THE WATCHMAN WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

A. A. GILBERT - - - - - - - - - EDITOR

THE SUNTER WATCHMAN HAS BY FAR THE LANGEST CHROULATION (ESPECIALLY IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY,) OF ANY PAPER IN SUM-TER, AND WAS ESTABLISHED IN

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

We saw, with much concern, among the procoodings of the Le islature, on the 6th inst., a netice by WINBUSH, of the Sonate, of a bill to repeal the Act of Sept., 1866, which secures liens upon the growing crop, as security for advances made for supplies to carry on said crop. We were concorned, because we feared that the withdrawal of the security basis upon which such advances were made, would put a stop to such when arrangements are being made for the pres ent year's operations, disconcert, disarranges seriously cripple and obstruct our agricultural interests—the great basis and substratum of the recuperation, prosperity and development of the

house of Charleston, under date of Jap. 7-one of enlarged liberality and conservative viewsone that advanced more than \$100,000 on liens the past year, and, under 'earnest application, was making arrangements to probably double that amount the present year-confirms our ap. prehensious, and puts the matter even in a more serious light than appeared to us at first

We make the following extract from this letter, ad tressel to parties at this place: "We saw, this morning, in the dailies, a notic of a Bill renealing the Lion Law of 1866. This

stops all proceedings towards advances. You will please suspend all issues of Liens, as we shall fill no orders for advances until this question sottled in the Assembly. If this act is repealed it will nearly rain our planting friends, and at once throw out of employment 25,000 laborers." If the object of legislation be the public good-

to foster and develop the industry and material interest of the State-then we are totally at a loss to discover the basis of argument and reasoning for the proposed action. It is so manifest as to be apparent to every

observer, that the application of the limited capital of the country, through the operations of this Act, to the industry of the country, has been such as constituted it almost the prime basis of the action of the latter. A large portion of the planting interests of the State have been conducted, since the war, upon this basis, and such was the destitution of the country, that it could not have been conducted upon any other basis. It has added to the product of the State, thousands of bales of cotton, and tens of thousands of bushels of corn-put in cultivation broad fields, and almost innumerable smaller ones, which otherwise would have continued to lay in fruitless waste, and given employment, with fair earnings, to thousands of the freed people. And very many of these people, who, by industry and frugality, have been combled, from the earnings of the previous year, to rent or purchase small parcels of land for cultivation, have secured assistance, and were now making arrangements to secure such assistance-which they could not otherwise obtain -under the provisions of this Act.

We know hundreds of colored men now making arrangements to carry on their crops the present your, under this lion law, who, by the inevitable results of its repeal, will find their whole basis of work in the soil, for the year, checkmated and their operations brought to a perfect stand-And so of hundreds of white farmers. And if

the Legislature repeal this Act, it cannot otherwise result than in reducing, to a great extent, the agricultural products of the State, the present year, as it will amount, virtually, to the withdrawal of a large amount of capital from assist ance of this great central, vital interest.

If, therefore, the movement to repeal this Act the State-to cripple and obstruct this, in order property, the amount realized will be but \$\$20, to force the sale of lands, and thus to wrest it from the hands of present owners-(and we confess we can see no other possible motive)-it must not only signally fail of its design upon this class, separately-since it will fall upon the colored as well as the white man-and can only be accomplished by putting an incubusupon the industrial interests and energies of the country generally, and inflicting a heavy loss upon the carnings of the State at large.

We call upon those in authority to pause .-These are the facts of the ease, disconnected from all political feeling or principle-regardless of party or race-and we trust that those who now sit in the counsels of the State, will not exhibit themselves so blinded and prejudiced by partizan feeling, as to rush wildly into a measure. like this, regardless of the common good.

COTTON STEALING.

