of South [illegible] against whom their blows are [illegible]. The contest is not [illegible] one of [illegible] out of place and power. It is a contest, first, to enable an [illegible] Ring of plunderers to keep their [illegible] gains; secondly, to enable the [illegible] to retain their places, that they may continue to rob and pilfer the treasury and the people; and, thirdly, that they may prevent the laws from being executed, to the end that they may keep their accomplices out of the penitentiary. [Tremendous cheering and some interruptions.]

I desire those men immediately in front of me to understand that they must either keep order or be put out of this meeting. I am not here to be bullied, and whatever the results may be, I intend to speak and be heard. [Great applause and cries of "That's so."]

Let us for a moment examine the condition of South Carolina when General Scott assumed the control of the State. A devastating war had exhausted the resources of as gallant a people as ever bore arms. For three years or more they struggled hard to obtain bread, with scarcely the means to gather their crops, and fatality attending all of their exertions. Misfortune covered the impoverished State like a pall. Under these circumstances what did Governor Scott do? Instead of economizing the resources of the State so that its burdens should rest but lightly upon the people, you will find, by the report of his own comptroller-general, that, without any good reason whatever he added to the then existing public debt of the State the enormous sum of eight million dollars. Where, fellow-citizens, did this money come from? It came from the laboring classes. It came from you, every hour of whose labor is divided between the support you owe your families and the work you unconsciously perform for the public. Every ship that sails upon the ocean; every rail road in the country; every edifice that rears its head in town or city; the property on which the wealth of a community is embraced, is, more or less, the product of human labor. And yet, these men who pretend to love the colored man, to be the especial friend of the white working man, load the results of his industry with a debt of $8,000,000, and ask them to sustain an administration that is written all over with inconsistency and extravagance.

I honor the poor laboring man who works day by day, in a hard struggle with fate, to supply the wants of his family, and I tell you, my countrymen, that if Christianity is not a fable, the angels of God look down with a smile upon him who dedicates his services to his wife, who is queen, and to his children, who are his subjects. But I desire to see that poor man protected and when a body of rapacious officials use the power which circumstances have put in their hands to benefit themselves at his cost, I, for one, feel like stepping to the front and using whatever poor ability I may possess, to the end their wrongs may be righted. And they may feel they have at least one champion who dares speak the truth. [Applause.]

Eight millions of additional debt; That is the first count in the indictment.

A Voice. Tell us more about the bribery!

Judge Carpenter. Well, gentlemen, by the charges of their own organ against me, if those charges are to be believed, not an important bill passed the Legislature without bribery. The State Treasurer, with the connivance of other State officers, went to New York and pawned the bonds of South Carolina to obtain the money with which to bribe the General Assembly, and the State Treasurer telegraphed back, under an assumed name, that he had got the funds. Who paid for all this? The laboring man.

[At this point there was some interruption as if the Ring feared the exposure which was to follow.]

I want those people who are making a noise to understand that order must be preserved; and if they refuse to yield to reason other measures will be employed to enforce order. I, for one, in free speech, and free speech I will have; and, if it be necessary, I am ready to test the question now and here.

[The malcontents subsided.]

So much for the State Treasurer. Who recommended the passage of the Gold Bill? Governor Scott. Who paid the Legislature for its passage? Governor Scott. Who was in the Ring that bought State bonds? Governor Scott. Why? To benefit the? State No! to benefit himself. Why should the interest be paid in gold? The great State of Ohio, with a taxable property of a billion, and a revenue of $20,000,000, does not pay its interest in coin; nor does the great State of Pennsylvania, with even more property and more revenue. And yet with this swollen debt upon our hands, as if that was not enough, under the circumstances, to crush poor South Carolina, you, the workingmen, are required to aid in the payment of the interest in coin. Who own the bonds? The Ring in New York and Columbia. Who must pay that interest in gold? You, the agriculturists and workingmen, of South Carolina. [Cheers.]

