

PEACH TREE MANURE

"PERSICATOR."

The Original and Genuine Article.

Prepared under the Formula of Dr. DAVID STREWART, Chemist, and secured by Letters Patent by us for the Patentee.

COMPOSED OF Phosphates and Potash. The FOOD which forms the mineral part of the plant, and that is removed from the soil with every crop.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO HORTICULTURE, FRUIT TREES, CORN AND TOBACCO. THE EXTERMINATOR OF Rust, Spores and Insects.

Discolored Peach Trees. With yellow leaves, under its influence, produce a dark green foliage in a few weeks.

Put up in New Barrels. PRICE, \$40.00 PER TON. Liberal deduction made to dealers.

We annex the following certificates taken from many received by us: Sunny Spin, Anne Arundel Co., Md., March 10th, 1870.

Messa. Wm. Crichton & Son—(Greenhouse): I used the Persicator on my Peach Trees last spring with much satisfaction. Many of my trees are six years old, were diseased from the worms, the leaves were yellow and sickly. I applied a small quantity of the Persicator around the base of each tree. In a few weeks they produced a rich green foliage, and bore a fine crop. I am satisfied that this manure completely destroyed the worms, invigorated the trees and the growth of the crop.

THOMAS SHEPPARD. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 29th, 1870.

Messa. Wm. Crichton & Son, Baltimore: I used the Persicator on a piece of very poor land to give the corn a start, and drilled it in at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre, at the cost of one dollar. On this lot I never had been able to secure a "stand" by reason of the "cut worm," although I tried salt in various ways. On the rows to which I applied the "PERSICATOR," the corn came up "to a hill" promptly and grew off well. On the remaining rows, not more than one third of the plants escaped the worms, and those that did, were puny in appearance.

If further trials on lands infested with "Cut Worms" shall result in securing a "stand" like the one referred to, I should consider it extremely valuable, and the cheapest remedy, which could be used in various ways.

S. BASSETT FRENCH. Editor Farmers' Gazette. PRESTON, Caroline Co., Md., Feb. 18th, 1870.

I applied the Persicator to Sugar-bee, alternating with a fertilizer costing \$5.00 per ton in equal quantities. The growth of the "CANE" here the Persicator was applied, was very superior and equal to any manured with the most costly Fertilizer.

H. F. WILLIS. FOR SALE BY Wm. Crichton & Son, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by Green, Watson & Walsh, Agents, APRIL 6-14th SUMTER, S. C.

C. T. MASON.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER SUMTER, S. C. Has just received and keeps always on hand New and Beautiful Styles of JEWELRY, FINE GLASSES, & C. WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY RE-PAIRED WITH DISPATCH. March 31.

O. F. HOYT.

SUCCESSOR TO F. HOYT & SUMTER, S. O. CA.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public of Sumter, and adjoining counties, that he has recently received a choice selection of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Watches, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c., &c.,

His stock embraces all the latest styles, and will be sold at reasonable rates. Sept 29

P. P. TOALE.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

One great difficulty in the way of appealing to the farmers of South Carolina, to donate lands is that the old system of entailing landed property was much in vogue previous to the war, and now many have judgments hanging over their landed estates, so that good titles in many cases could not be made. There are those however, who could donate lands might give money. All this could be given in trust to the Trust Stock company, the land to be divided into fifty acre lots, and one lot given to each family of two or more persons who have been residents in the State for three, five or ten years, the titles to be so made as to prevent their disposing of them save to their own family or by permission of the company. With the money contributed many farms and plantations could be purchased or so divided off, and by donating only every third or fourth section the others could be

CONVENTION.

THE AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND IMMIGRANT CONVENTION.

We present to day, a synopsis of reports submitted to the Agricultural, Mechanical and Immigration Convention, held recently in Charleston.

IMMIGRATION.

