weary feet,
And rarely do we hear a kind God-speed!
A host pursues with horse and chariot fleet,
To Thee alone we look in this our need.
Thine is the hand, and thine the power to save,
Open a pathway through the fiery wave,
Be merciful, O God!

We ask not that thy vengeance overtake,
Those who despoil us with such ruthlessness
Do as thou wilt with them, but O forsake
Us not, though we deserve not that Thou bless;
Guide Thou our country when her day is bright,
And be her rear-guard through the gloomy night,
Be Merciful, O God!

Be merciful, O God. For thy great name:
And his through whom alone we humbly plead;
He too knew persecution, grief and shame,
He too died, that the fetter'd might be freed,
Before Thy throne and His, we lay our wrong
And with the blood of lov'd ones cry, "How long!"
Be merciful, O God!

Due West. M. A. L.

* * *

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

OUR neighbors of the *Register* neglected our request to send us the election despatches.

The devil will surely get the man who refuses to pay for his paper. Remember this.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Clinton Lodge No. 3. A. F. M.

W. H. PARKER, W.·. M.·.
J. C. WOSMANSKY, Secretary.

Meets 2d Monday in every month.

Hesperian Chapter No. 17. R. A. M

J. F. C. DuPRE, M.·. E.·. H.·. P.·.
J. D. CHALMERS, Recorder.

Meets 3d Friday night in every month.

DeSaussure Council No. 16. R. & S. M

J. F. C. DuPRE, T.·. Ill.·. M.·.
J M. GAMBRELL, Recorder.

Notice.

ANY one having Land Warrants that they wish to have located in Florida, would do well to come and see me at once. I will start down there for that purpose about the 25th instant, and have facilities for selecting good land that few possess, and will do it on as reasonable terms as any one.

JOHN C. SPEER.
Lowndesville, Abbeville Co., S. C.
Oct. 14th, 1876-2t

FURS.

FOR Ladies and Misses in setts or singly. Also extra size capes for ladies cheaper than ever offered at the
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
Oct. 16, 1876.

A Popular History.

History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day. By John Clark Ridpath, A. M., Professor of History and Belles-Lettres, Indiana Asbury University. Royal Octavo. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, Portraits and Diagrams. Sold only by subscription. Price, $3.00. Jones Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Memphis and Atlanta.

In its clear and racy style, in its summary of all the facts in convenient space, in the neat and attractive binding and make up of the volume and the maps and charts which aid the explication of the text, in short in all respects which make a good book, this work must take the highest rank.

What we particularly admire is the able manner in which the writer closes the history of the several men and colonies with short and "meaty" paragraphs, in analysis of character and motives. As an instance, how much more clearly and forcibly, is the condition of the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution, set forth in this brief extract, than in the ordinary lengthy dissertations on the subject:

"Such were the American colonies—such the people whose budding nationality was now to be exposed to the blasts of war. These people, whose ancestors had been driven into exile by the exactions of European governments and the bigotry of ecclesiastical power, had become the rightful proprietors of the New World. They had fairly won it from savage man and savage [illegible] wonder [illegible] from orchard and vine [illegible] forest, from the memories of the past, the aspirations of the present and the hopes of the future, had drank in the spirit of Liberty until their souls were pervaded with her sublime essence,—were now ready when the iron heel of oppression was set upon their cherished rights, to draw the vindictive sword even against the venerable monarchy of England."

The heroic explorers, the brave [illegible] founders of American Commonwealths, the warriors and statesmen of the Revolution, the adoption of our constitution and the growth of a mighty nation under it, surely these are themes worthy the pen of genius. While the work shows ample research and a [illegible] of sentiment which [illegible] the whole country [illegible] the philosophical historian [illegible] est throughout and every [illegible] with an ardent patriotism.