The Sinking Fund bill. Who recommended that? Governor Scott in his message. It provides that he may sell everything the State has, when he pleases, and for any price he chooses to name. [Laughter and cheers.] Already they have sold the Greenville and Columbia Railroad stock, and the South Carolina Railroad stock, and they will sell it all up between this and next October. But what they cannot get by that way they never will get at all. [Cheers and Laughter.] For I pledge you that if the people do their duty, they will then speak in thunder-tones in behalf of Retrenchment and Reform. I pledge you, that if we faithfully adhere to our platform and work as we ought to do, when the Ides of October come every railroad train will be crammed with the rascals getting out of the State to save themselves from getting into the penitentiary. [Vociferous applause.]

The chairman who preceded me, said that this Governor Scott made a speech at Washington, in which he stated that South Carolina was a nest of assassins. If the Governor has been in South Carolina two years, and executed the laws to so little purpose, I think it is about time that he was kicked out of the State. But that is not all. In that speech Governor Scott counselled the colored people of the State to organize in companies and regiments, not to keep the peace, but as an inducement to commit murder? Think of it! The first peace officer of the State, in the capital of the nation, declares that Winchester rifle law is the law for South Carolina.

A Voice. Are you opposed to the militia?

Judge Carpenter. I was a soldier in war and not a soldier in peace. [Great applause.] When the people of South Carolina were oppressed by enormous debt and taxation, to take $50,000 for the purpose of organizing the militia, was an outrage upon the State. There was no need of it, for there was no trouble in the country save that which this corrupt Ring and their associate thieves were inciting. The truth is, I imagine his Excellency is a great deal more fond of talking about Winchester rifles than of using them. Let me say right here, however, that if the Ring can win this election by fair means they shall have the offices. But I declare, before High Heaven, that Winchester rifles shall not carry the day. (Cheers.) Two parties can play at that game. (Renewed cheering.) Nor shall they win the election by stuffing the ballot boxes when the voting is done. (Tremendous applause.)

Governor Scott, too, has done his best, to antagonize the two races and disturb that harmony in which the people had lived. This is a point upon which I need not dwell, for all who hear me are perfectly aware of the character of the relations which it is important to preserve between the white and colored citizens of the State.

A Voice. What is the difference between the Union Reform party and the old Democratic party of South Carolina?

(At this juncture there was another attempt at interruption, whereupon this chairman, Mr. O'Connor, said: "I ask my friends, in justice to themselves and to the city in which they live, to maintain order. As the Chairman of the meeting, it is necessary for me to sustain its character. I intend to do so. And if it cannot be done in any other way, I will call for a committee of five hundred men." (Long applause.)

Judge Carpenter. The Democratic party in the past had its own principles. Whatever they were, they join hands today with all honest Republicans; not upon a political issue, but for the purpose of effecting a reform in the Government of the State. No man becomes a Republican by voting for me, although I am a Republican; and no man becomes a Democrat because he votes for my gallant and noble colleague, General Butler. This is my answer to the question. (Applause.)