The report states, after pointing out the necessity for immigration to the Southern States as follows: "Immigration, as now instituted, cannot be successful for the present generation. The great difficulty is, that the organization as now constituted, compels every man who wishes to procure immigrant labor to understand, as well as undergo, either all or, at least, a part of its risks of losses or gains. This plan is confining it at once to the leading and intelligent minds of the people of the South. The emigrant should be placed at every man's door, so that when he is in need of labor—the demand for which is constantly increasing—he can employ him, giving to parties such a bonus as would be remunerative for the great convenience. My proposition is, that the men of South Carolina, who comprehend fully the necessity of moving in this matter form a joint stock company for the State at large, of \$10, \$20, \$50 or over \$100 per share. Organize a central or distributing bureau at some central point, perhaps Columbia would do, and sub-bureaus at each village in the State. Whenever an immigrant arrives his name, age, birth place and trade or occupation, as well as letters of reference or recommendation, should be duly recorded for future reference. The farmer or planter applying for a laborer has only to call for the kind of laborer, and the clerks at each bureau, by referring to the books, can send him the sort of person he desires; he, the farmer, paying all expenses incurred by the bureau as well as a bonus for expenses and profits to stockholders.

It would be perhaps expedient to establish at Charleston a bureau for receiving and forwarding immigrants—There might be an experimental farm conducted in the vicinity of each bureau where these immigrant laborers could be profitably employed until called for, and should any remain on hand during the summer months they could be directed in farm work, so as to make and harvest a full crop. Agents could be sent to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Germany and Italy, and I am told by persons who recently returned from transatlantic countries that great numbers could be procured by only securing them a home and employment. I have seen this system working admirably in Paris in getting employment for laborers and domestics in every capacity. There it has proven not only a success, but of mutual benefit and profit to all parties. I cannot for one moment see how it could be managed in these large European cities in any other way. Some ten or twelve years ago a similar system was commenced in New York City. My belief is that we will never succeed to any extent until we adopt the Joint Stock Company plan, and no longer trust to the general intelligence of the people upon this matter.

In order to produce a rapid flow of immigration to the South we should by general concerted arrangement hold out the most liberal inducements, and be willing to commence with that class of European peasantry who are in a hopeless state of poverty and dependence. Once the tide is properly set in this direction those possessing means, those skilled as artisans, will doubtless follow. The selections for plantation or farm work should invariably be from the agricultural districts, and none from large cities, as the latter class are totally unfit for our climate as well as our system of labor. I have no doubt that when the selections are made, as herein indicated, the plantation system might be perpetuated. But we can make them so efficient by abandoning the plantation system, and dividing off each plantation into sections, placing the laborers of each section under a man of experience and energy.

The question has been asked can we keep our immigrant laborers after importing them? * * * My plan for the introduction and distribution of laborers is intended for the adoption of the whole South. The report advocates the introduction of laborers rather than the bringing of families into the State. Until the South is regenerated politically, we cannot expect any material accession in numbers except from that class of peasantry of those countries who are in a hopeless state of poverty—the sturdy, thrifty, diligent laborer who has been taught truth, honesty and integrity, coming fresh from the agricultural districts.

One great difficulty in the way of appealing to the farmers of South Carolina, to donate lands is that the old system of entailing landed property was much in vogue previous to the war, and now many have judgments hanging over their landed estates, so that good titles in many cases could not be made. There are those however, who could donate lands might give money. All this could be given in trust to the Trust Stock company, the land to be divided into fifty acre lots, and one lot given to each family of two or more persons who have been residents in the State for three, five or ten years, the titles to be so made as to prevent their disposing of them save to their own family or by permission of the company. With the money contributed many farms and plantations could be purchased or so divided off, and by donating only every third or fourth section the others could be

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

Your committee feeling assured that the very comprehensive character of the report assigned them, viz: that of reporting on the industrial resources of the State, is itself, an evidence that no exhaustive treatment of the subject is expected by the Convention, nor even a specific account of what has been done towards the development of their resources, limit themselves to a few general considerations, as to their nature, and the great policy for promoting their development.