The bill introduced by Mr. FERITER, of Sumter, to regulate the sale of cotton and designed to afford some remeay for the terrible evil of cotton stenling, and the illicit tradic in seed cotton, from which the planting community suffered so much the past season, came up for consideration, in the House, on the 7th inst., and was lost by a

We annex the following report of the discussion on the bill, taken from the "Courier," in order that our honest farmers may see how their interests stand with those who assume to be their representatives. Mr. Feriter has discharged his duty in the matter, in the interests of honesty and the country, and the result is before us. We say, emphatically, let there be no more burning, but let every man protect his own property. This he has a right to do, and this our honest people

Delarge moved to strike out the enneting Delarge moved to strike out the enacting clause. Ferriter, of Sunter, who introduced the Bill, said that in hissection of the country (Sunter) cotton stealing is an evil, and the people demanded some remedy bittle stores were opened in different parts of the country, and at night thieves would steal cotton and sell to these stores. The people both rich, and poor, demanded protection from these midnight marauders, and this Bill will give the remedy. He said although the Bill could not prevent the thieves from stealing cotton, yet it would prevent persons from realizing on the stolen cotton. It would protect the poor colored man who raises a few bales, as well as the rich man who raises a thousand bales. It was for the benefit of the whole people. He said he could tell of eases where the hales, as well as the rich man who raises a thousand bales. It was for the benefit of the whole people. He said he could tell of eases where the fields were white with cotton at sanset, and at sunrise it had been entirely stripped. Such actions had exasperated the people, and a short time ago the store of Mr. Roberson who had been accased of buying stolen cetton was barned to the ground, and if the citizens cannot be protected they will again take the law in their own hands. This evil of cutton-stealing was growing and in one county of this State thirty little stores had been started in thirty days, who were carrying on the illicit trade of buying stolen cetton, and no doubt urged parties to steal it. The trade is all carried on between 8 o'clock, P. M. and daylight. He said the idea of cetton weighers, was no new thing, for fourteen years ago, in the planter, be he rich or poor, must be protected. It was the wish of the colored people that some such measure as this should pass, as he had been and the challed and on the highway, had conversed with them and knew their wants. He hoped the consecuence of the whole the abit of borrowing the paper) had ordered it is the highway had at the habit of borrowing the paper) had ordered it is ent to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the borrowing the paper) had ordered it is ent to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the borrowing the paper) had ordered it is ent to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the being to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the being to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the borrowing the paper) had ordered it is entited by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the bene to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the borrowing the paper had that then had been in the habit of borrowing the paper). The eyes of the bor

Tomlinson opposed the Bill, and said the Log-

citisens." He would ask, had it been shown that Mr. Roberson was guilty of receiving stolen cotton? He said he believed the burning of Mr. Roberson's store was a political act, and for no other cause, for the men went there in disgalso. He said all this clasmor about stolen cotton is raised for political effect only—it is all'heeh. He desired it to be understood that he was not speaking in a spirit of demagoguista. He said the Legislature has no right to interfere in such things; to pass this Bill would be to oppress a majority of poor people in this State.

Delarge opposed the bill, and said he thought the bill was born in hell and conceived of the devil. He hoped the bill would be foted down, and show to these people who come here and say if the Legislature will not do so and so they will do so and so. They may burn down stores once too often. The State now has the power to take hold any punish such midnight marnuders. There is sufficient law on the statute books to punish stealing, be that the stealing of cotton or any thing elie. If the law is not severe enough then amend it. What more protection is needed? Surely the Bill before us cannot grant it. There is law enough to punish receivers of stolen cotton, why did they not arrest him—instead of burning his dwelling and driving out his wife and children—and then apply the law, which, if they did not think was severe enough, let them come to this General Assembly and ask that the law be amended. But no, they did not; and men who are cuthaws come here and ask use for protection. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel. Let us tell these gentlemen of Sumter county that if they again act contrary to the law that there is power in the State that will make them is stand to law. This Bill would be an act of oppression to the poor, as it proposes to tax them to fee a commissioner, and, upon the whole, it is dangerous and special legislation.

B. Jaunes, (colored,) of Sumter, favored the Bill and believed the mensure would benefit all the people, rich as well as poor. He di

ests of the poor man.