In conclusion, allow me to say, briefly, that I intend to carry this campaign to the bitter end. I war with dishonesty, treachery, corruption and falsehood, in behalf of integrity, honesty, patriotism and virtue. I shall not be moved by personal assults, nor by the threats of assassination that have been made, if I do not stop denouncing this corrupt Ring. If Heaven will let them, they may assassinate, but I shall not, until then, cease the work upon which I have entered in behalf of the people. [Loud cheers.] We have just passed through a desolating war, in which the American soldier, wherever he fought, reared a monument of fame that will be as enduring as civilization itself. And by that noble and patriotic heroism that stimulated us in days gone by, let us once more engage in a labor, the object of which is the regeneration of a people. The chances are all in our favor. The influences against us are many. The carpet bagger who has come here to fill his purse is against us; all of the three hundred thieves and robbers pardoned out of the penitentiary that they might become voters are against us; all who are in the penitentiary are against us; all who ought to go to the penitentiary are against us. But who for us? Honest and intelligent men are for us; the hopes of the widow and orphan cluster around the flag of the Union Reform party; the prayers of the pious ascend to Heaven in our behalf; and, finally, eternal justice is with us in the great conflict. [Great applause.] In the names of the South Carolina, by the memory of your Sumter, and your Marion, and your Pinckney; by the memory of our proud old past and of that golden future, full of hope, which rises up before the vision of your young men, upon whose energy and indomitable will our salvation depends; by all you anticipate for your wives, your children and your firesides, I invite you to go into this movement with a determination and an enthusiasm that shall know no defeat. [Cheers and cries of "We Will!"] The battle is yours—the results will belong to you. And the man who, under these circumstances, with so much that is dear to him at stake, does not enter with all his heart into the contest for the right, does not deserve the name of Carolinian. Sink your prejudices as to candidates in a desire to further the interests of your cause. When this is done you may march forward in the broad path of duty, conscious that the blessings of Heaven will rest upon you, and that in the end you will attain that glory, honor and prosperity which of right belongs to the people of South Carolina [Long-continued cheers and applause.]

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Ground has been broken in Wayne-street, Columbia, by the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad will soon follow suit, when it is contemplated to erect a vast freight depot, and, we presume, a passenger depot also.

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Mr. Theodore B. Pryor, son of the ex Confederate General Roger A. Pryor, who graduated at Princeton College this year, took higher degrees than have been taken at that college since the graduation of Aaron Burr.

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At the Union Reform Mass Meeting, held at Edgefield Courthouse, on July 4th, ex-Governor Bonham said: "I "have been called a stickler for prin- "ciple, and if I felt that I was yielding "a principle in supporting the Reform "movement, I would wash my hands of "it.

THE WATCHMAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

A. A. GILBERT . . . . . EDITOR

*The Sumter Watchman has by far the largest circulation (especially in the surrounding country) of any paper published in Sumter, and was established in 1850.*

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CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

Cash for paper—cash for ink—cash for labor—cash for rent—cash for sugar—cash for coffee—cash for corn—cash for bacon—cash for flour—cash for beef—cash for mutton—cash for chickens—cash for eggs—cash for coats—cash for pants—cash for boots—cash for shoes—cash for hats and cash for bonnets (so called)—cash for shirts—cash for drawers—cash! cash!! cash!!! is written on the face of everything that a newspaper, and those who toil to conduct it, *must have*. Are there not some of the patrons of the *Watchman* who either have an easy conscience or have forgotten all this?

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NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

The speech of Judge CARPENTER, before the Charleston Mass Meeting, on the 20th inst., and contained in our present issue, will exhibit to our readers something of the necessity for reform which exists in our State Government—something of the motive power of the Reform movement.

Judge CARPENTER clearly puts forth the fact, as has frequently been declared, that the movement is not political, but has been inaugurated for the purpose of reforming the shocking corruptions of the State Government—a movement in which every honest man may engage, without sacrifice of principle, for the improvement of the condition of his unfortunate country. This being the purpose, he correctly says that voting for him makes no man a Republican, whilst voting for Gen. BUTLER makes no man a Democrat. And to stickle merely for names, in an issue like this—when the very vitals of the State are being torn out—is trifling with the great duties and responsibilities of citizenship. And more than this: to oppose the movement, now that it has been inaugurated, is to give aid and comfort, direct, to the corrupt men who are plundering the people. As much as those engaged in the suicidal work may repudiate the fact, they are nevertheless, lending their influence to increase the power of the Radical party—*actually and in fact to increase Scott's votes and to aid in securing his election.* This is the position they occupy, as plainly as cause and effect can locate them, and but little discernment is necessary to discover the fact. In this direct and absolute issue between honesty and dishonesty, every man's position and influence must go to strengthen either one side or the other. There is no escaping this. And we put the points thus pointedly, in order that all classes may reflect deliberately, and ascertain whither they are tending.