The progress we have made towards "a more perfect union" is finely shown in the author's closing comments, from which we extract the following:

"The idea that *the United States are one Nation* and not thirty-eight nations, is the grand cardinal doctrine of a sound political faith. State pride and sectional attachment are natural passions in the human breast and are so near akin to patriotism as to be distinguished from it only in the court of higher reason. But there is a nobler love of country—a patriotism that rises above all places and sections, that knows no County, no State, no North, no South, but only native land; that claims no mountainslope; that clings to no river bank; that worships no range of hills, but lifts the aspiring eye to a continent redeemed from barbarism by common sacrifices and made sacred by the shedding of kindred blood. Such a patriotism is the cable and sheet-anchor of our hope."

These passages illustrate the spirit and finish of the work better than we could by our brief comment.

The work is adorned with portraits of all the principal men in our history, topographical diagrams showing the vicinity of all important battles, maps illustrating the condition of the country from time to time, and chronological charts which show at a glance the connection of contemporary men and events. It is elegantly printed on fine calendered paper and handsomely and substantially bound. The publishers have, in the make-up of the book, illustrated the perfection to which the art of book making has attained. Altogether an exceedingly able and valuable work, it should be read and studied by every citizen who would be informed of the history and greatness of his country and his duty towards it.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Eureka Lodge No. 42, A.·. F.·. M.·. October 5th, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe in His wisdom to call our beloved Worshipful Master, Dr. John A. Stuart, to the Grand Lodge on high, eternal in the heavens thus removing from our midst one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of earthly Masonry;

Resolved, that by the death of our beloved Master and esteemed brother, the Craft has lost one of its brightest lights, a most zealous advocate, a warm supporter and tried brother; the community one of its most estimable citizens, and the Church one of its strongest pillars

Resolved, that our earnest sympathies be tendered to the afflicted and bereaved family of our departed brother, by whose death an affectionate husband and tender father is torn from their midst.

Resolved, that we bow in humble submission to the will of a benign Providence, by whose decree our worthy brother has ceased his labors.

Resolved, that the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and that our Lodge Room be draped for the same length of time.

Resolved, that a blank page in our minute book be inscribed to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and also a copy to the county papers

E. S. HALE,
Secretary.

Probate Court—Citation for Letters of Administration.
BY THOMAS B. MILFORD, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, Francis E. Gray and William H. Pennal have made suit to me, to grant them Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Margaret Wideman late of Abbeville County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Margaret Wideman, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville C. H., on Thursday the 9th of November next 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 twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

Published on the 25th day of October and 1st of November 1876 in the *Abbeville Press and Banner*, and on the Court House door for the time required by law.

THOMAS B. MILFORD,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.
October 25, 1876. 2t

The State of South Carolina

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

Probate Court—Citation for Letters of Administration.
BY THOMAS B. MILFORD, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, George W. Bowen made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Enoch M. Bowen, late of Abbeville County, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Enoch M. Bowen, deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Abbeville C. H., on the 27th day of October inst., 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.

THOMAS B. MILFORD.
JUDGE OF PROBATE.
Oct. 18, 1876, 2t.

COMMITTEES ON PREMIUMS.

The Chairman of the different Committees will please report to the Secretary on Wednesday, the first day of the Fair, by 10 A. M. for instructions, and all members of committees who may be unable to attend are requested to give notice beforehand to the Secretary that vacancies may be filled.

FIELD CROPS.

Wm. Wilson—Class Superintendent.
G P O'Neall, Chairman. R W Haddon,
W D Mars,
J W Perrin, G W Conner.

HORSES.

James Pratt—Class Superintendent.
J H Vance, Chairman. S G Major,
R W Lites,
John T Lyon, R A McCaslan.

SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES.

W S Richardson, Chairman. John E Bradley,
James A Ried,
J W Dendy, Asbury Latimer.

MULES AND JACKS.

W J Smith—Class Superintendent.
E Cowan, Chairman. Jas L White,
J T Parks,
Jas S Wilson, Edwin Calhoun.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

A. M. Aiken—Class Superintendent.
J F C DuPre, Chairman. W P Andrews,
G M Mattison,
C C Law, S J Hester.

POULTRY.