From South Carolina to Texas inclusive, the climate of that intermediate kind which embraces the features both of the tropics and the temperate zone, and

WHILE EXPOSED TO MANY OF THE EVILS OF

both, likewise enjoy in combination many of the advantages of each. It is precisely in such a climate that the utmost diversity of industries can most easily flourish, provided only the markets of the world be open to it, and there be a population sufficiently dense to make division of labor possible.—Indeed it may be safely said that no other climate but one offers equal opportunities for diversifying labor.—The natural products of our country exhibit this diversified character; we have here side by side, the animals and plants of the tropics, and those of the temperate zone, like the fig and the palm, wheat growing in sight of rice fields, apples ripening in the same orchard with oranges, crows, and bears, and foxes inhabiting the same swamps with the ibis, the vulture, the parakeet and the crocodile, though our forefathers, unacquainted with tropical animals, gave them the names of cranes, buzzards, and alligators, which make us forget their equatorial character, and prevent us from reflecting when we read of such things in books of foreign travel that they are, in truth, nothing but what we see about us every day. In our waters is found equal variety. The herring, which is peculiarly a Northern fish is sold in our market by the side of the muskie of the Caribbean Sea, and the mussels, the clam, and the oyster, all useful as food, are found even where the Peninsula of Florida is built up of coral reefs, like the South Sea Islands. Even in the domain of the miner there is something to remind us of this mingling of temperate and tropical features in the aspects of nature by which we are surrounded. For does not the guano of the equatorial islands find its counterpart in our phosphate beds? And does not the coal, which is rather characteristic of temperate climates, show itself not far from these highly prized deposits?

In short, the climate of the Southern States, their geological structure, their great rivers, and the seas by which they are washed, offer every incentive which climate can offer to a development of the utmost diversity of physical and intellectual labor.

But it is perhaps feared by some that a climate like this may be incapable of supporting such diversified industry in consequence of the very variety of its products—that what yields everything with facility will yield the best of nothing. Such a conclusion, however, is forbidden by a simple array of facts. The cotton and the rice we produce are the best in the world, nevertheless the wheat has likewise been recognized as having no superior. And in the opinion of your Committee there can be no doubt that the difficulty of obtaining the best of any grain product in a climate of so catholic a character, is precisely such difficulty as is necessary to incite the human intellect to the exercise of patient and minute observation, coupled with reflective industry.

But that such a climate as we possess is really capable of developing and supporting this diversity of occupation may be established in another way. There is no climate in Europe exactly comparable with ours. If we travel Eastward in search of a counterpart, we shall pass over the whole of the old world until we reach China and Japan. Here alone do we find all our chief characteristics repeated, though of course inferior, which, belonging to the old world, are so far different from those of the new. But our extremes of temperature, our cold winters and hot summers, our commingled tropical and temperate fauna and flora, are as familiar to the Chinese as to ourselves. The United States and the flowery Kingdom are what the physical geographers might call homologous parts of the two continents. The same relative situation to the equator, the same coast configuration, the same great rivers, the same warm oceans, current like the Gulf Stream flowing Northward along the coast, the same system of hurricanes which the season of those seas known as typhoons.

And what is the aspect which industry presents in that country, physically so like our own? We see there, the densest population on the globe, whose existence in their crowded state is only rendered possible by the diversity of their industries. There is not land enough in China for its hundreds of millions to cultivate, and the consequence is that millions are engaged in manufactures of many kinds of rare excellence, and when even so, all cannot find the means of living, the rivers, and the seas are made to yield their harvest, whole villages are built upon the water, and on the water whole populations are born, live and die, as their neighbors are born, live and die upon the land.

Now such is the similarity of climate that it is not too much to say that there is hardly an important product of China which not may be equally well produced in the Southern States. We have already surpassed the Chinese in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar cane, and without doubt, whenever, with the proper means we set ourselves seriously to the task, we will surpass them in the culture of tea and silk, both which it has been demonstrated we can produce.

