

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

C. O. FUCKETT, Editor.
M. PUCKETT, Editor.Individuals, like nations, fail in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purpose, and determined resolution.—HENRY CLAY.
"Willing to praise, yet not afraid to blame."

Terms—One Dollar a Year, in Advance.

ABBEVILLE, C. H.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

We take pleasure in asking attention to the advertisement headed "Stage Line." Mr. WADDY, proprietor, also keeps an excellent hotel at Washington, Ga., and is eminently deserving of patronage in both capacities.

There are numerous other new and important advertisements in this issue, to all of which we would ask attention. We cannot now allude to them separately.

A LONG array of cards from various business houses in Columbia will be found in our advertising columns, to which we direct attention. We are pleased to see this evidence of awakening on the part of Columbia to the importance of competing for Abbeville trade; and hope much profit may result therefrom both to the merchants, our citizens, and—the printers! We shall say more on this subject at another time.

Mr. GRAY, the well known and popular manager of CHAMBERS & MARSHALL'S dry goods store in our village, has renewed our obligations to him by the presentation of a very handsome and valuable sample of the new goods which he is now ready to sell. We would say to all, call on GRAY—if he don't give you something, he will sell you a good many things so low down that you will scarcely know the difference.

Attention District Readers!

We ask the special attention of our subscribers and readers in the District to the following just and very sensible remarks of a New York paper:

"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to stop their country or village paper, and take one of our publications instead. We always regret to receive such intimation. We think a man ought to support his own paper first, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with the 'Life Illustrated.' The country press, in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in the thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The country press then ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by their editor as long as they conscientiously can."

Mr. Tradewell's Speech.

We have received a copy of the speech to which we presume the editor of the Newberry Rising Sun alludes in the article below. He utters our sentiments precisely:

KANSAS MEETING IN COLUMBIA.—Judging by one of the speeches, and the chief one, it appears that this meeting was a pretext for the opposers of the Convention to let off their superabundant bile and to pronounce philippics against our Congressional delegation. Has it come to this, that the fiery, impulsive, generous and patriotic Butler is to be denounced, for exercising the privilege of a freeman—expressing his opinion upon the politics of the day? Is the calm, intellectual and pure Evans to be lectured as a school boy, under pretext of aiding to Southernize Kansas. Our Senators need no defence from us. No matter how we may be divided on minor matters, they have a firm place in the affections of the people by reason of their purity and fidelity. So how away.

Neither is it necessary to defend our members of Congress. South Carolina has at no time had a stronger, purer or more brilliant delegation. That Col. Orr, by his statesmanship, firmness and devotion to the interests of his constituents—which has justly given him great influence both at home and abroad—has excited the envy of many, we have long believed. He will rise far above all their assaults. He is among the first men of the State.

Our purpose, however, is to inquire in what has our immediate representative, the gallant Brooks, been wanting in duty, fidelity or attachment to the interests of his constituents. We are proud of him. He has done his share in keeping up the ancient fame of Carolina; and his devotion to the interests of the South in Kansas, is at least equal to that of any who participated in this meeting. If meetings are to be held to denounce faithful public servants, do not call them Kansas meetings.

HARRY, THE NEGRO MURDERER, CAUGHT.—The Montgomery Journal, of the 2d inst., learns that the negro man Harry, who murdered Mr. Thomas J. Carpenter, near Mount Meigs, on Saturday last, was taken on Monday evening on the railroad, by a small boy, and decoyed into Auburn. The boy suspected that he was a runaway, and induced him to enter the town on the plea of partaking of some refreshments, and in the public room where they entered there was a tall, dark man, and offering a reward of \$200 for his apprehension. He was seized and arrested, ironed, secured by a small boy, and taken in charge of the boy, and delivered safely at the Mount Meigs Depot.

The Meetings on Sale Day.

MEETINGS were held on Monday, in the court-house, for the purposes of promoting emigration to Kansas, and of considering the subject of a representation in the National Democratic Convention.

