The Abbeville Bulletin.

Abbeville, S. C.

Thursday, August 17, 1865.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR.

Notice having been previously given that His Excellency B. F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, would on Saleaday (yesterday) address the citizens of Greenville District in reference to his interview with President JOHNSTON, a respectable representation of the citizens assembled at the Court House.

His Excellency alluded to the fact that he had already addressed a meeting of the citizens of the District since his return, and would therefore be compelled to repeat much of what he had said. On his arrival at Washington City, he immediately notified President JOHNSON of his arrival, but, owing to the miscarriage of his note, received no reply from the President until a day had intervened. He then received information that the President would receive him and other members of a delegation from South Carolina at a specified hour. The time having arrived, they went to the White house and met with a cordial reception. Their interview with the President was a very pleasant one. Gov. P., in the course of his remarks, told the President that he knew the opinions of the people of South Carolina; that they had been the most rebellious of all the States —that they were "the very head and front" of the offending; but, that, having had an opportunity of measuring their strength with the Union, and having found it a hopeless task, they had entirely abandoned the position, and were now disposed to come back and be a loyal people. They were willing to accept the provisions of the amnesty proclamation. The institution of slavery being gone, the people's minds were wonderfully changed in regard to it. During the war they had found slavery to be a burden. The President expressed himself as gratified at this information.

Gov. P. also stated to the President that the State Convention would so amend the Constitution as to abolish slavery, and that the position of South Carolina in regard to the election of Electors of President and Vice President, and of Governor, as well as their system of Parish representation in the Senate, would no doubt be entirely changed. South Carolina was the only State in the Union in which these elections were withheld from the people; and the system of Parish representation, which was just at the time of its inauguration, was now decidedly unequal, and should be abolished. The President concurred in these views heartily, and stated that he would be highly pleased to see South Carolina side by side with the other States in these matters.

In reference to the doctrine of State rights, the President expressed himself as being as much opposed to the centralization of power in the General Government as he was to the doctrine of secession. The question of negro suffrage should be left entirely to the States—Congress had no right to interfere with it.

Gov. P. having made some remarks in reference to postal arrangements, the President informed him that the Postmaster-General was working day and night for the purpose of facilitating these operations.

The Governor's interview with the Secretary of State was also an agreeable one, and some pleasantry was indulged in with regard to an unfriendly view that had been taken by a few of the people North with reference to the speech made by Gov. P. at the Court House on the 3d of July last, and in which the Secretary said that, considering the stand point, he could see nothing objectionable.

In an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor was handed a list of appointments, and was informed that the Administration had determined upon making no appointments in a hitherto disloyal State except when approved by the Provisional Governor thereof. All applications for pardon must also receive the approval of the Provisional Governor before any action would be taken upon it by the President.

He regarded President JOHNSON as one of the ablest and finest looking men. He is polished and gentlemanly; bland, courteous, simple, dignified; in appearance prepossessing, and of striking manners.

The Governor stated that he was informed that the military authorities at Charleston had taken exceptions to his manner of reconstructing the Government. They allege that he has superceded his authority, and refused to allow those re-appointed by the terms of his proclamation to exercise the functions of their office. Other States he said, had made appointments in their own way, and when he told the President that he had issued his proclamation, and had ordered that every civil officer of the State who had held the position at the time of the suspension of civil power should take the amnesty oath and resume his official position, the President did not rebuke him nor object to his course. In fact, the President not only expressed himself thoroughly satisfied, but complimented him for the expeditious measures used. When he mentioned that the Convention would meet on the 13th of September, and that the State Legislature would meet soon thereafter and order the election of Congressmen, and that the Congressmen elected would take their seats on the first Monday in next December, the President evinced much gratification and expressed a wish that all the Southern States might be represented at that time in the National Congress. He told the President, while speaking in reference to these re appointments to office, that there were not enough of Union men in South Carolina to fill these offices, and urged this as a reason for his course.

In regard to the matter of expenses, the President stated that the actual expenses of the Provisional Governor would be paid by the Secretary of State of the United States; but that, in order to defray the expenses of the Convention, which are to be paid by the Legislature, the property of the State must be collected and sold.

