The Fairfield Herald.

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THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

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Miss Braddon's Naughty Conduct.

A curious, and I may almost say characteristic, incident has happened to Miss Braddon, the novelist. Having, like so many of her heroines, committed a species of bigamy, she has at last been found out. I say a "species of Bigamy," because, far from becoming the wife of two husbands, all Miss Braddon did was to go through some fractious form of marriage with a man who was already married. She thus became, not, indeed, a bigamist, but at least an accomplice in bigamy. Well, a few weeks ago Mr. Maxwell, Miss Braddon's publisher, and [illegible] husband, lost his legitimate wife, who died, I believe, in a lunatic asylum. This, in a novel, would have solved the difficulty. In real life, however, it has had quite a contrary effect. Mr. Knowles, the eminent architect, editor of the Contemporary Review, designer of the Leicester Square garden, and I do not know what besides, happened to be the brother of the first Mrs. Maxwell, and he, in the ordinary course of things, but undoubtedly with a special purpose, caused the death of his sister, "late of Mr. Maxwell, of Richmond, publisher," to be announced in the newspapers. Many persons thought Miss Braddon was no more; and probably Mr. Maxwell received letters of condolence on the subject. In any case he sent a circular to his friends, disclaiming all knowledge of the circumstances under which the death of Mrs. Maxwell had been mysteriously announced; but for necessarily without furnishing any explanation of the mystery. To this Mr. Knowles has replied by another circular, in which he reproduces telegrams from Mr. Maxwell expressing regret at the news of his wife's death, and giving orders for the funeral, which is to be managed economically. The indignant brother has sent those circulars out in such large numbers that there can be no impropriety in my informing you of their contents.—*London Cor. N. Y. Times.*

An Aristocratic Mechanic.

Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the Minister from Austria to this country, exhibits an abnormal tendency to be useful as well as ornamental in his day and generation. Although a nobleman by birth, he is an excellent practical mechanic, and has learned how to build and manage almost all kinds of machinery. Instead of spending his time in listless diplomatic dawdling about Washington, he devotes much of his leisure to manual labor in large manufactories of the varied mechanical interests of our country. Recently, in Newark, N. J., he went to a trunk factory, where he speedily learned to make trunks and traveling bags, specimens of which he sent, with many other products, to the Museum of Mechanics of Vienna. It is stated that he is extraordinarily deft and quick in learning the minutiæ details of mechanical pursuits. We suggest the baron's example as a good one to be followed by the many "barrens" of intellect who infest Washington after the Micawber fashion.

Curious Estimate.

It has been estimated that of 12,000,000 women in America, 11,000,000 wear calico dresses, more or less; that the spirit of economy has, during the past year, induced them to forego one dress apiece from their usual outlay; that the average calico dress contains eleven yards, and that consequently there has been a loss to the trade by this retrenchment of 121,000,000 yards. This is nearly the entire product of the mills of Massachusetts for a year.

One hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres of land in Kansas, that in the summer promised bountiful crops, became a barren waste before the season was over. Grasshoppers went over that vast tract, and not a green thing was left. And now the people of seventeen counties are not able to get through the winter without assistance.

Of the membership of the next Congress the following were members of the Confederate States Government: A. H. Stephens, Julian Hartridge, W. L. Smith, of Georgia; Thomas S. Ashe, of North Carolina, and John H. Reagan, of Texas. Does this look as if the war was not over?

Death of Judge Daukin.

The last survivor of the eminent men whose learning and purity adorned the bench of the Court of Appeals has passed away. The venerable Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, the oldest lawyer in South Carolina, died on Saturday evening at his residence in this city, aged eighty two. The sad event was not unexpected, as he had long been in feeble health. A native of Massachusetts, he was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in the class with John Rutledge, Edward Everett, Alfred Huger and Dr. Samuel Gibson. In 1812 he removed to this State, where, for a brief period, he taught school. In the war of 1812 he served as aid upon the staff of Gen. Alston. Subsequently he applied himself to the study of law under the direction of Col. Drayton, and, upon his admission to practice, speedily took a very high rank at the Charleston Bar. He was elected to the Legislature, where he soon rose to the speakership of the House of Representatives. In 1837 he was made Chancellor, a position which he held until he was chosen Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Upon the death of Chief Justice John Belton O'Neale, Judge Dunkin was elected as his successor, and remained at the head of the judiciary of South Carolina, till the changed order of things known as Reconstruction. When he laid aside the ermine, a pure man a true jurist, an upright and discriminating judge, was lost to the bench.