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CHESTERFIELD DEMOCRAT.

Mr. V. LITTLE has succeeded Gen W. L. T. PRINCE, of this paper. We regret the retirement from the editorial corps of the State of so "good and true" a member as Gen. PRINCE, and our best wishes follow him in his retirement.—We welcome Mr. LITTLE again into the harness. For many years previous to the war, he conducted the *Marion Star*, successfully to himself and profitably and satisfactorily to the people of Marion, and we doubt not the *Chesterfield Democrat* will soon show the evidences of his energy and ability. It now comes out in support of CARPENTER and BUTLER.

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☞ A Union Reform Club was formed at Mount Pleasant, for Christ Church Parish, on Tuesday last, as we learn from the *Courier* and *News*. A large number of colored citizens were in attendance, and the organization was characterized by much enthusiasm.—Hon. H. S. TEW—than whom a purer man does not exist in the State—was chairman. Four white and four colored Vice-Presidents were elected, and a colored and white Secretary.

Spirited speeches were delivered by R. W. Seymour and Col. B. H. Rutledge, and by Rev. Jonas Byrd, Cyrus Fenwick, Casy Grant, Guy Simmons and Ben McCullon, colored. Two hundred and fifty votes enrolled as members of the Club.

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The following appointments have been made for Hon. R. B. Carpenter, General Butler and General Kershaw:

Pickens C. H., Friday, July 25.
Pendleton, Tuesday, July 26.
Anderson Court House, Wednesday, July 27.
Walhalla, Thursday, July 28.
Greenville, Friday, July 29.
Abbeville Court House, Saturday, July 30.
Saluda Old Town, Monday, August 1.
Newberry, Tuesday, August 2.
Spartanburg, Wednesday, August 4.
Union Court House, Thursday, August 5.
Fish Dam, on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, August 6.
Lexington Court House, Monday, August 9.
Laurens, Saturday, August 13.
Columbia, Tuesday, August 16.
Winnsboro, Wednesday, August 17.
Chester C. H., Friday, August 19.
Broad River, Chester, County, Saturday, August 20.
Yorkville, Monday, August 22.
Rock Hill, Tuesday, August 23.
Lenoir's, Wednesday, August 24.
Lancaster, Friday, August 26.
Camden, Monday, August 29.
Sumter, Wednesday, August 31.
Gadsden, Friday, September 2.

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## THE WAR.

*Illness of Napoleon—Skirmishing on the Frontier Commenced—Important Circular of the French Government—Retrograde Movement of the Prussians—The Strength of the Two Armies—Opinions of the European Press about Them—Activity of the French Cruisers—King William in Command of the Bavarian Troops, &c.*

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REPORTED MEETING OF PRIM AND HOHENZOLLERN.

PARIS, July 22.—It is reported that General Prim and the Prince of Hohenzollern had met on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

THE POSITION OF SPAIN—NEUTRALITY OF THE BALTIC SEA.

PARIS, July 22.—M. Berthemy remains as French Minister at Washington.

The *Moniteur* says it is not true that Spain has made an alliance with France. Spain remains neutral.

The same paper discussing Prussia's demand for the neutrality of the Black sea, says that "any support of Prussia's demand will be regarded as an act of hostility to France, as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war."

OTTAWA, CANADA, July 22.—The Home Government will guarantee a loan for the construction of the Pacific Railroad from Montreal to British Columbia.

PARIS, July 22.—The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guards along the frontier line, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence.

PARIS, July 22.—Henry Martin, the celebrated French historian, publishes a long article in the *Siecle* of this morning, taking the ground that France ought to break with Rome. He says that the extravagant pretensions of the Pope are fatal to the liberties of the Gallician Church.