Wilder opposed the Bill, and looked upon it as Wilder opposed the Bill, and looked upon it as an attempt to revive the provisions of the old negro code. He was not surprised at the serice from which the Bill originated (Sumter) He and he was born in Sumter, and well received the time when a poor colored man wished to sell a few eggs, &c., unless he had a pass from his master, he was put in the "oull-pen," and now about the same proposition is offered here—the appointment of Commissioners to inspect and weigh cotton—He styled them as tricksters, who wanted to buy the cotton from the poor colored man at a mere nominal figure. He was free, and wanted every man to be free in his actions and in the sale of his products, be they large or small.

Whipper opposed the Bill and said there was sufficient law now to punish either petty or grand larceny, and why not apply the law? In regard to the appointment of Commissioners he wanted to know what guaranty there was that said Commissioners would all be honcet neen, and if not would they not encourage stealing of cotton and sell some for their own benefit. And again would it be possible that the cotton thief would go to the Commissioner or weigher with his stolen totton and there establish his guilt. What is wanted, said he, is a Commissioner on each larce plantation to protect the noor before.

said he, is a Commissioner on each large planta-tion to protect the poor believe so that he is not robbed and cheated of his hard earn-

Ramsay (colored) of Sumter, and Chesnut (colored) of Korshaw, also made brief speeches in op-position to the bill. position to the bill.

On the question of striking out the onacting clause of the Bill, DeLarge called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 62; mays, 2; absent or not voting, 59.

STATE TAXES.

Und'or the law as it has been created, the collecion of State and county taxes would begin on the 15th inst. We see it stated that it having been found impracticable to commone the collection at that time, it will be deferred until about the 1st of February. It is also stated that the tax will be one third less than that of last year, and will be fixed at one half of one per. cent.

The estimated expenses of the State Government amount to \$936,000, which, redded to the premium on gold in which the interest of the State debt is to be paid, will amount to about \$1,000. 000; and thus the State debt will likely be increased to the amount of about \$200,000. As the sharpers, in order to pile up their own collers. have made the interest payable in gold, this amount will no doubt be easily absorbed.

This, however, will afford some temporary relief to the tax-payer, and, it may be, postpone the day at which they will be required to pay the deficit of radical extravagance, until a time at which they may be betterable to meet it. Upon the whole, it would seem to be an indication of the exercise of some little more concern for the

interests and prosperity of the country. NEWSPAPER BORROWERS. In overy community, there are persons who obtain the mass of their general information brough the medium of borrowed newspapers-at their neighbors' expense. Some of these borrow from the Post Offices, and complaint comes to the office of publication from subscribers of failure to get their papers; (and here we would admonish the managers of country Post Offices especially.) Others practicing what they seem to think a legitimate license, send to their neighbors to borrow. The whole practice is very objectionable A newspaper costs but very little money-very little, in comparison with the amounts many of

these very people spend foolishly or in dissipation-and no one who cares for his own interest or the interest of others, or who would be more than a blank among his fellows, can live without one. No money spent in a family pays so well, We commend the following, in relation to this matter, which we take from the Charleston Courier, to the consideration of all concerned : Ever since the publication of the first news, paper the world has been bothered with neigh-Ever since the publication of the first newspaper he world has been bothered with neighborly people, who horrow the newspapers, and ever since that time the victims of these neighborly people have been devising means of ridding themselves of the nuisance. The method resorted to by a subscriber of the Courier, we think, is a good one, and can searedy fail to have a salutary effect. For many months our friend was troubled by a borrowing neighbor, and for many months he here his adhetion with Christian fortitude. At length he became desperate, and finally hit upon the following expedient: He came to the "Courier" offices ad ordered the Daily Courier sent to his neighbor. This was done, and at the expiration of a month the neighbor aforesaid called at this office, and stated that the paper was being sent to his house, when he was not a subscriber. He was told that Mr.——(the neighbor from whom he had been in the habit of borrowing the paper) had ordered it sent to him, and that the subscription price would be paid by him (Mr.—). The eyes of the bore were epened, and that men has since been a steady subscriber of the "Courier." He never again berrowed a paper.