That the white race is both intellectually and physically the superior of the wonderful Mongolians of whom we have been speaking, has never been doubted. If in their hands the climate of China can do such things, in the hands of the white race, the similar climate in which we live can do much more. The difference lies in this, that in China, increasing destiny of population has created industrial diversity by necessitating it, while we are striving after a diversity of pursuit. It is folly to bid down as a universal economic principle, perhaps without an exception, that no

SCANTY PEOPLED COUNTRY, WHATEVER ITS

advantages, ever exhibited a really diversified industry. The problem we are striving to solve, if it is not insoluble, is at least one of the most difficult in the whole circle of human endeavors, and if we do solve it successfully, we shall be greater than success in war, however glorious, could have made us. Being without that density of population which could itself create diversity of occupation, and which our Northern Neighbors have had so long, we are striving to exhibit such a diversity of resources and capacity of development as will attract capital and the streams of immigration poured out year after year from Europe into climates more like than in ours to that of the home of the white race. Your committee do not mean to report that the thing is impossible, but to point out its true difficulties as the best preparation for surmounting them. If ever we succeed it will only be by the union and concentration of all the intellect and all the capital there is among us upon the one great problem. And it is this very union and concentration which is so hard to maintain, when the few thousands of our population are scattered over so wide an extent of country.

Your committee would then suggest that there is no way in which our people can so well provide for the future development of the almost inexhaustible resources of the climate, the soil and the waters, bestowed upon them by Providence, as by providing for a consistent and permanent unanimity of purpose and concert of action, by frequent gatherings, like the present Convention, by forming and sustaining local Clubs and societies, and by maintaining periodical publications devoted to the discussion of the industrial resources of the South. The attrition of mind against mind attained by such means, while it tends to produce unanimity of purposes, conduces also to a division of labor, and diversified industry is only the full development of division of labor.

They must also learn to value those scientific methods of investigation which alone can be sure of eventually reaching precise and trustworthy results. They must, too, be willing to risk something in the investment of capital upon experiments. Knowledge and money are two different forms of power which go to the same end, and which, when they work together than when each is left to toil alone. We must learn to organize for a common purpose the administrative skill of the successful man of business, and the skill in research, which is the gift of the successful man of science. And for this purpose we must combine scientific education as far as possible with education in business.

One of the ways by which a people may be forced to a full development of its material resources is by foreign conquest, shutting out from it every other avenue of progress—and it may emerge from such subjugation the conqueror of its conquerors.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Production, we all know, is the chief element of national prosperity; food and raiment are essential to human comfort, and, of course, the more directly and certainly these are supplied, the more room and the more encouragement for higher attainments. As a general rule men must be placed above the pressure of daily need before they can have either the leisure or the desire for mental cultivation.

We are not now to learn that mind rules the world. The history of this century, and the late revolution, has reached us in this position. It was the leisure for mental culture, which the predominance of agriculture, under peculiar circumstances, afforded for her first men, that our State owes her acknowledged supremacy in the Federal Councils. It was the fertility of her soil, combined with permanence of labor, that enabled her to live and prosper under a system of partial and oppressive legislation, to which the world knows no parallel.

We have been benefitted of our peculiar advantages, and are now thrown upon the resources which we share in common with all mankind. Nothing is left but our soil, our climate and ourselves; but these are left, and they constitute a fund of material which renders us fully competent to regain our lost position, and command the attention and respect of the world.

Indeed, we are not sure that, in the long run, our misfortunes may not prove an advantage to us; for while "Cotton was King," and our great staples were furnished to us with facility and certainty which defied competition, there may have been, perhaps, too little of mental effort in the department of agriculture, and a sense of security, which tended to foster our natural indolence, and the still more naturalupidity of our hearts, we had insensibly become both dependent and exclusive. This was not a wholesome state of things, and the energies which are now demanded, and the co-operation and mutual consideration which have become absolutely necessary to our success, may eventually place us upon a firmer foundation, and elevate us to a higher platform than we have yet enjoyed.