The funeral of Judge Dunkin will take place at St. Paul's Church at ten o'clock this morning.

[*News and Courier.*]

How to Use a Grindstone.

Common grindstone spindles, with a crank at one end, are upon the great objection that the stone will never keep round, because every person is inclined, more or less, to follow the motion of his foot with his hand, which causes the pressure on the stone to be unequal. The harder pressure is always applied to the very same part of the stone, and will soon make it uneven, so that it is impossible to grind a tool true. To avoid this, put in place of the crank a small cog-wheel to the spindle, say with twelve cogs; have another short spindle, with a crank and a cog-wheel of thirteen cogs, to work into the former. The stone will make about .07 of a revolution more than the crank, and the harder pressure of the tool on the stone will change to another place at every turn, and the stone will keep perfectly round if it is a good one. This is a very simple contrivance, but it will be new to many of our readers.—*Cabinet Maker.*

The Jersey City Church Scandal.

The report already published to the effect that the Rev. J. S. Glendenning, who has for some time past been on trial before the Jersey City Presbytery for certain immoralities, was acquitted on all charges on Wednesday night, is very likely somewhat premature, as the decision whatever it may be was made in secret, each member of the court being sworn to silence on the subject, even to their wives, until the findings shall have been put in writing and the decision promulgated through the presiding officer of the Presbytery. The report of Glendenning's acquittal has created a great deal of excitement in Jersey City, and threats of violence to him in the event of his ever again attempting to preach there.

How it Works.

The doctrine of minority representation seems to be growing in favor wherever tested. Thus in Illinois where the experiment was looked upon rather doubtfully by the Republicans, it appears that at the late election that party was saved by it from losing the representation in the Legislature they were fairly entitled to. Of the one hundred and fifty-three members of the Illinois House of Representatives the Republicans elected sixty-nine and the combined Opposition eighty-four; while had there been no minority representation the Republicans would have elected but fifty-four and the Opposition ninety-nine.

At a collection recently made at a charity fair, a lady passed the plate to a very wealthy man who was well known for his stinginess." "I have nothing" was the curt reply. "Then, take something sir," she answered, "you know I am begging for the poor."

A building belonging to Mr. Preston Blackwell at Tucker's Pond, S. C., between Augusta and Calhoun's mills, was burned on Tuesday night last.

A French preacher describes hell as a place where they talk politics all day. What they do at night he does not report.

Gov. Chamberlain Interviewed.

The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier furnishes the subjoined report of an interview between Gov. Chamberlain and the committee of the State Tax Union:

"The committee appointed by the State Tax Union, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Hamilton, Thomas Taylor, William Wallace, G. Muller and J. W. Moore, waited upon the Governor at noon today, and presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the State Union. Col. Hamilton, on behalf of the committee, said that the Governor's inaugural had almost entirely anticipated the object of the committee, who had nothing left to do beyond expressing their unqualified approval of that very able State paper. In undertaking to carry out the recommendations contained in the message, the committee felt that they would not exceed their power in pledging to the Governor the cordial support of the organization they represented. Col. Hamilton closed by asking the Governor to appoint honest and intelligent men to the positions of trial justices and jury commissioners, and to recommend to the Legislature the postponement of the payment of taxes.

In reply the Governor said he realized the difficulties in the way of carrying out the recommendations in his message, but pledged himself to do all in his power to accomplish that end. As to the extension of time for the payment of taxes, he said that Mr. Trenholm and other Conservative members had suggested that relief could be obtained by a division of the taxes, making half payable in January and half in April. He would give the matter his attention, and if the plan was feasible he would recommend it. He promised also to recommend a reduction of the State tax levy if he found that it could be done without embarrassing the government. The committee then took hands with the Governor and took their leave well pleased with the interview and with the tone of the Governor's remarks."

A Half Old Marriage.

BRIDE AGED 73 AND BRIDEGROOM 74.

Sunday evening a very large crowd of friends and spectators assembled at Payne's Chapel to witness the nuptial ceremonies of Mrs. Mary Gedding and Mr. Reynolds. The crowd was so great that numbers were unable to procure admittance into the church. The bride has been a widow three times, and although of an advanced age carries her years well, and is respected and believed by a large number of friends. The groom is a citizen of Fairburn. He is 74 years of age, one year older than his wife, and is a gentleman of fine reputation among all who know him. He has been married once. The marriage ceremonies were performed immediately after the services, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, the pastor. The bridal party then repaired to the residence of the bride, a short distance beyond Mr. Mill's church on Marietta street, where a number of intimate friends followed them to offer their congratulations. We also wish them much happiness and hope they may be spared for many years to enjoy each other's society.