If we had any official orders to publish the official report, our space, at this late hour, would not permit us to do so. Hence we must submit a brief account of the proceedings as witnessed by us. It shall be impartial and truthful so far as it goes.

The Kansas meeting was held in the morning, before the sales came on, and was quite numerously attended. Col. MARSHALL presided over, and H. A. JONES, Esq., and Hon. A. BURR addressed the meeting, each in earnest and eloquent appeals for "substantial aid" in sending Southern emigrants to Kansas, to aid in preventing hireling free-soilers from making that Territory a sacrifice to the voracious god of themselves and their insolent masters. After which, in response to an invitation from the Chair to all present to come up and subscribe, upwards of \$1,000 (we believe) was raised, in addition to the amount previously obtained by the committee, several gentlemen subscribing \$100 each. We understand a company will leave here to-day for Kansas. May they have a pleasant journey, find a good home, and be successful, in connection with other noble spirits, in staying and effectually rolling back the tide of Abolition which threatens to deluge that fair portion of the National domain. We shall endeavor in a future issue to publish the names of all those who actually start for Kansas in this company.

After the adjournment of the Kansas meeting, another, for the purpose already mentioned, was held. We were not present at the beginning of the proceedings, but on entering the room, found Col. MARSHALL in the Chair, and JOHN H. WILSON, Esq., addressing him in a very earnest manner in opposition, as we were told, to resolutions introduced by THOS. THOMSON, Esq., and which are as follows:

Whereas, A Convention will be held in Columbia on the first Monday in May next, to consider the propriety of South Carolina being represented in the Democratic National Convention to be held in Cincinnati for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and Whereas also, It is desirable that the whole State should be properly represented in the May Convention; That the course of South Carolina may be properly and deliberately taken in reference to the approaching election for President and Vice President—therefore be it

Resolved, That a delegation of ten be appointed to represent this District in the Convention to be held in Columbia on the first Monday in May next.

Resolved, That Abbeville District, having voted for Franklin Pierce for President in 1852, has had no cause to regret that act, but approves his administration in reference to the question of vital interest to the South, and recommends him for re-election in 1856.

Resolved, That to procure the nomination of Franklin Pierce, or some other Democrat equally as sound and reliable upon the Constitutional rights of the South, it is expedient to leave the course of South Carolina to be determined by the May Convention, either to make the nomination so far as the State is concerned, or if it is thought most likely to attain the desired end, to provide for the State being represented in the National Nominating Convention.—Provided, That in this latter case proper conditions having reference to the known principles of South Carolina, be unequivocally expressed.

The resolutions were further opposed by EDWARD NOBLE, Esq., and Hon. A. BURR. Messrs. THOMSON and McGOWAN and Dr. P. W. CONNOR spoke in favor of them; Gen. McGOWAN, however, very briefly, as he had been forced to decline addressing the Kansas meeting in the morning on account of indisposition. Mr. BURR proposed an amendment that—

"Our delegates to the Convention in Columbia, be instructed to urge the nomination of Franklin Pierce, and to oppose the nomination of all other candidates for the Presidency, and to oppose the sending of delegates to the Convention in Cincinnati," which, on being put to the meeting, was lost by seven votes; and the resolutions as offered by Mr. THOMSON were passed. The following gentlemen compose the delegation to the Columbia Convention: THOS. THOMSON, Esq., Gen. S. McGOWAN, Dr. P. W. CONNOR, Dr. J. W. W. MARSHALL, Dr. S. V. CAIS, Col. B. Z. HERNDON, Hon. A. BURR, JOHN H. WILSON, Esq., E. NOBLE, Esq., H. A. JONES, Esq.