D. E. DURANT.See'v.

per A treaty for the annexation of San Do. For A treaty for the annexation of San Delature might as well pass an Act to regulate the sale of rice, (and plenty of that had been stolen.) corn or any other commodity. He did not believe the amount of cotton had been stolen as has been often asserted. The gentleman from san has been often asserted. The gentleman from Sunter (Perriter) had referred to the burning of Grant, who will reccommend its ratification of Grant, who will reccommend its ratification apportioned as follows: For Bishops, \$1,500; Su-Jan 12

Sold by all Dreggists.

On the strength of Professes SHEPARD by and comming of the united time, if necessary, and comming the experience of Planters we until the fair amount carried in the experience of Planters we until the fair amount carried for shall have been realized.

AGENTS AT SUMTER.

Go., the strength of Professes SHEPARD by and comming to the united states has been negotiated by President Bacz and the government representative, which, it is said, receives the smooth of Grant, who will recommend the experience of Planters we until the fair amount carried for shall have been realized.

AGENTS AT SUMTER.

Go. That the eggregate collections ordered by will continue to devote my time to the practice.

Go. P. McKagen,

A. Anderson & Co.,

In this paper, and give us a call.

In the conference be put down at \$26,000, to be apportioned as follows: For Bishops, \$1,500; Su-Jan 12

Jan 5-tf

under the charge of Rov. Rost. Latuan, &c.

The paper is a model of typographical execution,

measure of auccess. The Tennessee papers report that one Captain G. II. Ahl, the brutal wretch who had charge of the Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware, during the war, is now a member of the shoe firm of R. N. Pomeroy & Co., New York, and with brazen impudence, is travelling through the South on an electioneering tour for his house. He will no doubt do a smashing business whereever he is known. Pass him around.

The Telegraphers' strike still continues, retarding business seriously. The Wilmington "Journal" of yesterday, (11th) says that the operators at that place quit work and joined again in the strike movement, which seemed to continne general all over the country.

Legislative.

ented from citizens of Beaufort praying legislation to provide a remedy for illegal traffic in

Arnim introduced a resolution in enquiry a to what amount of security, if any, is deposited by H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State. for the millions of dollars belonging to the State in his hands, which was laid over.

Nash introduced a bill to regulate the number fjurors who may be challenged in all cases of

Notice was given of a bill to repeal 24 Act entitled an Act to secure advances for agricultural purposes, passoi! 20th of Sept., 1866. The Covernor gave notice that he had appro-

ved and signed a bill to repeal the township acts and that to amend an act concerning townships.

Ilouse.—The enacting clause of a bill to reguate the sale of octton, was, after much discusion -participated in by Feriter, DeLurge, Chesnut, James, Wilder, Perrin and Whippor-stricker out, by a vote of 62 yeas to 2 nays.

FRIDAY, Jan 7 .- Senate-Wimbush introduced a bill to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to secure advances for agricultural purposes."

Notices were given of bills to prevent certain merchants and shop-keepers from purchasing cotton between certain hours, to prevent certain merchants and shop keepers from carrying on what is known as the check system, and to make the duty of Clerks of the Court to perform certain duties relative to the drawing of juries heretofore enjoined on selectmen.

A bill to amend an Act entitled "an Act to or

by its title and referred to the Committee on the

ganize the militia of South Carolina," was read

motion to strike out the enacting clause, pendingwhich there was adjournment.

SATURDAY, Jan. S.—Senate.—Wright introduced bills to prevent the issue of checks for mency, and to prevent the purchase of exten between certain hours.

A bill to authorize the extension of the South Carolina Central Rail Road from Supries.

point near Charlotto, N. C., was ordered to be House .- A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to contract for labor in each county of the State, was read and re-

SALE OF THE WILMINGTON & MAN-CHESTER RAILROAD.

At the Court House door at 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday, Messrs. Cronly & Morris proceeded to sell, by order of M. Cronly and W. A. Pringle, Commissionors, the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, together with all the property of the Company. W. T. Walters, Esq., of Baltimore, was the only bidder, and the property was consequently knocked down to him at \$525,000—the sum of \$250,000 being paid for the South Carolina end, and \$275,000 for the North Carolina end. The sale was for cash, but certain preferred bonds will be received in payment. Of these preferred securities the purchaser holds \$1,975,828 06. There is but a small amount of the whole set ies of preferred securities that he does not hold, and which he will have to pay.—Wilmington Journal, Jan 6. At the Court House door at 11 o'clock a.

FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE S. C. CON-FERENCE.

The following is the Financial Plan of operaions for the support of the ministry, and the sovral interests and claims upon the Church, for the present year, as adopted at the recent session of the Conference at Cheraw.

I. That as soon as the preacher arrives, it shall be the duty of the respective Boards of Stewards to meet and determine the whole amount to be raised for the support of the Church for the Conference year—the Conference collections excepted. That at the first Church Meeting, or consequently time therefore, this mattackets because voient time thereafter, this matter shall be brought by the Stewards or Steward (whether station or circuit) before the membership, and provision made for raising the amount required, either by assessments, upon all the members of the Church, proviously agreed upon by the Board and reported and assented to at this first meeting, or by the assumption of entirely substances which or by the assumption of entirely voluntary obligations on the part of the members, in response to the call of the Stewards to the full amount needed.

2. That, on the stations, collections be made

2. That, on the stations, collections be made by the Stewards monthly. That these collections be reported to a monthly meeting of the Stewards, which meeting shall aggregate and order the disbursement, through the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, to the Pastor, Presiding Elder, &c.; the financial result of each month's operations to be reported (the amount each member has paid being read out) to the Monthly Church Meeting.

3. That, on the circuits, collections shall be made by the Stewards quarterly, the assessments or voluntary obligations having been made or taken to be thus paid, whether in provisions or money. That these collections shall be reported to quarterly meetings of the Boards of Stewards, which meetings shall aggregate and disburse as provided for in Section 2, in regard to stations, and in like manner report the result to quarterly meetings of the members of each church.

4. That in order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presiding Edders, &c., is shall be the dure of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presiding Edders, &c., is shall be the dure of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presiding Edders, &c., is shall be the dure of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presiding Edders, &c., is shall be the dure of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presidence of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presidence of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presidence of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers of the Stewards and order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers of the Stewards and order to further the i 4. That in order to further the interests of collections for the support of the Preachers, Presiding Eiders, &c., it shall, be the duty of the Stewards to bring the matter, if necessary, constantly before the membership, on all suitable occasions, both individually and in congregation assembled, and that the performance of this solemn and sacred duty is most carnostly and affectionately enjoined, its observance to be regarded a test of proper qualifications for the Stewardship.

5. That the collections ordered by the Conference be divided and presented to the church, in congregation assembled or otherwise: So much for the superannuated preachers and the widows.

congregation assembled or otherwise: So much for the superannuated preachers and the widows and orphans of preachers; so much for the Bishops, so much for Educational purposes, and so much for Missions; and that these claims be presented by the Preachers, assisted and supported by the presented by the preachers, assisted and supported by the presented to the presented by the presented for the presented that the fair amount carried for shall have been realized.

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIREE.

This excellent paper, (previously in size equal to my in the State) came to us, in its issue of the 6th inst., "enlarged by the addition of one column to each page and the lengtheating of all the columns." Its broad pages are filled with an entertaining variety—original and selected—embracing a nouvelette from the accomplished pen of Mrs M. A. Ripley, formerly Mrs. M. A. Ewarr, reminiscences of the early history of York county, religious department, not sectarian, under the charge of Roy. Rost. Latham, &c.

MARRIED

and the enterprise and management of its propri-eter, Lewis M. Giest, Esq., is worthy the largest On the 28th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Ivey; S. C. Conference, J. A. McDONALD, of Sumte County, S. C., to Miss CORDELIA P. MALONE, daughter of Maj. W. H. Malone, of the Town of

> On the 15th December, at the residence of the Bride's father, by Rev. T. N. Lucas, Mr. SAM-UEL E. NELSON to Miss C. T. MURRAY, all

> > MEETING.

A meeting of "The Ladio's Monumental Association," is hereby called for Friday next, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Temperance Hall, when matters of interest and importance bearing upon the Association will be brought under consideration.

By order of the President,

RICHARD D. LEE,

Secretary, L. M. A.