[*Atlanta Constitution.*

Let every young dancer clip this paragraph and put it in her scrap-book for occasional reference. At various stages of her life she can consult the figures, reckon her chances and govern herself accordingly. An eminent English statistician, assuming a woman's chances of marriage to be one hundred, reckons that if married at twenty years of age she has lost fourteen and a half chances; at twenty-five, fifty two. At thirty she may console herself that there are yet left fifteen and a half chances; at thirty-five she need not abandon hope, for eleven and a half chances are still hers, and even away up among the sixties she may still confidently count upon the one-tenth of a chance. It may be a great comfort to some spinsters to know that by the doctrine of chances they are thus justified in indulging in perennial hope away up among the sixties," though we do think the English authority puts the chances pretty high on the shady side of forty.

The Enforcement Act.

The Supreme Court has had advanced on the docket the very important appeal case from the United Circuit Court for Louisiana, involving the constitutionality of the ku klux and enforcement acts. The hearing of the case is now set for the first Monday in March.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A lady says while her neighbors were losing chickens by the dozen, with cholera, she saved ninety-nine out of a hundred by the free use of lard—greasing them well with it.

His Honor and Bijah.

There was singing in the corridor. There were all sorts of voices and all kinds of singing. Some sang one tune and some another. When the corridor door opened nine men, aged from eighteen to thirty-five, walked out, and Bijah arranged them in a half-circle around the desk.

* * * Charles Godfrey said he kept books and he did. Twenty being a little above minded on account of drink. He knew it wasn't the right thing to gulp down old Jamaica and then go out and hang to a lamp post and want to fight somebody because he couldn't see the eclipse, but he wasn't preparing to say that he would keep entirely sober until New Year's.

"You might be a prominent gas light in this dark world if you only had stamina," remarked the court, "but I see that you are down-hearted and lethargic. Instead of soaring like the eagle you are willing to crawl around like a sore heeled hen. I've got to send you up for sixty days, and when you come do out I hope you'll have the Washington cut to your hair and a regular Julius Caesar look to your eye."

Charles R. said he was a milkman, and that having taken a drop of something to keep the cold out he had been overcome by the battle enemy and been laid on his back. He felt a hundred himself, and in the morning he would be found barricaded on the side of cold water and the ice interest.

"I like your way of talking," replied his honor, "and I guess I'll let you go. Be careful after this, and if you could prop less water into your milk I presume your feelings, when you come to square your account with the world, would be altogether easier."

Bijah said that ended the list of cases, and he went and took a boy by the ear and threatened to make an angel of him if he ever left any more peanut shucks on the stove hearth.

The Successor of Schurz.

It appears to be well understood that the present United States senator from Missouri, Carl Schurz will not be returned, and already the names of a number of prominent candidates for the high position have been brought forward. Of course a Democrat will be elected. The four most prominent candidates are Gen. Frank M. Cockrell, ex Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds, ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown, and Hon. George G. Vest. Gen. Cockrell was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and was beaten by Hon. C. H. Hardin, now Governor elect, by the bare majority of one-sixth of one vote. He is said to have "graduated from the ranks of battle into advanced political civilization." He commanded the Missouri Division in the Confederate army of Tennessee, and won his highest laurels in Hood's ill fated crusade against Nashville. His age is forty-three. Ex-Gov. Reynolds is a native of Charleston, S. C., and took the high degree of L. L. D., at the famous city of Heidelberg when but twenty-one years of age. He was soon after made secretary of legation at Madrid, remaining there three years. After practicing law a few years in Richmond, Va., he removed to St. Louis and rose rapidly, becoming United States district attorney under President Pierce, and in 1860 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri. At the breaking out of the late war he was obliged to leave Missouri, and served on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Upon the death of Gov. Jackson he became Governor of Missouri, and served in the trans Mississippi with Shelby and Magruder. Upon the cessation of hostilities, being among those proscribed on account of participation in the Confederate struggle, he went to Mexico and became superintendant of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. In 1869 he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession, re-establishing himself with marked success. At the election last month he was elected to the Legislature of Missouri from St. Louis. Ex-Governor Reynolds is acknowledged to be one of the ablest jurists of Missouri and a gentleman of rare scholastic and literary attainments. The contest lies between ex-Governor Reynolds and Gen. Cockrell.