When the meeting was first organized, there was quite a small number present. The reasons are obvious, without stretching the conscience and truth to find one in the fancied and wished-for opposition of the people to the movement. One meeting had just adjourned; and it is well known to be a hard matter to prevail upon any considerable portion of a sale-day crowd to remain through the entire proceedings of any political meeting. In fact, at least two-thirds of those present had left the room as soon as Mr. BURR had concluded his Kansas speech, and they were invited to "talk over." Further, the sale in the yard be-

low had commenced or were about to commence; and it is also well known that a vast majority of our fellow-citizens prefer to hear the speeches of our friend ROBERTSON, who tells them of the bargains they are about to lose, to even the speeches of him who warns of the danger of losing Kansas or the nomination of a reliable candidate for the Presidency. The attendance was, therefore, of course, small at first; but as the discussion advanced, it became larger, until finally there was quite a respectable number in the house. We venture there were very few, if any, out-of-doors at the time the vote was taken who would have voted against the resolutions had they been present. But this is only an opinion. Yes, but it is an opinion, however, founded upon a knowledge of the general feeling and sentiment of the people of South Carolina, as ascertained by one, unaffectedly and in truth, of them. We have been raised and educated (?) among the masses—and, whilst claiming no superiority of judgment or sagacity, we are never in doubt, upon any plain and practical question of politics, as to the true sentiment of the masses. We venture, therefore, that, were it possible to institute a fair test, three-fourths of the voters of Abbeville District would sustain the resolutions of Mr. THOMSON.

The following letter from Col. B. Z. HERNDON was handed us by Gen. McGOWAN, with an expressed desire to see it published in connection with what we might say of the meeting:

COKEBERRY, April 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I am very much grieved that a severe indisposition will prevent me from meeting with the "unterrified" in recommending to the people of the District, and State, the propriety, expediency, and necessity of South Carolina being represented in the National Democratic Convention. I am with you, however, heart and hand; and whatever of opprobrium attaches to those who advocate this movement, I acknowledge my title to a Benjamin's portion. I am content to abide the action of the meeting to-day. I would much prefer that the meeting should pass resolutions in favor of representing the State in the Cincinnati Convention.—If, however, in its wisdom, it determines to leave this whole matter to a Convention that will assemble in Columbia in May next, well and good. I am a fifty-four year man; but, like Uncle Sam, if I am obliged to, I will take loss. It is my decided opinion that it would be the best thing in the world for this State, by friendly contact with other States of the South, to get some of the rough corners of South Carolina impracticability knocked off. We must not take a step in advance, for fear of stumbling over some of the "old landmarks," and breaking our necks in the fall.

Respectfully, B. Z. HERNDON.
Gen. S. McGOWAN.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.]

To carry out the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Abbeville District, permit us to suggest the names of Maj. J. K. VANCE and L. H. LOMAX, Esq., as most suitable candidates to represent this District in the State Legislature. They are too well known to need any commendation of words. We simply point to their lives, their characters, and the manly firmness which they have always exhibited in their political opinions.

Such men will honor our country in the State Legislature, and of such a representation might any constituency be proud.

SALUDA.

Amusingly Indignant.

The editor of the New York Day Book in daguerreotyping the "Southern wing of the Republican party" thus sketched one REDPATH, who hails from St. Louis, Mo., and was one of the signers to a late call for a National Convention of "nigger worshippers":

"Another is James Redpath, who is put down for Missouri, who pretended to represent Kansas in the Pittsburgh Mulatto Convention, and has been in that territory for the past year manufacturing lies for the Missouri Democrat and New York Tribune. He is well known in this city, where he formerly resided. While here he wrote for the New York Tribune, and came very near being thrashed, before he left, for some slanders he published in that journal. He is an importation from 'Hold Hengland,' and is as prejudiced and knows as little of the theory and spirit of our institutions as most Britishers."

Mr. REDPATH happening to be in New York at the time, saw this brief biography of himself, and forthwith proceeded to make his acknowledgments in the following style:

"N. R. STIMSON Esq.—Sir I thank you most sincerely and with all my heart for the complimentary notice of me published in the Day Book of this morning.

"Abuse from despicable men is highly prized by me. It is at once complimentary and sincere. I thank you again.

"You will confer a great favor on me by abusing me whenever you have occasion to mention my name. Doughtface, once more I thank you.