John Knox—Class Superintendent.
W T Henderson, Chairman. Dr P H Adams,
W E Cothran,
N T Sassard, A B C Lindsay.

MANUFACTURES WOOD, TIN AND IRON

R A Griffin—Class Superintendent.
[illegible], Chairman. Jas N Cochran,
J S Gibert,
A F[illegible], W A Black.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND TAILORING.

F H Bradley—Class Superintendent.
J W Vance, Chairman. Dr J T Baskin,
S F Gibert,
C A C Waller, Wm Hood.

LEATHER.

F A Connor—Class Superintendent.
H F Fuller, J Kurtz,
James W Fouche, Dr J W Thomas.

PATCH, CROCHET AND NEEDLE WORK.

Jas. H. Wideman—Class Superintendent.
Mrs F F Gary, Chairman. Miss Ella Cobb,
Miss Ella Vance,
Mrs George White, Miss Lizzie Chiles.
T M Dendy, Secretary.

WAX, HAIR AND SHELL WORK.

A. B Wardlaw—Class Superintendent.
Mrs E A Woodward, Chairman. Miss Annie Law,
Miss Minnie Lindsay
Mrs J M [illegible], Miss Allie Baskin.
E B Gary, Secretary.

PAINTING.

Mrs J S Thomson, Chairman. Miss Sophy Haskell,
Miss Jamie Marshall,
Mrs J C Maxwell, Miss Julia Zeigler.
O. T. Calhoun, Secretary.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT, "A."

J P Young,—Class Superintendent.
Mrs S F Gibert, Chairman. Miss Eliza Calhoun,
Miss Mary Lipscomb
Mrs J H Perrin, Miss Ellen Parker.
M P DeBruhl, Secretary.

"B." (PRESERVES, &C.)

Mrs A E Lesly, Chairman. Miss Lucy White,
Miss Mollie Lites,
Mrs J H Oldham, Miss M L Smith.
Mrs E Noble, S C Cason, Secretary.

"B." 2 (PICKLES, &C.)

Mrs A B C Lindsay, Chairman. Miss Lila Norwood,
Miss Minnie Lomax,
Mrs J S Cothran, Miss Lizzie Chiles.
W C Benet, Secretary.

"C."

J S Cothran—Class Superintendent.
Mrs H T Tustin, Chairman. Miss Nanie White,
Miss Maggie Baskin,
Mrs T P Quarles, Miss Julia Smith.
E Noble, Jr., Secretary.

WINES AND APPLES.

T C Perrin, Chairman. J F Lee,
Dr F F Gary,
J W Trowbridge, Augustus Mars,
A Bequest.

HORTICULTUREL.

B Z Herndon, Chairman. G McD Miller,
Prof. J P Kennedy

LOOK FOR THE

Big Watch.

Watch Shop and Photograph Gallery.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the people of Abbeville and vicinity that they are prepared to repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., at short notice and low prices. Also all kinds of pictures taken in the latest style, finest art and exceeding low prices.

Call at WILSON'S GALLERY and see.

Reese & Tribble.

Oct. 18, 1876, tf

CUNNINGHAM AND TEMPLETON

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

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes,
Caps,
Hats,
Hardware,
Crockery,
Saddlery, &c.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Oct. 6, 1876 26-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.

T. P. Quarles

Has Cash in hand to
BUY COTTON.
Try him with your samples.

Oct. 11, 1876-tf

W. C. BENET,

Attorney at Law,
Abbeville, S. C.

Sept. 13, 1876, tf

Opera Flannels.

SAQUES for Ladies Misses in pretty patterns, cheaper than ever offered, at the
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Abbeville, One Day Only.

Thursday, November 16.

IS THE DAY FIXED FOR THE COMING OF

Absolutely the Largest Show on Earth.

"OLD" JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITION

THE GREATEST AMUSEMENT

Enterprise of the Centennial Year.