Threats of Lynch Law in Edgefield.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 7.—A large mass meeting was held at Edgefield, S. C., to day, and a resolution was passed to lynch all persons, white or black, caught setting fire to the gin-houses or dwellings. Several speeches were made against the resolution. Among those who opposed the resolution were ex-Gov. Bonham, Gen. Dunnovant, Capt. Lewis Jones, all prominent citizens There was much excitement. A longlist of the gin-houses and dwellings and barns that have been burned since the election, was read.

Gen. Kershaw on Grant.

George Alfred Townsend, in a recent letter from this State, relates the following in detailing an interview he had with Gen. Kershaw:

Apropos of the President, let me quote General Kershaw on General Grant, as he spoke to me a fortnight ago; Kershaw is the Conservative leader in South Carolina: "At the conviction of the ku klux," said Kershaw, "I went to Long Branch with a few other persons, to solicit pardon for those men, and notably for one of them, a very old man, who had really joined the organization to prevent its excesses. We were apprehensive of our treatment but it was both polite and presidential. I did not know that the President was acquainted with our affairs, but found he had a very clear idea of pretty much everything in the State, and a knowledge of details, too. Yet he had never been there. Afterwards I was told that this intimate knowledge of localities was not unusual with him. He said to us at once, after putting us at ease, and giving us cigars: "All these men will be pardoned, gentlemen, whose misdeeds did not involve destruction of life. I cannot pardon these, but, in the end, they will all be pardoned. The utmost length of the confinement of any will be measured by the behavior of the community for which these men are hostages. Now, as to the particular person you seek to aid, I will have his case reopened, and examined in the light of what you tell me. But there is especial complaint against him. I will write to the Attorney General, telling him what to do." "This," said Kershaw, "I was able to find afterwards. Grant did to the letter as he said, because Williams showed us Grant's letter of instructions; and he also showed the letter of complaint against our man, Brown, though we could not see the signature. The President made an impression upon us all, which is not effaced, of knowledge and good intentions. If there is to be a Republican at the head of the Government he would suit us better than any we know."

Mormon Matrimonial Miseries.

There are many astonishing and few admirable features about the religion of our latter Day neighbors; but, without stopping to discuss them all, it answers the purpose of this article to mention a circumstance which came under our notice a few days ago. It is a sample of many such cases in Salt Lake City and throughout the Territory. In a conversation had with a liberal-minded young Mormon the writer asked him if so and so of the same name were his brothers? Stopping a moment as if to study a puzzle, the gentleman then spoke of several of his brothers and sisters, remarking at the close that these were all he was acquainted with. "But are there more of your family whom you do not know?" we inquired; whereupon the party proceeded to explain that his father, one of the foremost of the priesthood, has many women and also a great number of children; first under the polygamous system boys and girls of the same paternity grow up to manhood without ever meeting each other. They are, therefore, not even ordinary friends but as much strangers to one another as though born of different races and in different States. Surely this phase of the kingdom is not to be emulated; although it may afford a solution to Brigham Young's doctrine that a man may righ fully marry his own sister, as has been done in Utah. Bringing children up in ignorance of their consanguinity might help to carry out the idea.

[*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Beecher Tilton.

The legal skirmishing and manoeuvering in the suits growing out of the Beecher scandal is incomprehensible to the outside world. A week ago it was taken for granted that Beecher's counsel desired to force the trial of the criminal libel against Tilton to take precedence of Tilton's civil damage suit against Beecher, in order that Tilton might, by a conviction in the former case, be discredited in advance and his standing in Court weakened. Now that Beecher's counsel have procurred the postponement for perhaps several months of the suit for damages by taking the application for a bill of particulars to the Court of Appeals, Tilton comes into Court and asks that the suit against him for libel may be brought to trial immediately. District Attorney Winslow, a friend of Mr. Beecher's, objects to this which would seem on the face of it to be the advantage for which the Beecher party were playing, and announces that he will fix the date to suit himself. Probably there will be an immense amount of these sharp tactics displayed before the Beecher cases are finally disposed of.

The Negroes in Arms.