While the returns of our labors have been so abundant as to call for little or no improvement in our system, of agriculture, the stimulus of necessity has driven others to exertions, both of mind and body, which have reacted upon themselves, both in character and fortune, and it would be a matter of surprise, and perhaps of mortification to some of us, to find the husbandmen of other lands surpassing us, not only in physical energy, but in scientific knowledge and mental accomplishment. The farmers of other regions are practical chemists and intelligent naturalists,

AND THEY HAVE THUS LEARNED TO WRING

from rocks and barren sands more abundant results than can be obtained from the negligent and superficial cultivation of more favored spots.— It is important that the standard of agriculture should be elevated among us, and that it should be looked upon not only as an economical element of the commonwealth, but as an honorable contributor to her dignity and prosperity so that athletic men will not be compelled to occupy, behind desks and counters, the positions which legitimately belong to the gentler sex, but will be able to meet the demands of patriotism, as well as of manhood, by grappling with fortune in the hard labor of field and forest.

We have lost our differential element, and now need a substitute, and we doubt whether that substitute can be found anywhere else than in the application of mind to the science of Agriculture.—Availing ourselves of the advantages furnished by chemistry and natural philosophy in all its branches, bringing to bear upon our labors the mechanical ingenuity which is so rapidly furnishing a substitute for manual operations—above all, engaging the interest of the operative by according to him the respect due to honest labor and his legitimate share in the proceeds of his toil—and we see no reason why our State should not resume her rank, and even surpass her ancient renown. It is not necessary to refer again to our soil and climate, there is nothing in the world superior, and for many productions nothing equal to them, and while our Maker, with one hand has deprived us of an element of strength, which was also to some extent a source of weakness, it is a circumstance worthy of special notice and of special gratitude, that with the other he has laid bare, in our soil, and unexpected treasure far more valuable than mines of gold.

We lack now but one thing to ensure unlimited success—the application of science and mental cultivation to our unequalled resources. Let us not delay to supply this want, and in order to make a beginning, we propose the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That it is important to the welfare of our State that her agriculture should henceforth be regarded as a science.

2d. Resolved, That measures be immediately taken to organize agricultural institutions among us.

3d. Resolved, That an effort be made to procure and set in operation a model farm in some healthy portion of the State.

MONEY OR BLOOD.

The Ohio Governor of South Carolina, is organizing a battalion of Winchester riflemen for the County of Edgefield, South Carolina. Five companies meet the demand of Mendoza's military judgement as requisite for military purposes. This battalion of four hundred men, can deliver five hundred or more death shots in an hour. Five hundred per day was the utmost limit reached by the Spaniards with five times the number of men. The radical reform is really a deluge. Scott in South Carolina, Ballock in Georgia, Holden in North Carolina, are all anxious for war. While the peaceful farmers, shocked and intimidated, contract their engagements; and trade languishing, and dull, drags a slow length along, and capitalists again grow chary of money lending, doubtful of dubious times, and draw close the purse strings and seal them in double east iron boxes; these valiant promoters of reconstruction cry out, the combat thickens; on ye brave! Who rush for greenbacks, to the grave; with the full hope and confident expectation that the loyal will catch their spirit and sing joyfully, the wild refrain: Lay down the shovel and hoe! Take up the pistol and the gun! No more hard work in the cotton row! March! in the bugle and drum! "Let us have peace."

and plunder of glorious war is reechoed from the circumference to the centre of progressive Radicalism.—Chronicle and Sentinel.

RADICAL PRINCIPLES.

The white people of the State acknowledge the civil and political equality of the white and black races (says the Charleston News) and declare they do this the Radical Reformers because they do this the whites have adopted Republican principles, and might just as well, with a good face, become open members of the Republican party. But the white people of South Carolina, while they recognize the law and submit to the constitution do not accept the principles of the Republican party of South Carolina. In this state Republicanism is not equal rights, free speech and low taxation. As interpreted by its leaders, Republicanism in South Carolina, is dishonesty, fraud and corruption. The Republican as a body may be upright and straight forward, but their spokesmen and leaders are slaves ragganulism, and worse. Their principles are robbery and plunder, and these are the principles which the friends of reform must fight tooth and nail, until victory is won. When the "principles" of the oracles of South Carolina Radicalism are truth and integrity, it will be time enough to ask decent men to smirch their fingers with the rottenness of the Scott party.—Edgefield Advertiser.