HALIFAX, N. S, July 22.—A pleasure boat in the harbor was run down to-day by the brigantine Chieftain.—James and Martin Conner, and their sister, were drowned.

LONDON, July 22.—The following is a summary of the war news received by telegraph to-day:

The correspondent of the London *Times* was arrested as a spy at Metz, and after spending the night in jail was expelled from the French lines.

A collier arrived at Newcastle, England, who reports being fired at by a French crusier.

It is reported that the Prussians have retired from their position between Luxembourg and the Palatinate, and are now massing behind the Rhine, between Coblentz and Mayence, seventy miles from Saarbrucken.

The German Lloyds announce the suspension of the American steam service.

Austria is not arming.

The billigerents begin the war with about 250,000 men on each side, but, say the European journals, the French have been made soldiers by recent service in Africa, while the Prussians are mere militia. France puts an army in the field—Prussia only an armed people.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor is ill at St. Cloud, and will not join the army for some days yet.

KING WILLIAM HEADING THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

BERLIN, July 22.—King William assumes control of the Bavarian army, placing it on the third army corps.

PARIS, July 23, p. m. The *Journal Official* of this morning publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

*Frenchmen*: There are in the life of a people solemn moments when the national honor violently excited, presses itself irresistibly and rises above all other interests, and applies itself irresistibly and rises above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during and since the war of 1866, of most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account and has returned our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp, where will reign disquiet and fear of the morrow. The final incident has disclosed the instability of international understanding and shown the gravity of the situation. In the presence of her new pretensions, Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly the war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great German nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us we demand establishment of a state of things guaranteeing your security and assuring the future.

We wish to conquer a durable peace, based on the true interests of the people.

The following is the allocution delivered by the Pope on the occasion of the promulgation of the infallibility dogma:

The activity of the sovereign Pontiff has been great, but it does not destroy, it builds; it does not oppress, it sustains; and it often defends the rights of our brethren—that is, the rights of the Bishops and of some who have not voted with us. Let them feel that they have voted in error, and let them remember that a few years ago they thought as we do. Have they, then, two conscience, two wills on the same subject? Heaven forbid.

We pray then God [illegible] make miracles, [illegible] their hearts and minds that they may return to the bosom of their Father, that is the sovereign Pontiff, the successor of Peter of Christ, and work with us against the enemies of the Church. Let us be so that we may say with St. Augustine, "Lord you have given us your adorable light, and now we see." May Heaven bless you all.

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## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

Prussia and France as Allies.

Capture of Prisoners.

LONDON, July 25.

The Times publishes and vouches for the authenticity of the following project:

"A treatly has been submitted by France to Prussia, and the preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two governments and people, &c, hereby concludes the subjointed treaty."

In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria.

In the second the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxemburg.

In the third the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted.

In the fourth France, finding it necessary to absord Belgium, Prussia tenders her assistance in that measure.

The fifth article is as the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between two nations.

FORBACH, July 25—The Prussians have been repulsed at Korliu.

A reconnoissance has been made on Prussian soil by French troops.

SAARBRUCK, Sunday, via Berlin—Yesterday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbruck. They penetrated into the country several miles and at length found the French in considerable force near the town of Geermeller. Sharp skirmishing ensued between the forces and the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and wounded on the field. No loss sustained on the Prussian side.

This action has demonstrated that the needle gun is superior to the Chessepot

Subsequently a company of Prussians captured a French custom house at Schreicklingen. The officers of the custom house made a stout resistance and were all captured or killed. One Prussian officer was wounded.

PARIS, July 25.

Sympathy in Ireland is almost unanimously with France.

No report of a battle has yet been received; indeed, none is expected for several days.

Cotton, at New York, on the 25th, in fair demand, at 20½ for Middling. Gold, 120¾

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## OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence, near Spring Hill, on the morning of the 9th inst., JOHN BOYKIN, in the 54th year of his age.