VICKSBURG, December, 7—2 P. M.—The citizens were called under arms at 3 o'clock this A. M. The negroes advanced into the city in three columns and commenced an attack on the Cherry street outskirts, where they were driven back with a loss of four killed and a number wounded. One citizen was slightly wounded. The negroes are now advancing on the Warrenton Road and a conflict is momentarily expected.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The following is a telegram received at Gen. Emory's head-quarters, Jackson, Miss.: "Adjutant-General Hooker reports to Governor Ames, from Vicksburg by telegraph, that riot and fighting began at 9 o'clock this morning; that the militia are powerless to maintain order, and that mobs have possession of the sheriff's person, and hold the courthouse with an armed force. The extent of the fighting is not yet known. Signed Arthur W. Allyn, captain Sixteenth Infantry."

NEW ORLEANS, December 7—12 P. M.—A special dispatch from Vicksburg says: Seven hundred negroes attacked the city this morning on three different roads leading to it. They were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The whites lost one killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of reinstating Crosby, the sheriff, who was requested to resign because he had not given bond. The negroes in the country are reported as burning dwellings and gin houses.

The State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Sam'l Cathcart Committee of the Estate of John H. Cathcart, Lunatic, Plaintiff, against Lucius Hopkins, Amos P. Dwight and Edward L. Trowbridge Copartners under the firm name of Hopkins Dwight and Trowbridge, and Sam'l R. Clowney as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid. Defendants.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court made in the above stated case by the Honorable F. J. Mackey, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, before the court house door in Winnsboro, within the legal hours of sale on the first Monday in January next the following described property to wit:

All those two certain parcels or lots of land containing each one half acre more or less, situate in the Town of Winnsboro, in the County and State aforesaid known, and designated in the plan of said Town as lots numbered thirty-seven (37), and thirty-six (36), adjoining each other and bounded on the East by Congress street, on the West by Vanderhorst, and the lots formerly owned by Hugh Miller on the North South by lots owned by David Campbell.

ALSO,

II. All those two certain parcels or lots of land containing each one half acre more or less situate in the Town of Winnsboro in the County and State aforesaid, known and designated in the plan of said Town as lots one hundred and forty-eight (148), and one hundred and forty-nine (149) and bounded on the South by lots owned by John A. Brice, on the East by Congress street on the South by the aforesaid lots of said John H. Cathcart, and on the West by Vanderhorse street.

ALSO,

III. All that certain parcel or lot of land containing one half acre more or less situate in the Town of Winnsboro in the County and State aforesaid, and bounded on the North by lots lately belonging to James R. Aiken, on the East by lots of Pierce Bacot and James R. Elliott, on the South by College street and on the West by lot of [illegible] as Trustee of his wife.

ALSO,

IV. All that certain tract of land containing fifty-four and three-fourths acres more or less, bounded on the South by lands lately belonging to Wm. S. Rabb, East by lands lately belonging to Richard Cathcart West by lands lately belonging to James R. Hendrix, now owned by the said John H. Cathcart.

ALSO,

V. All these two pieces or parcels of land containing in the aggregate one hundred and sixteen and one fourth acres more or less, situate in the County and State aforesaid, about one-half mile from the Town of Winnsboro, adjoining lands lately owned by W. S. Rabb, John Buchanan, John Bratton and others, conveyed to said John H Cathcart by James R. Hendrix by deed dated the 14th August 1869.

ALSO,

VI. All those certain parcels or lots of land adjoining each other, lying on the Eastern side of and adjoining the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Rail Road, being the eastern end of the two lots known in the plan of the Town of Winnsboro as numbers sixty-seven (67,) and sixty eight (68), and bounded on the South by Washington street, on the East by lots numbered seventy-seven (77,) and seventy-eight (78), and on the North by lot numbered sixty-nine (69), and conveyed to the said John H. Cathcart by W. B. Creighton dated the 21st day of January A. D. 1866.

ALSO,

VII. All that tract of land containing two hundred and thirteen acres, more or less, lying on the road leading from Winnsboro to Columbia, about five and one-half miles South of the Town of Winnsboro in the County and State aforesaid, and bounded on the North by lands lately belonging to Thomas J. Spurrier, on the South by lands of John Seigler, on the East by lands lately belonging to James Laws and Jonathan Stanton, and on the West by lands belonging to the County of Fairfield.

ALSO,

VIII. All those two certain parcels or lots of land, containing each one half acre more or less situate in the Town of Winnsboro in the County and state aforesaid, known and designated in the plan of said Town as lots numbered seventy-seven (77), and seventy-eight (78), adjoining each other and bounded on the South by Washington street, on the East by Zion street, on the North by lot number seventy-six (76) and on the West by lots numbered sixty-seven, (67), and sixty-eight (68).

