

THE TAX LAW.

The United States Tax Bill is a subject of much interest to us all, and one upon which most of our citizens have had very little chance of informing themselves...

"There shall be paid annually upon the annual gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere..."

This is the most important clause of the law; the one of general application for the execution of which it is provided, "That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age to make and render a list, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the amount of their income, gains or profits as aforesaid, under oath."

No farmer, manufacturer, mechanic or any other person will pay any tax at all on his income, unless it amounts to six hundred dollars after deducting the necessary expenses for carrying on his business. In addition to this, he is allowed to deduct his house rent and all taxes he pays to the General Government, to the State, county and town from his necessary expenses, and he pays no income tax at all, unless his income amounts to more than six hundred dollars after these deductions are made.

In the event that a man is unable to pay his taxes, and his property has to be taken by the Government agents and sold for that purpose, the law reserves to him the following articles: "His tools and implements of his trade or profession, one cow, arms and provisions, household furniture kept for use, school books and apparel necessary for a family."

In addition to this, there are many specified taxes, only a few of which are of general interest enough to our citizens to be noticed in a short article like this.

Merchants who sell over twenty-five thousand dollars pay fifty dollars tax; those who sell over one thousand and under twenty-five pay ten dollars tax, and those selling under one thousand are not taxed.

The tax on liquors may be summed up as follows: Distillers making over three hundred barrels pay a license of fifty dollars, making less than three hundred, pay twenty-five dollars; those making less than one hundred and fifty barrels of apple or peach brandy, pay twelve dollars and fifty cents. In addition to this, a tax of two dollars has to be paid on every gallon of whiskey, and a tax of one dollar and fifty cents on every gallon of brandy, and every retailer of liquors must pay twenty-five dollars tax.

Lawyers, physicians, and dentists pay ten dollars tax each. Auctioneers from ten to twenty, according to sales, and one-fourth of one per cent. on amount of sales. Cotton pays two cents a pound; manufactured tobacco forty cents a pound, and snuff forty cents a pound, and cigars ten dollars a thousand. Carriages and gold watches from one to two dollars each, according to value; pianos pay from two to four dollars, according to quality.

All railroads and stage routes pay a tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of their receipts, and ferries pay three per cent. All manufacturers of cotton or wool pay a license of ten dollars and a tax of five per cent. on the value of goods they make.

The tax of forty cents a pound laid on manufactured tobacco was intended to be paid by the manufacturer, but there is no clause authorized to collect it. Hence it can only be paid by those who ship tobacco to other States. The same may be said of the tax of two cents a pound on cotton.

The foregoing is the present United States revenue law as it now exists; in it there is no tax on lands at all, but in the place thereof a tax on the income of all farmers who clear more than five hundred dollars a year.

There is, however, a back tax on lands to be collected for one year only, as the law was repealed after one year. This tax is eighty cents on every hundred dollars worth of land valued by the tax books of 1860.—Raleigh Standard.

BOOTH AND THE LORD'S PRAYER.—Junius Brutus Booth (the father of J. Wilkes Booth) and several friends had been invited to dine with an old man in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity and piety. The host, though disapproving of theatre-going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity to see the man, in this instance, overcame his prejudice. After the dinner was over, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, and one which all present would appreciate, to read the Lord's prayer.

Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to witness the play of emotion that convulsed his countenance. He became deadly pale, and his eyes, turned tremblingly upward, were wet with tears. As yet, he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became painful, until at last the spell was broken, as if by an electric shock, as a rich toned voice from the white lips syllabled forth, "Our Father who art in Heaven," with a pathos and solemnity that thrilled all hearts. He finished—the silence continued. Not a voice was heard, or a muscle moved, in his rapt audience, until from a remote corner of the room a subdued sob was heard, and the old man, their host, stepped forward, with streaming eyes and quivering lips, and said, "Sir," said Booth, "To read that prayer as it should be read has caused me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed into a space so small and words so simple. The prayer itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of Divinity."