The management of the freedmen belongs exclusively to the military department; they will have to regulate all the matters pertaining thereto. But the Governor suggested that equitable contracts should be made between the freedmen and the party seeking to employ him, and these contracts should then be submitted to the military authorities for approval. The employer must first take the amnesty oath. No former owner should turn off the aged and infirm, the feeble and the helpless. Families should be kept together, and one part be made to labor for the support of the other. He appealed to the citizens to treat them with kindness, and to avoid difficulties with them. The freemen must learn that their freedom consists in working for themselves and families. Where they will not work, they may be dismissed. But none who are willing to work must be turned off now. Inhuman treatment must certainly be avoided. If a freedman wishes to leave his former owner he may do so; provided he leaves no incumbrance behind him.

His Excellency also importuned the people to regard slavery as at an end forever —as a thing cannot be restored. He thought that in ten years time the people would rejoice at its abolition, and congratulate themselves that the institution had ceased. It will make the people self reliant, and infuse a better spirit into them. They will have more energy, and will work for themselves, and enjoy life as much as they did under the old order of things.

He exhorted the people to be loyal and peaceable; to acquiesce in the circumstances surrounding them. The Union—this grand and mighty empire—is never to be disrupted. The tendencies of governments are always towards centralization, and not to disintegration. It will be a glorious thing to be called an American citizen.

The war debt (a bugbear to many) is not much to be dreaded—'tis a mere bagatelle. We will pay the interest, and saddle the principal on posterity. The resources of the country are abundant, and the prosperity of the country was wonderfully visible to him on his recent trip to Washington City. The North had not missed the men sent off to the war.

He then made an appeal that the people should be careful to send wise and prudent men as Delegates to the the Convention—men who will carry out the views of President JOHNSON. They should be willing to give the election of Electors of President and Vice President, and Governor, to the people. The Parish representation in the Senate, as it now stands, must be abolished. As it is, twenty or thirty voters can send a member to the Senate, while in other portions of the State it requires thirty-five hundred to secure the same privilege.

Although *appointed* to the position of Governor of the State, he wished it to be known that there was no one more impressed with a sense of his duty to the laws nor any one more jealous of the majesty of the people.

In conclusion, His Excellency stated that he had been misrepresented in the report of his recent speech. He was there stated to have expressed himself as being in favor of giving the election of Judge, as well as of Governer, etc., to the people. He was opposed to this measure; the Judge should be elected by the Legislature or appointed. The judicial ermine is too sacred to be endangered by contamination with electioneering. The position of the Judge is far different from that of a political officer; he should be apart from political prejudice or any other bias.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Federal officers in South Carolina have been made by His Excellency the Provisional Governor:

Col. Charles J. Elford, Assessor of the Internal Revenue, and James G. Gibbes, Collector, of the Third Collection District of the State, including the Districts of Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Fairfield, Chester, Laurens, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Union and York. In each one of these Districts Sub Collectors and Assessors will be appointed by the Assessor and Collector respectively.

Col. J. H. Norwood, of Darlington, Assessor, and Col. Montgomery Moses, of Sumpter, Collector, of the First Collection District, including Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Marion, Marlborough, Darlington, Clarendon, Sumter, Kershaw, Chesterfield and Lancaster.

In the Second Collection District, including Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort, Barnwell and Orangeburg, Messrs. J. B. Sawyer and Charles Haskell were appointed Collector and Assessor before the Provisional Governor received his appointment.

B. C. Presely, Assistant Treasurer.

W. Y. Leitch, Port Surveyor Charleston.

Fleetwood Lanneau, Commissioner of Direct Tax.

W. C. Croft, Collector of the Port of Georgetown.

Hon. Alfred Huger, Postmaster of Charleston.

J. C. Janney, Postmaster of Columbia.

S. J. Douthit, Postmaster of Greenville.

J. P. Wells, Route Agent, G. & C. R. R.

Augustine Bacon, Route Agent G. & C. R. R.

O. B. Roberts, Route Agent G. & C. R. R.

Dr. Robertson, Inspector of Drugs, Charleston.