ALSO,

IX. All that certain tract of land containing eight hundred acres more or less, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded on the North by lands of Thos. R. Madden, on the East by lands of John Wylie, on the South by lands of John Wylie, the said John H. Cathcart, Henry L. Elliot and others, and on the West by lands lately belonging to Richard Cathcart, on the road leading from Winnsboro to Rocky Mount.

ALSO,

X. All that certain plantation or tract of land situate in the County and State aforesaid, known as the Rocky spring place, containing seven hundred and ninety-five acres more or less, bounded by lands of E. P. Mobley, by the public road known as the Rocky Mount Road by the plantation lately belonging to the estate of Theodore S. Dulose deceased, known as Rosslyn by the Public road known as the Chester Road, and lands of A. Dicey.

ALSO,

XI. All that certain tract of land situate in the County and State aforesaid, containing five hundred and seventy six acres more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Bonware lands belonging to the Estate of David Weir deceased, and lands belonging to the estate of John Bagley, deceased.

ALSO,

XII. All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the Town of Winnsboro in the County and State aforesaid, bounded on the North by lot formerly owned by Saling Wolfe, East by Zion Street, South by lot formerly owned by Mrs. Magarro, Shaw and on the West by the track of the Charlotte Columbia and Augusta Railroad, being made up of lot number eighty-two (82) and part of lot number sixty three (63).

ALSO,

XIII. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Winnsboro in the County and State aforesaid, being part of a lot known and designated in the plan of said Town as lot number sixty-six (66,) bounded on the North by Washington street and fronting thereon fifty-three (53) feet, and East by lot of Mrs. Lucy Mathews, on the South by John C. Mathews Jr. and on the West by the track of the Charlotte Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

ALSO,

XIV. All that tract of land containing one hundred and forty-six acres more or less, and represented by the letter "D" on a plat of resurvey of the Ross place made by B. H. Robertson D. S., on the fifth day of October A. D. 1869, and on file of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County in the cause styled G. B. Lamar and Wife and others versus executors of N. A. Peay, deceased, sold under decree in said cause and conveyed to said John H. Cathcart by Sam'l R. Clowney, clerk of said Court by deed dated first day of November, A. D. 1869.

ALSO,

XV. All those two tracts of land containing in the aggregate eight hundred and fifteen acres, more of less, and represented by the letters "B" and "C," on a plat of resurvey of the Belton place made by B. H. Robertson, D. S., on the 4th day of October 1869 and on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County in the aforesaid cause sold under the decree therein and conveyed to the said John H. Cathcart by samuel R. Clowney, clerk of said Court by deed dated first day of November, A. D., 1869.

ALSO,

XVI. All that tract of land containing five hundred acres more or less and represented by the letter "A," on the the plat of resurvey of the Brown place made by B. H. Robertson D. S., on the fifth day of October, 1869, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county in the cause aforesaid, and conveyed by Sam'l R. Clowney clerk of said Court by deed dated the 1st November, A. D. 1869.

ALSO,

XVII. All those tracts of land containing in the aggregate one thousand and eighty-five acres and represented by letters "B" "C" and "D" on a plat of resurvey of the Bratton place made by B. H. Robertson on the 5th October A. D. 1869 on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court aforesaid in the aforesaid cause, sold under a decree therein and conveyed to the said John H. Cathcart by the said Samuel R. Clowney clerk of said Court by deed dated the 1st day of November 1869.

ALSO,

XVIII. All that certain tract of land containing seven hundred and fifty acres more or less and represented by the letter "A" on a plat of resurvey of the Belton place made by B. H. Robertson D. S., on the 5th day of October 1869, and on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid in the cause aforesaid, sold under a decree therein.

ALSO,

The following personal property for cash on the Tuesday following.

Fourteen mules,——Horses, forty head of cattle, more or less, one portable steam Engine, one Carriage, one Buggy, old Waggons, lot farming implements, Household and Kitchen furniture, Stock of Goods in his store building in Town of Winnsboro.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance thereof on a credit of one and two years in equal annual instalments with interest thereon, payable annually from the day of sale, to be secured by a bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises sold. The purchaser or purchasers to pay for necessary papers.

L. W. DUVALL, S. F. C.

Sheriff's Office,
Winnsboro S. C.
Nov. 27 1874
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