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☞ The many friends of Mr. THOMAS HAIR respectfully announce him as an independent candidate for a seat in the Legislature from Sumter County, and solicit for him the support of

THE CITIZENS.

April 13, 1870.

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## MASONIC.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS of BISHOPVILLE LODGE NO 104 A. F. M. are suspended until Friday, 14th October next, at which Communication business of importance will be transacted. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. W. STUCKEY, W. M.
D. E. DURANT, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATIONS OF CLARENDON LODGE, NO 64, A. F. M. are suspended until October next.

E. C. GREEN, W. M.
T. V. WALSH, Secretary.
June 22

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## Fresh Arrivals

—AT—

## Sumter Book Store.

Harpers' Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest's Magazine, for August, at

THE SUMTER BOOK STORE.

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LOTHAIR, LUCK OF ROARING CAMP,
Curiosities of Literature,
Old Curiosity Shop,
Pickwick Papers,
and all the late publications of the day to be had at publisher's prices,

At THE SUMTER BOOK STORE.

July 27

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LEROY M. WILSON.....JOHN W. SELBY.

## WILSON & SELBY,

## COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL

## Commission Merchants,

*NO. 5 WATER-ST.,*

BALTIMORE.

OFFER their services for the sale of COTTON, SPIRITS, ROSINS and SOUTHERN PRODUCTS of every description, and for the purchase of PLANTERS' SUPPLIES and all kinds of MERCHANDISE.

Mark each package distinctly.

Forward Bill Lading.

Orders executed promptly and at best market rates.

July 27—6m

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## The State of South Carolina,

SUMTER COUNTY.

*By C. M. Hurst, Judge of the Court of Probate for said County.*

WHEREAS Evan B. Mathis, has applied to me for Letters of Administration, with will annexed, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Silas Mathis, deceased, of said County.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Court of Probate for the said County, to be holden at Sumter Court House, on the 5th day of August, to shew cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand and Seal of office, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the 94th year of American Independence.

C. M. HURST,
July 27—2t] Judge of the Court of Probate

MEDICINE.

## ENDORSEMENTS FROM ABROAD

ADDED TO

## Thousands at Home,

SHOULD MAKE

## HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT

THE

## HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

IT has been justly remarked that the judgment of the people, deliberately made up, is correct. It stamps with its own seal whatever it approves. The reputation which survives the searching tests is established on a firm foundation and soon reaches the height of fame which it is justly entitled. This so with

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

The people approve, and physicians sanction, its use, because it possesses merit, and is what it aims to be—

A HOUSEHOLD BLESSING TO THE SICK.

## IT CURES

HEADACHES.—Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, Neuralgia Headache, Catarrhal Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Fullness, Oppression of the Head, &c.

CATARRH.—This unpleasant disease, in all its forms, soon cured.

SORE THROATS, &c—Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Weak Voice, all soon cured.

DYSPEPSIA.—This disease always cured in all cases, in persons of all ages and occupations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.—These complaints cured in all cases.

Chronic Diarrhœa and all Chronic Dysentery, Colics, obstinate Costiveness.

PILES.—Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Ulcerated, Painful, Itching, Burning, no matter how long existing, soon cured.

Kidney Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Incontinence, Stoppage, Bright's Disease, all cured.

MALES.—Their peculiar diseases soon cured.

FACE AFFECTIONS.—Brown Spots, Moth Blotches, Pimples, Black Specks, Red Patches, Burning, Itching, Rush of blood to the Face, Cloasma, Bad Complexion, all soon and perfectly cured.

Abscesses, Scrofula when on the Scalp, Throat, internal or external; on the Tongue, Back, Limbs or anywhere, Sore and Swelled Legs, all perfectly curable.

SKIN DISEASES.—Salt Rheum, Tetter, Acne, Shingles, Scaly Eruptions, Watery Discharges, Itching, burning, Chronic Erysipelas, cured.

THE EYES.—Inflamed and Itching, Scrofula, &c., on the Eyes and Eyelids, cured.