Jan. 12th 1679.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION OF CLAREM ONT LODGE, NO 64,
A. F. M. will be held on Thursday evening,
Jan. 13, 1870, at 7 o'clook, P. M.
Brothers will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.
WM. H. GIRARDBAU, W. M.

COMMERCIAL.

SUMTER MARKET, JAN. 10. Our Cotion Market has ruled quiet past week at from 20 to 23 cts. according to grade-very little offering.

BACON—Rib Sides, 22@22½; Clear, do., 22½ @23; Shoulders, 18½@10; Hams, 25. LARD—25c. FLOUR—Per bbl. \$8@\$13. COFFEE—Laguayra, 30@32; Java, 45@50;

RATESVILLE SHIRTINGS—Per bale 123c. YARN BY THE BALE—\$2,10c. Per bunch

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IN CHARLESTON, S. C., Corrected weekly by A. C. KAUFMAN Broker, No. 25 Broad Street. JANUARY -, 1870.

JANUARY —, 1870.

STATE SECURITIES—South Carolina, old, —@
80; do new, —@80; do, rogist'd stock, ex int
—@72.
CITY SECURITIES—Augusta, Ga. Bonds, 83@
86; Charleston, S. C. Stock, (ex qr int) 53@55;
do, Fire Loan Bonds, —@75; Columbia, S. C.
Bonds, 65@68.
RAILROAD BORDS—Blue Ridge, (first mortgoge)
—@65; Charleston, and Sayangah. 58@60;

Hiltary.

House.—Ramsey introduced a bill to incorporate the Wide Awake Fire Engine Company of Sumter.

De Large gave notice of bill to extend the corporate limits of Charleston, and providing for an election of municipal officers in October aext.—

The limits of the city to be extended to the Six Mile House, in order to bring in sufficient negro votes to put the election beyond doubt in the hands of the radicals.

A bill to appoint a commissioner of contracts for laborers in each county, was debated, on a motion to strike out the enacting clause, pending

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK BILLS. *Pank of Charleston ..

Carolina Central Rail Road from Eumter to a Bank of State of S. C. issue 1861 and 1862 15 @ Bank of State of S. C. issue 1861 and 1862 15 @ Planters' and Mechanics' Bonk of Charles -- @

City of Charleston Change Bills *Bills marked thus (*) are being redcemed at the Bank Counters of each.

Notice of Change.

HAVING located permanents y in the Town of Manning, where I am conducting the Drug Business, I have this day disposed of, and sold out my stock of Drugs and Medicines, in the Town of Sumter, to my brother, I. A. McKAGEN.

(signed.) GEO. P. McKAGEN.

Jan. 1st, 1870.

Having purchased the Drug Stock above alluded to, I will continue the business at the Old Stand. And ask a continuance of the patronage

Respectfully, I. A. McKAGEN.

Glass and Crockery Ware, FANCY GROCERIES.

Main and Republican Streets,

Under the Photographic Gallery. Just received a Fine Assortment of

Glass and Crockery Ware. The cheapest ever offered in this market. Glass Sets from \$1.50 to \$8.00.

FRESH CANNED GOODS, Prepared by G. W. Aimar,

Fruit and Confectionery In any quantity desired.

Family Supplies, As Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Butter, Lard, Scaps, Starch, &c., &c., always on band. MR. J. N. SPANN,

whose services I have permanently secured, will take pleasure in showing goods to all who may wish to examine them.

Call before purchasing elsewhere and you will be sure to secure GOOD BARGAINS.

New Books AT THE SUMTER BOOK STORE CONCORDANCE OF SHARSPRARE

Adam and the Adamite, Surry of the Eagle's Neet, Mohun, or the last days of dius,

Memoirs of all Physician,
Queen's Necklace,
Countess DeCharms,
Mysteries of the Court of London,
ith a large lot of handsome NOVELS.

TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, COMES, FANCY TOILET SOAPS, &C.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, STATIONERY, AC.