Carter Y. Pool, Route Agent S. C. R. R.

Thos. Miles, Route Agent S. C. R. R.

W. C. Meredith, Route Agent S. C. R. R.

COUNSEL.

Seek not to walk by borrowed light,
But keep unto thine own;
Do what thou dost with all thy might,
And trust thyself alone!

Work for some good, nor idly lie
Within the human hive,
And though the outward man should die,
Keep thou the heart alive!

Strive not to banish pain and doubt
In pleasure's noisy din,
The peace thou seekest for, without,
Is only found within.

If Fortune disregard thy claim,
By worth her slight attest,
Nor blush and hang the head of shame
When thou hast done thy best.

What thy experience teaches true,
Be vigilant to heed;
The wisdom that we suffer to
Is wiser than a creed.

Disdain neglect, ignore despair,
On love and friendship pour;
Plant thou thy feet as on a stair,
And mount right up and on!

Jeff Davis.—President Johnson has decided that Mr. Davis shall not be tried by a military commission, notwithstanding he has been vehemently urged to this course by the radicals, who think for more blood. And it is believed, although certain that he will shortly be permitted to leave the country.

IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

A number of complaints were recently made by the collectors of Internal revenue at New York against lawyers, claim agents and others for not taking out licenses as required by law. The delinquents in most cases stated that they had already taken out partnership licenses, which they claimed exempted them as individual members of their respective firms, and maintained that this proceeding on the part of the collectors was unjustifiable and not in accordance with the law of Congress. The matter was referred to U. S. Commissioner Osborn for adjudication and the following decision was rendered by him:

It appears that sections seventy-four and seventy-nine of the act of Congress passed June 30, 1864, and by virtue of which these proceedings are instituted, are the principal sections or provisions of the Internal Revenue law that relate materially to these charges. The controversy arrises chiefly with reference to the construction of the two sections—what is the liberal meaning of the phraseology used. Section seventy-four declares "That in every license to be taken out under or by authority of this act, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, business or profession for which such license is granted, and the name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same; * * * and (except in the case of auctioneers and pedlars) the place at which the trade, business, or profession for which such license is granted shall be carried on. Provided: That a license granted under this act shall not authorize the person or persons (except lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers and auctioneers), or firm, company, or corporation mentioned herein, to exercise or carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license in any other place than that mentioned therein, or otherwise provided." Now it seems to me that this section and its proviso, relates to the contents of a license, and the place where certain trades, business or professions may be carried on; what classes of business are restricted to the locality specified in the license, and what classes are authorized to be carried on elsewhere besides the place mentioned in the license.

But section seventy-nine relates to the way and manner in which certain trades or business may be exercised or carried on, either by individuals or by firm, company or corporation. Here is the language of the section.—"Any number of persons, except lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers and pedlers carrying on such business in copartnership, may transact such business at the place specified in their licenses, and not otherwise." I hold that Congress intended by this provision to authorize persons to transact business under a firm, company or corporation other than the excepted classes mentioned in the section, at the place mentioned in the license; for if any other construction is to be given, lawyers, claim agents, &c., are prohibited from exercising their profession or business in the place specified in their license, and are licensed to do business elsewhere only. Now, if we look at the seventy-third section we find that Congress not only prescribes what the license shall contain, but grants authority for persons and firms to do business, thereby avoiding the necessity of a separate enabling clause. Therefore, if section seventy four prescribes what shall be contained in a license, the place where business hall be done, what classes of business are confined to certain localities, and what are unrestricted, and at the same time granting the right to do business, then section seventy-nine must have a different construction, or be an obvious repetition of section seventy-four. The qualifying words of section seventy-nine are "carrying on such business in copartnership," and such words "may transact such business at the place specified in their license" means the person or persons acting in copartnership are authorized to so exercise their business in copartnership except lawyers, claim agents, &c., who are denied that privilege, and must get out a separate license. This is the construction I give to the law, irrespective of the vague phraseology, which the defendants claim admits of another interpretation.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The recent municipal elections held in the city of Richmond have been declared void by the military authorities, and the persons elected prohibited from exercising the duties of their respective offices. The following order from Maj. Gen. Turner, commanding the department in which the city is located, will explain the reasons:

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF HENRICO,
Richmond, Va., July 28, 1865.

