

The Abbeville Bulletin.

BY HUGH WILSON.

TERMS—The Bulletin will be furnished weekly to subscribers for Two Dollars a year in advance. Provisions will be taken at the market price.

TO OUR PATRONS.

With the present number we suspend the publication of this paper, having entered into arrangements for the resumption of the Abbeville Press. The subscription list to the Bulletin will be transferred to that paper, and our friends will experience no inconvenience from the change.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

Mr. Hugh Wilson having sold his interest in the Abbeville Bulletin to the firm of Lee & Wilson, that paper will be discontinued with the present issue, and the undersigned will next week resume the publication of the Abbeville Press. The subscription list to the Bulletin will hereafter receive the Press. The business of the Office will be conducted as formerly.

The undersigned will spare no effort to make the Press worthy of District patronage. In the present distracted state of the country and after the interruption of the usual channels of thought we especially need a District paper which shall impart correct information, to our passing events both at home and abroad, restore again the lines of communication, give expression to public sentiment, and endeavor to impart unity and harmony to our country.

Business is reviving, and enterprise is seeking new objects for its exercise, but these all depend upon public confidence. To restore this we need the "dry light" of correct information, to dispel the many unfounded rumors and false reports which impair public credit, and prostrate public spirit and the general business.

The undersigned would desire especially to make the Press a District paper, "coming home to the habits and business of its citizens," advocating its interests, reflecting its sentiments, giving expression to its talents and full expression to its public spirit. They would seek to perpetuate the forms of its daily life and the spirit of its varied avocations.

In so far as the paper may discuss public questions, we hope, by courtesy, independence, and consistency, to secure respect if not concurrence. We have no desire to divert past issues, but would attract attention to present realities and future contingencies.

To the present order of things, we trust to be able to submit with dignity and to maintain our loyalty.

To the family circle we trust that the paper will be an attractive companion and welcome visitor, and by judicious selection and varied miscellany, to interest, entertain, and increase the love of the truth, and to promote the interests of good taste, sound morals and pure religion.

The Press will contain summaries of the latest news, a review of the markets, and a selection of what is interesting and instructive in current events.

W. A. LEE, HUGH WILSON.

Abbeville, S. C., August 31, 1865.

For the convenience of voters, we have consolidated the various nominations, and arranged them in alphabetical order. Several new nominations appear in our present issue:

- D. W. AIKEN, GEN. J. AUGUSTUS BLACK, A. MILTON BLAKE, ESQ., GEN. P. H. BRADLEY, J. N. A. BURT, CAPT. E. CONNOR, DR. E. CALHOUN, DR. JOHN W. HEARST, A. C. HAWTHORN, COL. ALEX. C. HASKELL, S. JORDAN, PROF. J. P. KENNEDY, W. A. LEE, ESQ., DR. HORACE ELAND, GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN, CAPT. GEO. R. McCALLA, BENJ. McKITTRICK, PETER SMITH, CAPT. WM. SMITH, THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ., CAPT. ROBERT TOLBERT, BENJ. TOLBERT, W. TRUWITT, ESQ., HON. D. L. WARDLAW, DR. J. J. WARDLAW, DR. R. WILSON, J. C. WILLARD.

This week we have received the Augusta Daily Transcript for two or three weeks back, for which the courteous editor of that paper has our thanks. If the paper was sent by way Washington, Ga., we think that it would reach us more promptly. The Transcript is an excellent daily paper, edited with talent and ability by Mr. J. N. Ellis. Mr. Ellis was formerly a resident of this Village, and is well known to many of our citizens. The Transcript is a live paper, and full of the latest and most entertaining matter.

Don't forget that next Monday is the day for the election of members to the Convention. It is to be hoped that every man who may go to the polls and cast his vote for the five men he thinks best qualified and most trustworthy. Let us bury the past in oblivion, forget old prejudices, and commence life anew.

Hon. Alram Huggins—The Charleston Daily News of Saturday states: "There is a rumour in the city that this venerable and highly respected gentleman has been appointed, by President Johnson, Postmaster, and will be in town in a few days."

We would direct the attention of parents and guardians to the fact that Mrs. Porcher and daughters will at a future time Female School, at the Academy on next Monday. See advertisement.

We direct the attention of Ministers and Sabbath School Teachers to the letter of the Rev. W. A. Bolles, General Agent for the American Bible Society for South Carolina and Georgia.

We are requested to state that Capt. Wm. Smith, though not a candidate, yet should be selected by the good people of the District, he will serve them in the Convention as he may be able.

We are requested to state that Mr. Samuel Jordan has been appointed and subscribed to the Oath qualifying him to hold any office to which the people may elect him.

Attention is directed to the military order, directing that all soldiers and non-commissioned officers shall wear their road duty every Friday.