GOITRE, SWELLED NECK.—All cases cured. Recent cases of Goitre cured.

Rheumatism, Chronic, Acute, Neuralgia, Lameness, Swelled Joints, inability to walk, painful or passive, cured by the use of

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

The afflicted, nervous and debilitated, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment, will find always a sure remedy in

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your Liver, or Urinary Organs, or your Kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your Bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on any subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company or of life? If you do, then your Liver and Stomach are deranged, and their sympathetic action upon the Brain produces just such results. The sooner you remove the cause, the sooner you will be restored to a healthful and a thoughtful condition. We say—by all means try a bottle, and be sure you get

HEINITSH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

None other is genuine. For sale by Druggists anywhere and at

HEINITSH'S DRUG STORE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 27—

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## Revenue Sales.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL RENENUE LAWS,

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT SUMTER Court House, on the 1st Monday in August next,

THREE (3) HEAD OF HORSES AND ONE (1) MULE, levied upon as the property of James Booth at the suit of the United States for taxes. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

ALSO

ONE BUGGY, levied upon as the property of J. T. Flowers at the suit of the United States for taxes.

ALSO

On the 2nd Monday of same month, One House and Lot, situated in the village of Sumter and bounded as follows, to wit: On the North by lot belonging to R. W. Andrews, East by Sumter Street, South by Graham Street, and West by Washington Street, levied upon as the property of R. W. Andrews at the suit of the United States for taxes.

ALSO

TWO (2) HEAD of BEEF CATTLE, levied upon as the property of R. L. Heriot at the suit of the United States for taxes.

E. E. DICKSON,
Dept'y Col. of 3rd Div. of
July 20—2t] South Carolina.

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## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry Executions to me directed, will be sold at Sumter Court House, on the first Monday and day following in August next, within legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, situated in Sumter County. Purchasers to pay for titles and stamps.

One Tract of 980 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of Black River, adjoining lands of Adville Davis, Isham Vaughan, John H Hooks and others, levied on as the property of H. W. Mahony, at the suit of James A. Fulwood, John H. Dalton and others.

One Tract of 200 Acres of Land, more or less in the Wateree River Swamp, in Sumter County, bounded by Wateree River and lands of Estate of M. R. Singleton and other lands of T. B. Clarkson, levied on as the property of Thomas B. Clarkson, at the suit of Florian C. Mey.

The undivided interest of John Leadingham, deceased, in a Tract of 545 Acres of Land, more or less, in Wateree River Swamp in Sumter County, adjoining lands of Estate of Saml. J. Bradley, James M. Caldwell, R. L. Motley and others, levied on as the property of John Leadingham, deceased, at the suit of Andrew P. Vinson, assignee, vs. Francis C. Leadingham, Adm'x. of John Leadingham, dec'ed.

T. J. COGHLAN,
Sheriff Sumter County.

J. 13

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## FOR SALE,

THE VALUABLE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, situated one mile West of Sumter Court House, now the property and residence of Mrs. BOND ENGLISH. On the premises is a comfortable two-story dwelling, and necessary out buildings. Convenient for use, is one of the finest springs of water in all this section of country. About forty acres are now under cultivation, twenty acres in old field, and the balance is valuable wood, oak and pine. For terms, &c, apply to.

A. A. GILBERT,
Sumter, S. C.

July 6.—tf.

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## Sash, Blinds, AND DOORS.

## ROBERTSON BROTHERS

HAVE located themselves on Main Street, near the Depot, and are prepared to furnish to order,

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, OR OTHER WORK in their line, in the best workmanship, and at prices as low as such things can be delivered at Sumter from abroad.

Give us your orders, and sustain home industry.

July 20 3m

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## Green, Watson & Walsh,

SUCCESSORS TO

## Green, Watson & Walsh,

HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

## Dry Goods,

FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY and HARNESS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS, &c., &c.