Fashionable suits for ladies this spring are described as ornamented with everything,—"from Jacob's ladder to a pen-wiper, in silk."

An innocent writer informs us that mankind embraces woman. He would be a funny kind of man who did not.

Linen costumes for ladies, tastefully trimmed, will be much worn this summer.

EVERY DESIRED PROMPTLY EXECUTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUMTER WATCHMAN. HIGHEST STYLE OF PRINTING.

A PRINCE IN ROYALTY.

ROMANTIC STORY OF A CHINESE EMPEROR'S SON.

A late San Francisco paper writes: "Almost every day, at the Occidental Hotel, on East Street, may be seen an old, lame Chinese man, who imports us for his alms. He is a Chinese man, and is in no way distinguished by his total abstinence from water, or by his total abstinence from food, or by his total abstinence from sleep. He is a Chinese man, and is in no way distinguished by his total abstinence from water, or by his total abstinence from food, or by his total abstinence from sleep."

Fifty one years ago, all the dreams of Oriental luxury were his. He, the youngest of five brothers, was for his father no less a personage than the sovereign of the Celestial empire. Until his tenth year, reared in the splendor of that court of which so many are told and yet so little known, he was not a wish that was not at once gratified. Mandarins of high rank were glad indeed to wait on this action of royal house. He, with his brothers, each their little court. To one he allotted the care of the royal fowls; to another, the royal sheep; to another the care of his mothers pet ponies. Sinecures that exist in all well regulated Governments are by no means unknown in China. So he grew up happy in the execution of his duties and the paternal commands. Already he had been promised the command of the "Tibetan frontier." Far from the capital in the country where the rebels were most powerful we can well imagine the consternation caused his mother as he intelligence imparted to her by her favorite son. Even at that early age he was eager for this martial life. He dreamed only of great deeds and wars alarms; and when his mother, gently branding his tiny little quill, would gaze into her boy's bright eyes and read there the language which they spoke, her heart alternated between hope and fear. A gentle little maiden had long been his betrothed. She too, felt keenly the pangs of parting, which his hopeful chiding heart had not time to feel. Bright, bright, indeed, was the future for him; and yet, one thought might cast him from his airy heights even to the depth into which he had sunk.

One of those sudden revolutions to which that kingdom is so subject hurried his father from his throne, and caused the murder of all who loved and honored him. Through the fidelity of an old servant this young Prince was saved from the general butchery. Still his name alone would have been his death warrant at any time. So he hid in poverty and constant dread, shunned by all and shunning all. When the first cargoes of Chinese were sent to our State he, welcoming this as an opportunity for escape from an atmosphere of death to him, smuggled himself on board one of the ships. The close confinement which he had to undergo, and the tossing of the cargo in the hold, ruined his health and crippled him for life. "Too weak to beg and too honest to steal nothing was left him but to accept the bounty which the stranger in the strange land saw fit to bestow upon him. Who can tell the pangs it cost that proud heart before it could descend to this? As you see him now, so has he lived for the past ten years."

Through the aid of an interpreter, we gleaned the sad history of this poor prince. That hardship and want may have affected the brain of the unfortunate creature is more than likely; but his tale was told with so much apparent truthfulness, so much earnestness, that we have thought it worthy the hearing of our readers. Bright, brighter was his starting in life than one in ten thousand; dark darker, perhaps, is its closing than one in ten million.

THE DECREASE IN THE NEGRO POPULATION OF S. C.

General Hagood, in his recent address as President of the Charleston Agricultural and Immigration Convention, made the following statement with reference to the decrease of the negro population of South Carolina:

In 1770 it numbered 107,000; in 1800, 146,000; in 1810, 166,000; in 1820, 250,000; in 1830, 315,000; in 1840, 377,000; in 1850, 381,000; in 1860, 402,000.