"Disrespectfully, JAMES REDPATH, of St. Louis, Missouri.

far as he is personally concerned, but as he and three other worthies seemed to form the entire wing of the Black Republican party South, we felt it our duty to ventilate the antecedents of the gentlemen. As for calling us a "doughtface," it is simply amusing. We understand that term to be applied to a man who does not dare to stand up to his principles. Now, we believe negro "slavery" to be right, and say so, here in New York and every where else. We also believe Mr. James Redpath who would delude us by fraternity with negroes, to be either a deluded fool or a miserable traitor, and we say so. If this is doughtface, Mr. James Redpath, and shall not "pitch in" for fear of getting into "pitch," whereby we might be defiled. But if Mr. James Redpath is over anxious for a "thrashing," we think there are some people in this city who will accommodate him."

Sale of Sharp's Rifles.

The agent of the Sharp rifle manufacturer in this city sold last week three hundred Sharp's rifles to one firm in St. Louis, all for the "border ruffians." Thus we see that whilst on one side the Reverend (?) Mr. Beecher and the Rev. Mr. Dutton are begging and taking up collections for the purchase of a dozen or two of Sharp's rifles to give to their poor dupes and tools, with orders to go to Kansas and kill slaveholders, the people of Missouri, on the other side, quietly, and without noise or bluster send to the agent in New York for three hundred. In this way, and at the instigation of these Reverend murderers, the people of this country are arming themselves against each other and preparing for a civil and bloody war. Verily, the contemplation of the fact is enough to rouse the indignation of every conservative and respectable man in the community. When Beecher, Dutton & Co., get these misguided men well at work cutting each other's throats, we suppose they will send them a hundred or two Bibles and religious books to study the precepts and doctrines of the Savior of man.

We would, in conclusion and as a matter of kindness to Mr. Beecher, inform him that men who buy their own rifles are a little more apt to use them effectually than those who beg them or have them given to them, for whilst the former can "plug" the bull's eye at a hundred yards, the latter cannot hit a barn door.—N. Y. Daybook.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A correspondent in Virginia writes us that while some hands, employed by Mr. William Kearns, were digging out a cellar in Botetown County, Va., about four miles from Buchanan, they came upon a quantity of coin, consisting of some eight pieces, in an iron box about fourteen inches square. The coin was larger than a dollar, and the inscription in a language wholly unknown to any person in the vicinity. Upon digging down some sixteen inches lower, they came to a quantity of iron implements of singular and heretofore unseen shape. Several scientific gentlemen have examined into the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the coins, together with the various other curiosities must have been placed there at an extremely early date and before the settlement of this country.

FLORIDA AND THE SEMINOLES.—His Excellency Gov. Broome, of Florida, passed through our city yesterday, leaving in last evening's train for Washington. He goes on for the purpose of conferring with the Federal authorities on the removal of the Seminole, which continues to infest, rather than inhabit, the Southern part of Florida, and exercises a most unfortunate influence over the growth and prosperity of that State, though so feeble in itself that it could not hold out a year against a properly organized system of operations. Florida has made provision for such an effort, but the law is rendered nugatory by the proviso, that her six per cent. bonds to raise the necessary funds shall not be negotiated below par. As the United States must be expected ultimately to defray the expense, there is reason why they should not at once assume the control and supply the funds for the undertaking. This matter is of great practical importance, and is really so easily disposed of, that we cannot believe Gov. Broome will fail in the objects of his mission.—Charleston Mercury.

An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of the horses in his country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute.

"My good fellow," exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters.—I live at my country seat near Philadelphia, and when I ride in a hurry to town of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store to find me from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restless, and I rode him as fast as I possibly could several times around a large factory—just to take old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, and was twice in danger of riding over myself!"

A Kentuckian was dining at a hotel some few weeks ago, while the New York Legislature was sitting, where many of the members were employing freely at the table the terms by which they designated each other in their debates, as thus:—

"Will the member from Onondaga have the goodness to pass the bread?" "Will the member from St. Lawrence please hand the salt?" &c., &c.

The Kentuckian was not a little disgusted, as he is apt to be at anything that savors of affectation; and in stentorian tones he called to one of the waiters:—

Female Liquor Riot in Indiana.