From Snow—Mr. Nathan Galloway has just published a good sermon on the subject of "The Christian's Duty," which is well worth reading.

We would remind those who have not taken the Oath, of the necessity of doing so at once. No one will be allowed to vote who has not taken the Amnesty Oath prescribed by President Johnson. We would suggest the importance of the coming election as a reason for every one to be qualified to vote. Many we presume, expect to take oath on the day of election. By delaying to take oath until that time, some may lose the opportunity of voting. A more important election will never be held in Abbeville District, and we would urge upon the intelligent public the great necessity of selecting proper men to represent us in the Convention. We should not let party or sectional prejudices influence our votes. We want wise and good men who have the good of the whole country at heart. Let us send those who have ever acted in good faith to these people, and it matters not about the particular section in which the member may be elected, as in the case of true men. The State will, perhaps, be benefited by agents for the Constitution to be adopted by the coming Convention, and it is of vast importance to us that this Constitution be framed in such a manner as will best promote the interests, prosperity and happiness of our people.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH NORTH AND SOUTH.—The New York Christian Journal says it speaks by authority in announcing that the Convention of the Episcopal Church will be called the full roll of the dioceses, and "if any or all of the Southern Bishops or dioceses choose to be present, they will only need to give their names and take their seats, as of old time, without doubt, question or condition of any sort whatever."

The Boston Journal thinks if the views of Bishop Wilmer, of the diocese of Alabama prevail, no Southern delegates will present themselves for admission, even on these easy terms. As in the case of the clergy and laity of his diocese, he tells them that "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."

Two church organizations may exist under one government, as in the case of Great Britain, where the Church in England and the Church in Scotland exist as distinct organizations under one civil government. Therefore no charge of schism can justly be against the Church in the Southern States, in case she should see fit to perpetuate herself through a separate organization. Whether she shall do so remains to be decided by ecclesiastical authority.

EDITOR BULLETIN—Abbeville, S. C.: Believing that you and some of your readers feel an interest in every good work, permit me to state what was recently done in my field for the great cause of the Bible.

Testaments to the number of one thousand were given away to use and grateful soldiers who were stationed in the town of Orangeburg and its vicinity.

Bible Committees were appointed for immediate service, at the following places, viz: Charleston, Summerville, Orangeburg, and Providence, Orangeburg District, S. C.

The Bible Committee in Charleston has its depot at the store of George W. Williams & Co., corner of Hayne and Church Streets. James A. Williams, Esq., has the depository at the Baptist Church, Orangeburg, S. C. Dr. Robert Wright Burham, has the depository at Summerville, S. C. The Rev. J. P. Connor, is in charge of the Providence Bible Committee, Episcopal Church, Orangeburg District, S. C.

The Santee Baptist Bible Society, Orangeburg District, under the direction of Rev. Thomas W. Mellichamp, was granted one hundred Testaments, and the society will soon receive a box of Bibles and Testaments, from the American Bible Society, as a grant for gratuitous distribution.

Several Sabbath Schools of different denominations were supplied with Testaments to the number of three hundred copies.

Letters were received from prominent Bible friends in Columbia and elsewhere requesting a supply of Bibles and Testaments for distribution. These applications will be filled in due time.

Bible Societies, Churches, Bible Committees, Sabbath and Day Schools, and individuals, may apply to Rev. E. A. Bolles, Orangeburg, S. C., for grants of Bibles and Testaments or they may communicate with Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., General Agent Bible House, Astor Place, New York. The Bible Society will freely give books to all who may apply. So that societies, &c., in need had better apply immediately.

Grants were made of Bibles and Testaments as follows: Bible Committees, Charleston, S. C., 600 copies; Summerville, S. C., 400 volumes; Orangeburg District, S. C., 100. Let every one that loves the Bible, pray, and give, and labor, "that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

Truly Yours, F. A. BOLLES, Gen'l Agent American Bible Society.

For South Carolina and Georgia. Orangeburg, S. C., Aug. 10, 1865. N. B.—As the Anniversary of the Bible Societies occur the Officers will please inform us.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.—His Excellency Governor Perry has furnished us with the following rules to be observed in making applications for Pardon:

The Petition must be addressed to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

It should state the residence, occupation and age of the applicant.

Which of the fourteen exceptions he is liable to, and that he is excluded from the clemency of the Amnesty Proclamation by none of the other exceptions.

Let him state fairly and truthfully, any circumstances which may entitle him to Executive clemency.

He must express his loyalty to the Union, and his purpose, in good faith, to preserve and maintain it for the future.

He must state that no proceedings have been taken against him or his property under the Confiscation Act.

There are two oaths to be endorsed or acknowledged by the applicant, one that he has read the Amnesty Proclamation, and is not liable to any other of the fourteen exceptions, than those stated in his Petition—the other oath is that prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson.