THIS Mammoth Show comprises among its most Prominent Features, a Grand and Unixersal Menagerie, and Aquarium. There is also a Grand and

Strictly Moral Circus.

Among the illustrious and World-Famed Artists in this Department are: Mr. ROBERT STICKNEY, the most daring, finished and graceful Equestrian now living, and the Champion Somersault of the World. Miss EMMA LAKE, the most charming and dashing young Horsewoman in the profession; her challenge Manage Act has never been equalled. JOHN COWLOW, conceded by the Public, the Press and the Profession to be the greatest Clown living. FRANK ROBBINS, the Peerless Rider, whose reputation is world-wide. EL NINO EDDIE, the unrivalled and remarkable Light Rope performer. HERBERT BROTHERS, the Acrobatic Wonders. LAZEELLE and FRANKLIN the thrilling Trapeze Performers; Miss JENNIE TOURNOR, the Aereal Queen: Miss ROSALINE STICKNEY: Miss CHRISTINE and six other Lady Riders; JOHN WILSON, the Four-Horse Bareback Rider; GEO. SLOWMAN, the great English Globe Performer; NONPAREIL LEWIS, the wonderful Negro Boy Bareback Rider, and others, equally well and favorably known Artists.

Notice in addition to the Artists above enumerated, the Management takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured the celebrated MARKS FAMILY, among whom is the

Premier Equestrienne of the World,

THE CHARMING MINNIE MARKS,

Who will positively appear in her perilous Equestrian feats at each Entertainment.

Will Exhibit at NINETY-SIX, NOVEMBER 17.

November 1, 1876, 2t

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.

——o——

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

Established 1856.

DART & REYNOLDS,

(A. A. DART.)

Builders of

LIGHT CARRIAGES

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

——o——

MANUFACTURE work expressly for the SOUTHERN MARKET, and 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

Insurance Notice.

I HAVE accepted the agency for several SOLVENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, as follows:

Old North State.

Royal Cananian,

Merchants and Mechanics

and Commercial of St. Louis,

and will insure at the lowest rates consistent with a sound business.

Patronage of the public is solicited.

Office at the Law Office of Messrs. Perrin & Cothran.

L. W, PERRIN, Agent.

April 12, 1876, 52-1y

THE ALSTON HOUSE,

1876.

THE MISSES CATER STILL keep "THE ALSTON HOUSE" open for both permanent and transient Boarders. Thankful for past patronage, they hope, by renewed energy and application to business, to merit a good share of patronage.

Jan. 5, 1875 49-tf

DR. JOHN S. THOMPSON.

DENTIST,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Abbeville and the surrounding country.

Office—Over Citizens' Savings Bank,

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

CARPENTRY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he is prepared to do all kinds of

Carpenter's Work and Building.

He also repairs Cotton Gins, Thrashers and Fans. A full supply of Gin Material always on hand. Farmers are requested to bring their Gins up early in the season to allow time to have them properly prepared.

Also Agent for the Taylor Cotton Gin, the Brooks Cotton Press, and all kinds of Rubber and Leather Belting.

D. B. SMITH,

Abbeville C. H., S. C.

M. GOLDSMITH. P. KIND.

Goldsmith & Kind,

Founders And Machinists

(PHENIX IRON WORKS),

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines of all sizes: Horse powers, Circular and Muley Saw Mills, Grist and Sugar Cane Mills, Flour Mills, Ornamental House and Store Fronts, Iron Railings, Agricultural Implements, etc. Brass and Iron Castings of all kinds made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, manufacturers of Cotton Presses.

Marshall P. DeBruhl,

Attorney at Law,

ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Office of W. A Lee. [July 19, '76.

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 LINE OF

Groceries,

Bacon and Lard,

Meal and Flour,

Coffee and Sugar,

Bagging and Ties,

Molasses and Syrup,

A FINE LOT OF

SUGAR CURED HAMS!!

Oct, 5, 1876 26-tf