The Abbeville Bulletin.

Abbeville, S. C.

Thursday, August 24, 1865.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALABAMA.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama:

On the 30th day of May last I addressed a brief circular to the clergy, suggesting the principles which, in my judgment, should govern them in their official conduct under the present condition of affairs. I deem it advisable at this time to set forth, in a more formal and public manner, a somewhat expanded statement of the views contained in the circular referred to.

The lapse of the Confederate government does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the general council of the church within the limits of that government. The nationality of a church is a matter purely conventional, and of human arrangement. It is assuredly possible for two church organizations to exist under one common civil government, without violating the unity of the church. There is an essential difference between the unity of branches of the church, and their union as one legislative body. For example, the church in England is in perfect unity with the church in the United States; but there is no legislative union between these churches. Again, (and this is a case more in point,) the church in Scotland is in unity with the church in England, and yet they exist as distinct organizations, under a civil government. Conse[illegible]ly no charge of schism can just[illegible] the church in the southern State[illegible]e she should see fit to perpetuate herself [illegible]ough a separate organization. She does not thereby necessarily depart from the unity of the church in doctrine, discipline or order. Therefore, it may or may not, as circumstances may indicate, be advisable and expedient to dissolve the general council. This is a question for future ecclesiastical determination.

As to the changes, in the language of certain prayers, which are made necessary by late political events, I observe, that the lapse of the confederate government requires, of necessity, the omission of the "prayers for the President of the Confederate States and all in civil authority."

The immediate substitution of another form of prayer does not follow of the same necessity, as will appear from the following considerations."

To pray for all in authority is unquestionably a duty, but a duty of a religious, and not of a political origin and obligation. The mode of discharging that duty must be determined by the proper ecclesiastical authority. Consequently, any attempt on the part of a civil or military power to dictate to the church in this matter cannot but be regarded as unauthorized and intrusive. Certain tests of loyalty have been established by authority, and they who faithfully conformed to these tests have fulfilled the requirements of the law, and have right, in equity and under the constitution of the country, to manage their ecclesiastical affairs according to their own discretion. The church has due regard to its established authority, and it is not to be presumed regardless of her sacred obligations. She must be left free and untrammeled in her legitimate sphere of action. Any attempt to dictate to her can only serve to retard the action which, in pursuance of her obligations to God and to her own traditions, she will unquestionably take at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Now, the church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of prayer, "all civil authority," and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remarked in the circular, "we may yield a true allegiance to, and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a government founded upon force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity, &c.

When the civil authority shall be restored, it will be eminently proper for the church to resume the use of that form of prayer which has been established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and which has for so many years constituted a part of her liturgy.

You are aware that in times past I have expressed a strong desire "that the regular and ordinary forms of public worship should be so entirely Catholic in character as to be adapted to all the exigencies of time, place and circumstances," and that I urged this matter upon the attention of our diocesan council in 1864, with a view to action at the approaching general council. I still entertain the preference which I then expressed, but it is not for me, in my individual capacity, to introduce into the liturgy any other form of words than that which the church, in her collective and legislative capacity, has already established.

My conclusion is, therefore, and my direction, which I hereby give, that, when civil authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama, the clergy shall use the form entitled, "A prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority," as it stands in the book of common prayer."

And my counsel to the clergy and laity is, to heed the teachings of the church in regard to scriptural obedience due to "the powers that be" and, while carefully maintaining the inherent prerogatives of the church within her sphere, faithfully to discharge their duties to the State, thus fulfilling the injunction of our Lord—"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The doctrine of the church upon this point is briefly but comprehensively summed up in her 37th article of religion: "The power of the civil magistrate extendeth to all men, as well clergy as laity, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual. And we hold it to be the duty of all men who are professors of the gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted."