Special Orders No. 72—Extract.

V. Whereas satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these headquarters that at the election held in the city of Richmond on the 26th instant, for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the rebel army; and whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion; and whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as between those men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country; therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battle-field or by disease in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district, after four years suffering, toil, privations and dangers incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason and overthrow this Government should not be installed into office and trusted with power. Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said municipal elections held in this city on the 25th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the Clerk of the Hustings Court; and each and every person selected to office—excepting said Clerk of the Hustings Court—is hereby prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. TURNER.
E. Lewis Moore, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE subscriber is Agent for the great Consolidated INSURANCE COMPANIES, composed of the GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA and REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW YORK, with an aggregate

CAPITAL OF THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

By this arrangement one policy will cover an Insurance of Forty Thousand Dollars, and the undoubted solvency of the Companies is vouched for by all of the Banks of New York.

This Company also Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, and the Perils of Inland Transportaion, either by Land or Water.

He is also Agent for the ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by which a human life will be INSURED against all accidents in traveling. For Fifteen Dollars a year a man can secure to himself or family, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, provided he is killed, or a certain amount per week in case he is compelled to lie up on account of injury to person. ☞ The subscriber is now prepared to take Risks.

Aug. 17, 1865, 4-3m] L. BRANCH, M. D.

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me, Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules, and regulations, as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of the said State, who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State. Aall the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the civil Government of the State was suspended in May last (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason) shall, on taking the Oath of Allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina, to promptly go forward and take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States before some Magistrate or Military Officer of the Federal Government who may be qualified for administering Oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made, and such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient to the Department of State in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that the Managers of Election for the State of South Carolina will hold an election for Members of a State Convention at their respective precincts on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has Members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention. A number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty Oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a local voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the Oath and apply for a pardon in order to be entitled to vote or become members of the Convention.

The Members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodelling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all Laws in force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of this State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged, to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owner.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that applications must be by petition, stating the exception and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of [L. S.] Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

B. F. PERRY.

By the Provisional Governor:
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
August 3, 1865, 3-5t

COACH AND SIGN PAINTING.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that they have on hand a Good Stock of Paints and Varnish, and that they are now prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE AND SIGN PAINTING, at reasonable prices, for cash or provisions. We occupy the Paint Shop formerly owned by E. J. Taylor.

JOHN ALDOUS.
T. C. SEAL.

Aug. 17, 1865, 4, tf

BACON AND LARD.

CALL at the Bulletin Office and sell your Bacon and Lard.

WM. H. WILSON.

Aug 10th, 1865, 3-tf

G. W. KELLEY,

Variety Store,

ABBEVILLE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of Purchasers to his Stock of Goods, consisting, in part, as follows:

DRY GOODS,

SHIRTINGS,

MUSLINS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hose,

NEEDLES, Shoe Thread, Pencils, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Needles, Flax Thread, Combs, GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS,

Knives and Forks,

Pocket Knives,

Pipes, Ladies Enamelled Belts, Hair Oil, a Variety of Toilet Soaps, Raisins, Mackerel, Herrings, Sugar, Green Tea, Pepper, Salts, Segars, Rope, Jars, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Table Salt,

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

SHOES,

Linnen Handkerchiefs, Ladies Worked Collars

Paper, Envelopes, Pens,

Jewelry, Tape, Osnaburgs, Tin Ware, FACTORY THREAD, Extract Logwood, Horse Shoes, Rasps, Bastard Files, Shoe Blacking, &c., &c.,

Goods Bartered for Country Produce when delivered at my Store.

G. W. KELLEY.

Abbeville. Aug. 3, 1865, 2-tf

Government Claims and Application for Pardon.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with one of the most able and influential legal firms in Washington city, for the prosecution of Government claims and applications for pardon.

All applications for pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation must first be lodged with the Provisional Governor, and from thence forwarded to Washington city for final action by the President. The intervention of an attorney, both at this place and Washington city, will greatly facilitate the transaction and completion of such business.