For Sale. THE House and Lot, in the Town of Spinter owned and held by Sumter Circuit, as Parsonage. The house is comfortable, with am ple lot for garden, &c., and necessary out build

For terms, &c., apply to A. A. GILBERT. PERUVIAN GUANO

FERTILIZERS and Corn. DLANTERS DESIRING US TO PUR

CORN, PERUVIAN GUANO, ... SOLUABLE PACIFIC GUANO, CAROLINA FERTILIZER.

OR ANY OTHER KIND OF FERTILIZERS.

Green, Watson & Walsh, DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

COTTON SHIPPED.

We have made arrangements to ship

COTTON

Cash Advances on same when delivered, and hav ng it held at

EITHER POINT as long as may be desired

We will receive Cotton at Samter, Lynchburg, Mayesville or Manchester. Green, Watson & Walsh,

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Pate & Taylor Planters of Maysville ARE NOW READY

TO FURNISH TO PLANTERS,

IN ANY QUANTITY, AROLINA FERTILIZER. C. C. Coe's Phosphate, Vitriol Phosphate, Dissolved Bones, Land Plaster. Soluble Pacific Guano,

Compound Acid Phosphate, FLOUR OF BONE, Flour of Bone, Baugh's Raw Bone Phos. CAROLINA FERTILIZER. Peruvian Guano, Lime.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON

COTTON Consigned through them to either NEW YORK or CHARLESTON.

A FULL STOCK OF GOODS always o At Lowest Market Prices.

Baugh's Raw Bone

PATE & TAYLOR, Agents for Sumter County. Prof. SHEPARD says of analysis made Oct. 16th, 1869, "A valuable manure and decidedly superior to the article of last year." EXPERIMENT MADE BY M. C. M. HAM-

No Manure-887 lbs. seed Cotton per acre. 175 lbs Peruvian Guano-1328 lbs. seed Cotton per acre. 175 lbs. Baughs'—1489 lbs. seed Cotton per acre Jan 5 tf AIMAR'S SARRACENIA

MOND, OF BEECH ISLAND, S. C.

FLY-TRAP BITTERS. The Great Southern remedy for

Chemist and Druggist, Charleston, S. C.

March 9th, 1869.]
Mn. W. G. AIMAR—Dear Sir:—A member of
my family suffering long from Dyspepsia, has
experienced more relief from your SARRAOR.
NIA BITTERS than from any other medicine
she has ever tried. It is most excellent for inregard it as decidedly the most beneficial of all Dyspeptic remedies.

Yours, very respectfully,
N. J. DARRELL,
Sold by all Dreggists.
General Agents RISLEY & Co.,
No. 141 Chambers Street, New York.

PLANTERS WAREHOUSE,

SUMTER, 8. C., Jan. 1, 1870.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE business of the "PLANTERS' WARBHOUSE" MOISE A CO. In retring, I command the new from to the confidence of the public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

the "PLANTERS" WAREHOUSE." Sumter, S. C., Jan. 1st, 1870.

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Halibut Smoked, 15 ct. per pound.

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AT LOW PRICES.

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SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

DISSOLVED BONE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

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GOOD GREEN & BLACK TEA at \$1 25, per pound. CAN FRUITS & PICKIES in variety.

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Call and procure CIRCULARS and PAMPHLETS, free of

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GEO. W. LEE,

... Agent to sell.

Sumter. S. C.; January 5, 1870.

. I refer to the following planters.

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C. Oh? That's it, it if? Well its a cuss—a very bad insuse, any how. But I i pose youngoute here none the worse for that, and I see how you might fit me with a suit outside from your stock by Hate, Books and, hapes, Coates, i Vosta and Pants, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Sboks, Collars, Handorshipfs, Ao, Ao, but how but you fit me to a suit inside, hey?

Si Why, I'll tell you. Some of my excellent GROCKRIKS there would, suit you isside to a T., wouldn't hey?

wouldn't hisy would, that's a fact, some of your Suar, Coffee, Tan, Flour, Molasses, Ornned Fish, Oysters and Lobsters, how Chow Pickles, &c., &s.

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Exit Countryman with a bag full, a basket
I will exchange for other seed, or sell on liberal
to make a bundle full.

The seed of them.

I have some 20 or 30 bushels still unsold which
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