In regard to the taking of oaths, it is beyond all question the duty of every citizen to render faithful allegiance to the government under which he lives, and an oath of fidelity to the government is only the formal and solemn acknowledgement and expression of an already existing obligation. If therefore, the oath of allegiance should be lawfully required of all citizens, there is no good reason why such an oath should not be taken, provided that all things be done (see 39th article) "in justice, judgment and truth." All false swearing is an abomination."

And now, brethren, commending you to the guidance and protection of God, and earnestly praying that all things may be ordered to the advancement of His glory, the good of His church, and the safety, honor and welfare of His people, I am yours faithfully in Christ and his church,

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama.
Greensboro, Ala., June 20, 1865.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

A USEFUL TABLE.

In consequence of numerous inquiries daily as to the price of Gold for Confederate Notes during a certain period, we have for the convenience of our citizens, who may have settlements to make, prepared a table from our books, showing actual sales from January 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865, which is at your service, should you think proper to publish the same.

F. C. BARBER & SON,
Exchange Brokers.

Augusta, Ga., June 9, 1865.

Prices of Gold for Confederate Notes

1861—January 1 to May 1,	5 cents	premium	
May 1 to October,	10	"	"
October 1 to Oct. 15,	12	"	"
Oct. 15 to Nov. 15,	15	"	"
December 1,	20	"	"
December 15,	30	"	"
1862—January 2,	20	"	"
January 15,	20	"	"
February 1,	25	"	"
February 15,	40	"	"
March 1,	50	"	"
March 15,	65	"	"
Apr 1 1,	75	"	"
April 15,	80	"	"
May 1,	90	"	"
May 15,	95	"	"
June 1,	95	"	"
June 15 to July 15,	$2.00	for	$1
August 1,	2 20	"	1
August 15,	2.20	"	1
September 1,	2.50	"	1
October 1,	2.50	"	1
October 15,	2.50	"	1
Nov. 1 to Feb., 1, '63,	3.00	"	1
1863—Feb. 1 to March 1,	3.10	"	1
March 2,	3.25	"	1
March 15 to May 15,	5.00	"	1
May 15,	6.00	"	1
June 1,	6.50	"	1
June 15,	7.50	"	1
July 1,	8.00	"	1
July 15,	10.00	"	1
August 1,	14 00	"	1
August 15,	15 00	"	1
Sept 1 to Sept. 15,	14.00	"	1
October 1,	13.00	"	1
October 15,	12 50	"	1
November 1,	13.00	"	1
December 1,	32.00	"	1
December 15,	58.00	"	1
December 31,	51.00	"	1
1865—January 1,	60.00	"	1
January 15,	65.00	"	1
February 1,	50.00	"	1
February 15,	46.00	"	1
March 1,	55.00	"	1
March 15,	50.00	"	1
April 1,	70 00	"	1
April 15,	80.00	"	1
April 20,	100 00	"	1
April 26,	200.00	"	1
April 27,	300 00	"	1
April 28,	500.00	"	1
April 29,	800.00	"	1
April 30,	1000.00	"	1
May 1,	1200.00	"	1

Which was the last actual sale for Confederate Notes.

APPROACH OF THE CHOLERA.—A Washington despatch of the 12th, says: "The news from Europe which was received at the State Department yesterday seems to dispel all doubt about the steady Westward progress of the cholera. It had reached the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea, South of Italy, where it was raging with great violence and with terribly fatal effect. It was also prevailing in the form of the most malignant epidemic at Constantinople, and it was hourly expected at Odessa, on the Northern shores of the Black Sea, near the Crimea. There can be no doubt now that this terrible scourge will soon reach the Western countries of Europe, and it is more than probable that it will cross the Atlantic. If the sanitary condition of our sea-board cities was what it ought to be, there might not be ground for much alarm on the subject. Baltimore is prepared for the terrible visitor. But for Washington, the *Intelligencer* a day or two ago said: "We shudder to contemplate the scenes that must be witnessed in Washington if the cholera should make its appearance here in the present condition of the city." The city authorities are moving in the matter, but they will have to move with rapidity and decision, for there is an Herculean task before them.

DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.—A gentleman, who has just returned from a tour through the counties of Stafford, Spottsylvania and Orange, Virginia, reports that he found the inhabitants in a very destitute condition, with no money and very little of anything aside from the present crops. The corn crop, though not very extensive in acres, will be universally large in yield. It is thought that more corn will be raised in proportion to the number of acres planted than was ever before produced in that section of the State. The common people are well satisfied with the termination of the war, and the rebel soldiers who have been longest in the field appear to be the best satisfied with the present condition of affairs. The preachers, editors and politicians of the old "States Rights" school are the only ones who still adhere to the idea of Southern independence. In many instances ex-rebel lieutenants, captains, majors and colonels are engaged in tilling the soil, who, before the war, would have considered such an occupation degrading.

MEXICO—ITS TURBULENCE.—Most nations love peace, and cultivate it assiduously. Not so the Mexicans. They appear to be happy only in war. Agitation, anarchy, strife, appear to be their congenial elements. In the last thirty-five years their revolutions—great and little, general and provincial—may be safely estimated at from forty to fifty. Revolution seems to be the natural, normal condition of that excitable and restless people. How property is preserved, families raised and supported, children educated; how trade is carried on, how the learned professions and mechanic arts are acquired, we cannot understand. How quietly appears to be the leisure in Mexico for study or for carrying on the regular avocations of life. Revolution absorbs every energy. Half soldier, half patriot, the Mexican clings [illegible] alone

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THE CABLE.

The last news from the Atlantic cable, announcing another defect in the insulation, excites grave apprehensions that the grand enterprise may prove a failure. We sincerely trust not. The great care which is taken in paying out the cable, is an earnest of the intention of the managers to spare no effort to secure the successful laying of the line. The defects thus far discovered it appears have been remedied, and we do not see why, with he same care and vigilance, other defects, should they arise, may not be repaired. A very few days must determine the success or failure of the experiment. May we soon receive the gratifying telegraphic announcement:—"All right—De Sauty."

By the way, we notice that the New York Herald thinks the present Atlantic cable, if successfully worked, will be of much more importance to the Old World than the new, from the changed condition of affairs in the two countries. When the first cable was laid it "seemed necessary that we should know at the earliest moment what was going on in the Old World, at its courts, on its exchanges, in its markets. We desired to understand what was their policy, what their feeling, towards this country of ours in the West, and whether we were to be to be treated in a frank and friendly manner, or to be the continued subject of open spite or festering jealousy. Subordinating ourselves to public opinion abroad, in many respects, we were anxious to understand it and quickly to receive it."

Now however, the case is different. News from this side will be eagerly looked for on the other. Our transatlantic friends will be anxious to know how "reconstruction is being effected peaceably and harmoniously; how we are adding to our wealth, our population, our security; how our cities are growing, how new States are being formed, how many millions of gold we are producing every month, and what surplus cotton and cereals we are ready to dispose of to foreign nations. And so, too, it will be as anxiously inquired when the Monroe doctrine is to be put in force and the Austrian Prince sent back to his own country. In fact there will be a constant series of interesting subjects to occupy the attention of Europe and European politicians, and the transmission of news from this side will be the chief occupation of their operators, and be the most profitable."

Notwithstanding all this, every true American will hail with joy the success of the great scheme for placing us in telegraphic communication with the Old World.

It is wonderful how much ingenuity is expended and effort made to evade the payment of Government taxes and internal revenue. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington receives daily a large number of specimens of the devices, mechanical and others, gathered up by the various collectors and assessors throughout the country. In the article of matches alone there are dozens of evasive specimens presented. One received a few days ago is a double ender match, nearly twice as long as the ordinary match, with each end dipped in the phosphoric mixture. The consumer breaks each of these double enders in the middle, and he has two matches for one. The tax is one cent for all packages of not more than a hundred. By the double ender system the dealer pays about half the Government tax intended by the law. Another ingenious evader gets up large packages of thin blocks about three inches long and the length of matches, one edge being dipped in the phosphoric mixture. These blocks he denominates kindling-wood, and informs the purchaser that if he desires t use them as matches, he can do so at any moment, by whittling them off the kindling wood. It is scarcely necessary to say that by the terms of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, these evaders are compelled to pay the honest tax required by law.