View of Hon. Simon Cameron.—While the American people have no disposition to meddle with affairs beyond the ocean, they are equally determined that no man should be permitted to meddle with the peace of this country, who has not first shown that he is a man of sense, occupation, and industry. There are many who are not only without these qualifications, but who are also without the necessary moral and political principles to enable them to discharge the duties of a Senator. It is therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, that it is the duty of the people to elect only such men as are qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator. It is the duty of the people to elect only such men as are qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator. It is the duty of the people to elect only such men as are qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator.

THE COLORED FREE MASONS.—The Grand Lodge of New York has concluded its annual session. On Friday, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported adversely to the recognition of lodges working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. There are several lodges of colored men in this country, having charters granted by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, which have been for some time endeavoring to obtain recognition by the grand lodges of the various States, but without success. An effort was made by some of the members of the Grand Lodge of this State to procure their recognition, but the only committee who could legitimately bring the subject before the body reported adversely and the measure failed. This places colored Masons precisely where they have ever been—beyond the pale of Masonic law. Masons cannot recognize them as such in any particular, nor have Masonic knowledge of their existence, notwithstanding the fact that they are bound by the same solemn obligations and ties as are their white brethren.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We learn from the Greenville Mountaineer that his Excellency Governor Perry recently received a circular from the Post Office Department, stating that as soon as he could assure the Department of the responsibility of the Railroad Companies in this State, contracts would be made with them, and the transportation of the mails forthwith commenced. In reply, His Excellency has given the necessary assurance, the Companies to transport the mails throughout their entire line—where rail communication is imperfect, hacks to be provided for the purpose by the Company. In a few weeks at the farthest, therefore, it is probable that the mails on the main lines of communication through the State will be regularly transported. Communication on the minor routes will, no doubt, be resumed thereafter.

THE STARS AND STRIPES. Flag of the fearless free, Sacred to liberty. In faith unfurled; Pure field of snowy white, Red with the blood of right, Azure with stars of light, Hope of the world.

Emblem of purity, Refuge from slavery, Wave in thy might; Stout hearts will fight for thee, Pure hearts will pray for thee, True hearts will bleed for thee, Herald of right.

For the Convention.

Mr. Editor: Please announce Mr. SAMUEL JORDAN, a candidate for the State Convention. We all know that he is true to the Union, and that he is loyal to the United States. Now is the time we want true men for a just cause. Very respectfully, MARY VOTERS.

The following gentlemen are nominated for the Convention: HON. D. L. WARDLAW, GEN. JAS. AUGUSTUS BLACK, DR. HORACE LEE, A. MILTON BLAKE, ESQ., COL. THOS. THOMSON, LONG CANE.

Mr. Editor: Please insert the following names for the Convention: BENJ. McKEITH, BENJ. TOLBERT, PETER SMITH, J. C. WILLIAMS, W. TRUITT.

Mr. Editor: Many voters would suggest the following named gentlemen competent to represent Abbeville District in the State Convention, viz: HON. D. L. WARDLAW, HON. A. BURT, GEN. J. AUGUSTUS BLACK, DR. J. W. HEARST, CAPT. F. A. CONNOR.

The following gentlemen are nominated for the Convention: GEORGE McCALLA, A. C. HAWTHORN, J. R. WILSON, GEN. P. H. BRADLEY, CAPT. WM. SMITH, LONG CANE.

The following gentlemen are nominated for the Convention: J. J. WARDLAW, W. A. LATIMER, D. W. AIKEN.

The Ticket is suggested by many voters for the Convention: HON. D. L. WARDLAW, DR. E. CALHOUN, GEN. P. H. BRADLEY.

The following named gentlemen are respectfully nominated for the State Convention: DR. J. W. HEARST, W. A. LEE, ESQ.

The following Ticket is suggested for Members to the State Convention from this District: HON. D. L. WARDLAW, HON. ARMISTEAD BURT, GEN. S. MCGOWAN, F. A. CONNOR, COL. A. C. HASKEL, VOTERS.

Mr. Editor: Please announce the following named gentlemen to represent Abbeville District in the State Convention: HON. D. L. WARDLAW, HON. A. BURT, CAPT. GEORGE McCALLA, CAPT. ROBERT TOLBERT, PROF. J. P. KENNEDY.