C. J. ELFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Aug. 3, 1865, 2-3t. Greenville, S. C.

☞ All papers in the State copy three times and send bills to C. J. E.

Important to the Traveling Public.

DAILY HACK LINE

From Abbeville

TO

WASHINGTON.

No Detention at Either Place.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the Traveling Public that they have this day put into operation a Daily Line of Hacks from Abbeville, S. C., to Washington, Ga., Making Connection with the Trains leaving both places.

Passengers arriving at Abbeville on the 2.30 P. M. train will arrive at Washington next morning in time for the 8.20 train, and those arriving at Washington on the 3.30 P. M. train will arrive at Abbeville in time for the 10.30 A. M. train.

☞ Seats may be secured from the Agent, at Barnett's Depot, on the Georgia Railroad, and from the Conductor on the Abbeville Branch Railroad.

JAS. W. FOWLER,
WM. H. BURNS.

Abbeville, July 27, 1865. 2-tf

Railroad Notice.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T G. & C. R. R.
NEWBERRY, May 16, 1865.

ON and after Friday next the Trains on this Road but three times a week, viz:

Leave Newberry on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Greenville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All Freights will be carried on the Passenger Trains, at regular Freight Rates, (not double rates.)

J. B. LASALLE, Gen. Sup't.

School Notice.

THE Exercises of my School will be resumed on Monday, September 4th.

Terms per session of five months.

Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, (any or all,)	$25.00
Advanced English Branches,	18.00
Primary Class,	12.50

Payable in advance.

CLARENCE McCARTHA.

Aug. 10, 1865, 3-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, also, a House Girl. For further particulars apply at this Office. [Aug. 10 1865, 3-tf

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has established a

STORE IN ABBEVILLE,

At the Old Stand of Gray & Robertson.

Where the Most

CHOICE GOODS

OFFERED SINCE THE WAR,

Will be sold at the Lowest Possible Rates.

The Goods have been bought for Cash, in order Sell them Low.

ONLY CASH

WILL BE EXPECTED.

Though personally unacpuainted I have no doubt a good many will recognize me as the Proprietor of the Bonnet Factory, established in Newberry.

The following is a part of the invoice received at present:

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting in part of SHIRTS, Cashmere and Cotton; HATS, Men's and Boy's—a large selection; DRAWERS, LINEN SHIRTS, best quality; CONGRESS GAITERS, all sizes and kinds; SHIRT COLLARS, Linen and Paper; CRAVATS, all colors and prices; MEN'S and BOYS' HOSE, a Superior Article; SUSPENDERS, India Rubber and others; HANDKERCHIEFS, Pure White Linen and Colored.

PERFUMERY,

Such as Hair Oil; Pomade; Eau De Cologne; Rose Water; Essence of Sweet Brier; Essence of Rose; Windsor Soap, Colgate Soap in Bars and others.

Combs and Hair Pins.

Ladies best Rotondo Combs, with and without sets—something new; India Rubber Dressing and Fine Combs—Goodyear's Patent; India Rubber Hair Pins, the Best in the Market; Pocket Combs; Ladies Belts; Envelopes and Writing Paper; Tooth Brushes.

HOOP SKIRTS,

Pocket Knives; Pencils; Needles of every description, very cheap; Spool Cotton, the very best; Flax Thread; Segars, a large quantity. Smoking Tobacco and Pipes.

GROCERIES.

Which we will sell very low. Cheese, Crackers, Mackerel, by the Kit, and Small; Herring, Starch, silver glass the Cheapest in the market; Candles, Fancy and Plain; Gum Drops; Chocolate; Sperm Candles; Soda; Raisins; Crockery Ware, Baking Powders, Mason's Blacking, and a good many articles which we have not seen in four years.

As I have merely made an opening and expect a large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Millenery in a short time from New York, I propose to furnish the public in all that is wished. If my custom improves as I expect my stock to do, I will certainly have a large custom.

LEROY J. COUPARE.

Abbeville, S. C., August 9th, 1865.