MORMON ENERGY.—A letter from Salt Lake City speaks thus of the Mormons:

They are very industrious, energetic men. Coming to this valley seventeen years ago, then a waste, covered only with sage brush, they have built up a large beautiful city of, say fifteen thousand inhabitants. They have filled it with pleasant residences, large stores and shops of every kind; they have surrounded their dwellings with large gardens, filled with fruit trees and flowers; in the valley of the territory there are thousands of farms, hundreds of mills and manufactories, and in all nearly a hundred thousand people have made comfortable, many of them beautiful, homes, where less than twenty years ago it was thought impossible for any besides savages to live. The amount of labor they have done, and the extent and variety of their improvements is really amazing.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.—The following are the prices paid for South Carolina Bank notes in New York. These prices are in United States Legal Tender Notes or in gold coin. The date of these quotations is of the 4th inst., and are, of course fluctuating:

Bank of Camden, 12; Bank of Charleston, 15; Bank of Chester, 15; Bank of Georgetown, 15; Bank of Hamburg, 15; Bank of Newberry, 15; Bank of South Carolina 15; Bank of State of South Carolina 17; Commercial Bank, Columbia, 15; Exchange Bank, Columbia, 15; Farmers' & Exchange Bank, 15; Merchants' Bank, Cheraw, 15; People's Bank, 30; Planters' Bank, 15; Planters' & Mechanics' Bank, 16; South-western Rail Road, 25; State Bank, 10; Union Bank, 40.

THE CONDITION OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—We are pleased to learn that the rigid rules prohibiting Mr. Stephens from writing or receiving letters, even upon personal affairs have been relaxed. We saw a letter from him this week, dated from his prison at Fort Warren, to a friend in this city, from which we learn that Mr. Stephens is in very bad health. He is seriously and painfully afflicted with rheumatism, doubtless caused by the damp walls of a fortress upon a constitution naturally delicate and which has been enfeebled by many years of continued illness. The position of Mr. Stephens appeals with peculiar force to every humane and generous impulse.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

General Beauregard takes his departure in a few days for Europe. It is said that he intends offering his military services to Louis Napoleon. The Federal Government permits him to go subject to the pledge of never fighting against the United States.—*Louisville Journal.*

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 Transportation, 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] I. 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. All 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, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of 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 Amnestry 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, 2-3t

COACH AND SIGN PAINTING.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that they have formed a Co-partnership in the above business, and are now prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE AND SIGN PAINTING, at reasonable prices, for cash, produce or provisions. The shop formerly occupied by B. F. Taylor.

JOHN ARNOLD.
T. C. SEAL.

Aug. 17, 1865, 4-1f

BACON AND LARD.

CALL at the Bonnet Store, and get some Bacon and Lard.

Aug 10, 1865, 3-1f W. H. WILSON.

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, Jugs 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 will 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 [illegible] $25.00
Advanced English Branches [illegible] 18.00
Primary Class [illegible] 12.50

Board in the family of Mr. [illegible] can be obtained at $8.00 per month.

CLARENCE McCARTEN.

Aug. 10, 1865, 3-3t.

WANTED.

GOOD HOUSE. Also a Store Office for Another [illegible]

[illegible] 10, 1865, 3-3t.

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 unacquainted 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 gloss, the Cheapest in the market; Candies, 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 Millinery in a few days from New York, I propose to furnish the public as cheap as it is sold. If my customers will favor me I expect my stock to fit, I will certainly have a large custom.

LEROY J. COUPARLE.

Abbeville, S. C., August 6th, 1865.