The following named gentlemen are nominated for the Convention: HON. D. L. WARDLAW, HON. A. BURT, GEN. S. MCGOWAN, THOS. THOMSON, ESQ.

T. D. DAVIS, W. T. McFEAT

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION NOTICE.

FAIRLY UNDERWRITTEN, late Officers of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad of Columbia, will, until the said road is opened to traffic between this and Columbia, undertake to forward and receive for commission the mails of every day, and to receive and deliver to the respective carriers the same. They will also buy and sell commission and receive and deliver to the respective carriers the same.

View of Hon. Simon Cameron.—While the American people have no disposition to meddle with affairs beyond the ocean, they are equally determined that no man should be permitted to meddle with the peace of this country, who has not first shown that he is a man of sense, occupation, and industry. There are many who are not only without these qualifications, but who are also without the necessary moral and political principles to enable them to discharge the duties of a Senator. It is therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, that it is the duty of the people to elect only such men as are qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator. It is the duty of the people to elect only such men as are qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator.

NEW GOODS.

Low Prices.

VANCE, STRAUSS & CO., COKEBURY,

HAVE just received a large and desirable Stock of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, And all Kinds of Notions,

By Large and Small Quantities.

Wholesale Dealers will find it to their interest to examine our stock and prices.

We have made arrangements to receive new supplies every week.

TERMS CASH.

No Goods will be delivered out of our Store unless paid for in Cash or Produce.

For the latter the highest market price will be paid.

VANCE, STRAUSS & CO.

Cokebury, Aug. 17, 1865, 4-31

CHEAP GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Abbeville that he has now on hand a large variety of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

CALICOES, GINGHAMS,

Pure Article Toilet Soaps,

Perfumery, Cologne, LADIES' COLLARS,

Hosiery, Craps, Shoe Brushes, Mason's Blacking, Cheapest Spool Cotton, in the market.

SUGAR AND COFFEE, CANDY,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmeg, Mace,

Large Stock of CIGARS

AND SMOKING TOBACCO

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

FINE GLOVES, COMBS, TOOTH BRUSHES, FINE CRAVATS, &C., &C.

All of the above will be sold low for CASH.

R. GOLDEN.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 15, 1865, 4-11

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the Lumber Card Factory is hereby called to assemble at the Chapel on the first Monday in September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Business of importance to be transacted.

On the same day the Board will be held at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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 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 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 signed 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 entering 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 reformed form of State Government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States, and to the 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, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers of the State of South Carolina, who were in office when the Government of the State was suspended in May last (except those who are 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 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 number of Representatives 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 that he is 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 next, 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 where 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 that the Federal authorities now in the State, will be authorized to receive 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 the restoration of the laws, and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and murderers, 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 to sell or hire them to any other person, and that the freed men and women are hereby enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owner.

In order to facilitate as much as possible, the application for pardon under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated in information that applications must be by petition, stating the facts, 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. A.] 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 8, 1865, 2-11

COACH AND SIGN PAINTING.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand a large stock of Paints, Oils, Colors, and Sign Materials, and is prepared to do all kinds of Sign Painting, and to repair and repaint Coaches, Carts, and other Vehicles. He is also prepared to do all kinds of House Painting, and to put up and repair Scaffolding, and other Work. He is also prepared to do all kinds of Sign Painting, and to repair and repaint Coaches, Carts, and other Vehicles.

JOHN ALBON, Sign Painter, 101 N. Main St., Abbeville, S. C.

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 to 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 Briar; 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; Flex Thread; Segars, a large quantity; Smoking Tobacco and Pipes.

GROCERIES.

Which will sell very low. Cheese; Crackers; Mackerel, by the Kit, and Small; Herring, Starbuck, also the Cheapest in the market; Candles, Tallow and Plain; Gum Drops; Chocolate; Spices; Cakes; Soda; Raisins; Crockery; Tea; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Blending; and a good many articles which we have not room to name.

As I have never made a cheap and good article of Groceries, Clothing, and Millinery in a short time from New York, I propose to furnish the public with all that is wanted. If my goods are not what you expect, my price will be reduced.

ERBY J. COOPER.