According to the annual average, from 1840 to 1870, the population of free men in 1865 may be presumed to have been 421,000. But according to the State census of 1869, it had diminished to 386,000, leaving a deficiency of 35,000, or an average of \$7.73 per annum in the State of South Carolina alone.

It might be allowed to speculate on this question, I would say that, in my opinion, the decrease has been five less than 50,000. But taking the figures themselves, even at that rate, in just thirty five years, the entire colored population of South Carolina will have disappeared.

—Always endeavor to learn something from the information of those whom you converse with; and to put the company upon those subjects—the best able to speak of.

—A long autograph letter from George Washington, on domestic matters, was recently sold in England for \$175.

—Among the fashionable of the hour is to wear the hair down. I look upon this as a bad thing.

TERMS. One year.....\$3 00 Six months..... 1 50 Three months..... 1 00 ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per square for the first week, ONE DOLLAR for the second, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion, for any period less than three months OBITUARIES, TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT and all communications which authors private names, will be paid for as advertisements.

ISAAC A. MCKAGEN.



THE ADVERTISER BEGS TO CALL ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF THE BEST AND PUREST

CHEMICALS, Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET POWDER and Chalk, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Shaving Cream and Brushes, Hair Brushes, Infant Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, All at McKAGEN'S.

PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED CAREFULLY AT ALL HOURS, BY I. A. MCKAGEN.

THE BEST BRANDY, GIN, WHISKEY AND WINES, Sold at McKAGEN'S.

ALLSPICE, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper. At McKAGEN'S Drug Store.

KEROSENE OIL, Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., At McKAGEN'S.

LARGE AND FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS, For sale by McKAGEN.

MILLER'S ALMANAC for 1870, At McKAGEN'S.

A FINE SEGAR CAN BE HAD, At McKAGEN'S.

REMOVAL.

HAVING REMOVED to Corner of Main and Republican Streets, and thoroughly renovated and renovated my Stock, I can offer to my customers and the public generally, as fine an assortment of WELL SELECTED

Drugs,

General Medicines,

Patent Medicines,

SUCH AS

Noradale, Philoxen or Female Friend, Myrtle or Female Regulator, Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hembold's E. tract Pluch, Simmonds' Liver Tonic, Sandford's Liver Invigorator, Hall's Hair Renewer, Barry's Tricothorus, Tricothorus' Expectorant, Stafford's Olive Tar for colds, coughs and consumption. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Russell's Soothing Cordial, without any dye, Holloway's, Van Dusen's and Hurley's Worm Candy, with all the Vermifuges.

A complete assortment of PERFUMERY, TOOTH BRUSHES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

A choice article of COGNAC, of our own manufacture, which we can sell cheap—with all other articles which should be found in a Well Regulated Drug Store.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Toilet and Fancy Articles.

A. ANDERSON & CO.,

Apothecaries and Chemists, SUMTER, S. C.

Are receiving constantly a full supply of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, and a well selected stock of Fancy Articles for the pharmacy.

—ALSO— A great variety of Toilet Soaps, Extracts for the Handkerchiefs, Fine Colognes, Foreign and Domestic, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, &c. All Medicines warranted genuine and of the very best quality.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS, Carefully compounded night or day. To be found at night at the residence of Mr. Anderson on Main St. A. ANDERSON, & A. J. CHRYN, DR. D Jan 6

Navassa Guano

—FROM THE— NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY

—OF— WILMINGTON, NO. CA. INCORPORATED AUGUST, 1869.

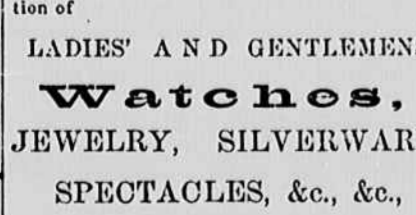
IMPORTERS OF Navassa Guano, Sulphur, NITRATE OF SODA, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, And of the Patented

"Navassa Ammoniated SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE."

FOR SALE BY A. A. SOLOMONS,

Agents for Sumter County, March 28-1m



LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE MANUFACTORY OF DOORS, SASHES, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., in the Southern States.