About three-fourths of the women of Princeton, Indiana, held a meeting on the 22d ult., at which they resolved that no more liquor should be sold in that town. On the same day they armed themselves with axes, hatchets, etc., and in a body set to work to mob all the liquor shops and destroy all the liquor. The first shop reached was a place called "Gollaher's Finish," the burley proprietor of which stood at his door, declaring that he would sell whenever he pleased. He disregarded the warning, whereupon the women broke into the shop with their axes, and destroyed bottles, kegs, barrels, jugs, liquor and all. The liquor dealer had fled at the commencement of the work.

The next place reached was a German shop known as "Rutenfranz's," where the proprietor refused to pledge himself to sell no more. His lager was speedily emptied into the gutter. A number of other shops were then visited, the liquor ferreted out and destroyed, and only one vender escaped. This was a man named Kolb, who had always borne a very high character among his neighbors, as a man who conducted the business in the best possible manner. He gave the required pledge to sell no more, and his liquor was spared. The newspapers of that locality publish approvingly long accounts of these proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMIGRANTS.—Major Buford's Company left our city for Montgomery by yesterday morning's train. His colonists numbered about 140 or 150, of whom some 40 or 50 joined him at this place, 20 came from South Carolina under the direction of Captain Bell, of Edgefield, and the balance were brought up by Major B. from Barbours and other counties from Alabama below this city. The company will undoubtedly be largely recruited at Montgomery and Mobile, and perhaps at other towns on the Alabama river.

Columbia (Ga.) Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Union of to-morrow will contain a letter from Hon. James Buchanan, dated December 28th, in which he declares the Missouri Compromise to be dead gone. He asserts that Nebraska bill is the only basis upon which the slavery question can be settled, and it must be adhered to at all hazards.—and made to face every storm that can be brought against it.

Mr. J. Brown, of Hart county, Georgia, who is described as the father of twenty-nine children, has discovered on his land a rich vein of gold, which yields from a small pan of earth, a penny-weight of gold. The old man and his little boys with their mortars and pans, make from five to six dollars per day. The boys are supposed to be all minors.

A GREAT CATTLE STATE.—The report of the auditor of Indiana states that the value of the cattle, as returned by the several township assessors from eighty-three counties, being all from which returns were made, was on the 1st June last \$7,578,290, nearly eight millions of dollars.

We regret to learn that last week an Irishman, in attempting to get on a wagon whilst in motion, near Pendleton, missed his foot hold and fell, was run over by the vehicle, and instantly killed. We have not learned his name.—Pickens Courier.

The Memphis Appeal states that at McComb's press in that city, iron hoops is used in the place of ropes, as more expeditious, and preserves the bale more securely.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Saturday week the room of Mr. Evan George, stopping at the Carroll House, Lake Providence, La., was entered, and a trunk containing \$12,000 in cash, and \$50,000 in drafts and valuable papers were stolen.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur, the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on the tail, and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

We learn that in Augusta, corn is down to 45 cents by the quantity; and that Baron can be bought at 9 cents—the hog round.

CONSIGNEES.

The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:—

Mrs. Taggart, R. A. McCaslan, H. W. Lawson, T. Owen, J. Clark, E. Cowan & Co., Thos. Ard, C. T. Haskell, A. Shillito, E. J. Taylor, Saml. Reid, Jas. Armstrong & Clark, W. B. Dorn, W. D. Mans, J. J. Lyons, Martin, Jamison & Co., A. P. Butler, John Reeper, E. Calhoun, K. H. A. Jones, J. E. Marshall, J. Cunningham, J. T. M. H. S. Kerr, J. K. D. C. & S. G. Earle, Wier & M. J. S. Cottrill, D. R. Sondley, Wardlaw & L. A. Hunter, Judgo Wardlaw, Slager & Livingston, T. C. Perrin.

D. R. SONDELEY, Agt.

MARKETS.

ABBEVILLE, April 11.—COTTON.—Some 200 bales have changed hands during the current week at very full prices. Fair to fully fair, 84 & 92. A fancy lot would, perhaps, have moved our latter figures.