Where any person is in doubt, as to whether his taxable property amounts to over twenty thousand dollars, it is safer to make application for a pardon and state his doubts. The valuation of the property must be at the date of President Johnson's Proclamation. All property must be included which is liable to be taxed, lands, money at interest, Bank stocks, &c.

It is not necessary for Post Masters, who were not appointed by the President and approved by the Senate of the so-called Confederate Government, to apply for pardon. They were not appointed unless their personal qualifications amounted to \$1800. It is understood that the Attorney General has decided as above stated.

As to what participation in the rebellion renders an application necessary, it may be answered, any "direct or indirect."

NORTHERN POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

While President Johnson, through the Provisional Governors, is endeavoring to quietly effectually reorganize the machinery of the respective State Governments in the South, the politicians in the Northern States are holding their conventions and quarrelling over the platforms which they shall erect for their candidates to stand upon. The policy of the President is in some instances, working harshly and bringing about the desired results; but the politicians in the North are not all so fortunate in their schemes here. The radical wing of the Republican party, which sat out under Chief Justice Chase in a bold movement not only to control the President, but also the politics of the Northern States, but they have been unable to swerve the President from his fixed policy, and in all the conventions yet held they have only found two which would give their radical resolves even the least consideration, and only one that the Republicans of Ohio led off in holding their State Convention. It convened just at the time when the agitation in regard to negro suffrage was at its height, and when it was generally supposed the radicals had sufficient strength to direct the action of the party in any of the States.

They obtained control of that gathering, and kept the radicals in the background. They secured their own platform and nominated one of their own leaders for Governor. The Jacobins then clung to the nominee—Gen. Cox declaring that he was sound on their creed, and that the platform was the desired. But when he came out and repudiated their platform, a clear and logically prepared letter, proved that their doctrines were untenable and their dogmas a mere bundle of heresies. Vermont was the next State to hold its convention, and there the doctrine of the Chase fraction were presented in a rescript of June 20, to the clergy and laity of his diocese, he tells them that "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."

Two church organizations may exist under one government, as in the case of Great Britain, where the Church in England and the Church in Scotland exist as distinct organizations under one civil government. Therefore no charge of schism can justly be against the Church in the Southern States, in case she should see fit to perpetuate herself through a separate organization. Whether she shall do so remains to be decided by ecclesiastical authority.

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The Petition should be written on foolscap paper, and folded twice, with the writing, and not across it.

THE WHOLE STORY OF THE HARRIS-BURROUGHS TRIAL.

The trial of a young woman in the capital of the country for shooting her lover, contains many points of interest. It is not the old story of love and seduction. It is a case, though somewhat aggravated one we admit, of modern flirtation. Many years ago, away out west, there was a little Irish girl, Mary Harris by name; she was pretty, black eyed and ruddy. She was poor; her parents were dead, and she lived with some relatives who treated her kindly, and gave her such advantages as they were able. Presently she met a young man who took a fancy to her fresh morning face and short dresses, and ingratiated himself into the good opinion of the old people, and visited her often as a young man of two or three and was so charming a child of twelve. He called her his rose bud and his playmate, and his puss in boots, we dare say. They took long walks together, and sat by the river side whole days, and read fairy-tales. And so they parted for a time.

But our little Irish girl is poor, and is growing weary of her situation, and she is desirous of a living. She is sent, therefore, to a neighboring village, and becomes salesmaid for a jolly old shopkeeper, who, after a while, is very fond of her, for she is young, honest and handsome. One day she gets a letter. The young man with the brown moustache has not forgotten her, and writes her to be his dear, dear friend. And indeed he is that, for his bright, hearty Irish girl has a warm heart of her own, and is grateful and constant. So she writes him a ready answer, not very well spelled, perhaps, but cheery and robust like herself. She is sixteen, he is approaching thirty—a fair contrast. He has education, and an air about him; she has no education, and speaks of, but each appreciation and ambition. They write each other a great many letters, and after the usual style—first friendship, next avowal, finally love. This must have been a very sad case of love, for, as the little girl writes—a fair contrast. He has education, and an air about him; she has no education, and speaks of, but each appreciation and ambition. They write each other a great many letters, and after the usual style—first friendship, next avowal, finally love. This must have been a very sad case of love, for, as the little girl writes—a fair contrast. He has education, and an air about him; she has no education, and speaks of, but each appreciation and ambition. They write each other a great many letters, and after the usual style—first friendship, next avowal, finally love. This must have been a very sad case of love, for, as the little girl writes—a fair contrast. He has education, and an air about him; she has no education, and speaks of, but each appreciation and ambition. They write each other a great many letters, and after the usual style—first friendship, next avowal, finally love. 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