HAMBURG, April 7.—COTTON.—In the course of the last week prices have advanced 3, and holders are very sanguine in the belief that it will go still higher, in consequence of which there has been but little doing here. We quote 84 to 104. The receipts for the two weeks past amount to 581 bales.

TUESDAY MORNING, 8th.—Since writing the above, later accounts have been received here, which will cause an advance of 4 to 10.

COLUMBIA, April 8.—COTTON.—In consequence of the new season all the principal markets in the country being favorable for cotton, our market was active and very buoyant, and advanced 4 on price at the previous day, to 40 for fair, and 42 for extra.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—COTTON.—The market was very quiet, and prices were unchanged to-day at 40 for fair.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the United States Senate to-day, a memorial from Kansas Legislature was presented, but no action taken thereon. Mr. Geyer made a speech denying the right of Congress to interfere with domestic affairs. In the House, the Constitution of Kansas was presented and referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Keitt made a speech on the subject, defending, of course, in eloquent terms, the Southern side of the question. Resolutions were adopted looking to the suppression of the Coolie trade and declaring it piracy.

NEW HAVEN, April 8.—The Democrats have gained largely since last year, but not sufficiently to give them a re State. There is no choice of State officers by the people. The House is in doubt, but the Republicans have certainly carried the State.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES! W. STEWART, at Ninety-Six, has a large lot of Pine-woods SHINGLES for sale.

Orders from any point on the Railroad will meet with prompt attention. Terms cash. April 3, 1856 49 2w

Canes, Gloves, Trunks, &c. &c. &c.



Umbrellas.

April 11, 1856 49 1y

Piano Fortes.

THE Subscriber keeps on hand Nunn's & Clark's celebrated grand action PIANOS, also, other makers' MELODEONS, &c., which he warrants, and will sell at New York prices, delivered at the Depot.

S. GARDNER,
106 RICHARDSON STREET,
Columbia, S. C.
April 11, 1856 49 1y

REMSEN'S
HAT MANUFACTORY,
—AND—
Leader of Fashions,
Richardson Street, No. 187,
Opposite Exchange Row,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
April 11, 1856 49 1y

A. C. SQUIER'S
CHEAP CASH
FURNITURE STORE,
172 Main Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL DEALER IN
Fine and Plain FURNITURE,
PIANOS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
All fully Warranted.
April 11, 1856 49 1y

G. S. BOWER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE
Of Every Description,
—AND—
FISK'S CELEBRATED METALIC BURIAL CASES.
Opposite the Congaree House,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
April 11, 1856 49 1y

M. H. BERRY,
Furniture and Chair Ware-rooms,
135 Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE Subscriber, having enlarged his Ware-rooms and Workshops, is now enabled to keep on hand a larger assortment of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, of his own make, and some of the best Northern manufactures. Also on hand a large assortment of WALKER'S PATENT, all of which will be sold on our cash.

It only needs an examination of the stock to be convinced as to quality and cheapness.
April 11, 1856 49 1y

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.
BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, FLOUR, GRAIN,
AND ALL MANNER OF
Produce and Merchandise,
204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

REFERENCES.—Stenhouse, Allen & Co., Writtle & Goodwin, Charleston; John A. Crawford, Richard Anderson, Columbia; Braxley & Alexander, Chester; C. H. Col. S. N. Stow, Yorkville; S. C. Springs & Motson, Charlotte; N. C. Michael Brown, Salisbury; N. C. R. O. Cooke, Concord; N. C. Dr. W. R. Hale, Lexington; N. C. Whitfield Walker, Newbern; S. C. J. Brown, Anderson; S. C. Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville; S. C. John Kyle, Laurens; S. C.
April 11, 1856 49 1y

MULLER & SENN,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
WOULD Respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Abbeville District to their large and well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
which they offer at the lowest market prices. In addition to the heavier articles usually kept in a well-arranged grocery, we keep a full stock of
FANCY GROCERIES,
including almost every article wanted in the family.
Persons visiting Columbia will find our advantages as a call on our country and city merchants.