—ALSO

Staple and Fancy

## GROCERIES,

of all kinds. (Except Liquors.)

NEW GOODS
RECEIVED EVERY WEEK
—AT—

## GREEN & WALSH'S.

---

## Bargains in Remnants,

At GREEN & WALSH'S.

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## Full Stock

OF CORN, BACON, LARD, HAMS AND BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA and SUGAR,
At GREEN & WALSH'S.

---

FLOUR, SALT, MOLASSES and MESS PORK,
At GREEN & WALSH'S.

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## New Lot

OF WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and DRESS GOODS, Just received at astonishingly low prices,

By GREEN & WALSH.

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## New York Exchange,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

GREEN & WALSH.

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## COTTON.

We are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR COTTON, OR SHIP AND HOLD WHEN DESIRED, making

CASH ADVANCES ON SAME.

## Green & Walsh,

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AND

## Commission Merchants.

July 20

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The Brooks Portable and Revolving

COTTON AND HAY

## SCREW PRESS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PRESS NOW OFFERED TO THE FARMER.

Its excellency consists in its simplicity, strength, portability, compactness and convenience. Two hands can pack a bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds without the aid of a horse.

It took the first premium over eleven Presses at the Mechanics' Agricultural Fair of Louisiana on the 15th of April, 1869; and over sixteen Presses at the same place in 1870.

It will last a man his lifetime, with ordinary care.

Orders solicited early, as we could not supply the rush last fall.

Manufactured at
CHARLESTON, by W. S. HENERY, and at COLUMBIA, by GOLDSMITH & KIND.

I will have one on exhibition in a short time. Send for descriptive catalogue to

L. P. LORING, Agent,
July 20—3m] Sumter, S. C.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

## Bank and Trust Company,

(Building formerly occupied by Carolina National Bank.)

MAIN STREET,
Columbia, S. C.

This Bank, Savings, and Trust Company, under their charter, with ample capital, are prepared to meet the wants of general business.

We discount commercial and all paper on approved collaterals; make collections at accessible points in the United States; buy and sell exchange on the principal cities in the States and Canadas; purchase and sell Government Bonds, Bank Bills, and Southern Securities.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton and other products with bill-lading attached, or ware-house receipt. By special arrangement we receive deposits, allowing interest, and issue certificates for the same.

Prompt attention given to the collection of salaries, and liquidation of claims against the State Government.

HARDY SOLOMON,
President.

J. C. ROATH,
Cashier.

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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—COUNTY OF SUMTER—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULIA F. FRIERSON, PLAINTIFF, AGAINST FRANCIS M. MELLETT AND SILAS MELLETT, DEFENDANTS.—To the Defendants Francis M. Mellett and Silas Mellett: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, on Main Street, in the town of Sumter in said County and State, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 13, 1870.

RICHARDSON & SON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TO THE DEFENDANT SILAS MELLETT: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Sumter County, at Sumter Court House, in the town of Sumter, in Sumter County, in the State of South Carolina, on the 14th day of July, 1870. Dated July 14, 1870.

RICHARDSON & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
July 20—6t] Main St., Sumter, S. C.

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## CIDER AND WINE MILLS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES, AND OF THE MOST IMPROVED PATTERN.

Furnished and sold by

DAWSON, TREED & BENNING,
Iron and Hardware Merchants, and Dealers in Agricultural Implements of all kinds,
Wilmington, N. C.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20 1m

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## New Arrivals.

100 BARRELS

## FLOUR.

5000 POUNDS

## BACON.

100 BUSHELS

## WHITE MILLING CORN

JUST RECEIVED BY

## Charles H. Moise & Co,

## Planters' Warehouse.

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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

## Buggy and Coach

## VARNISH.

Just Received by

## CHAS. H. MOISE & CO,

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

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## "Dexter" Jars,

—FOR—

## Preserves,

## Pickles,

## Fruits,

AND

## FRESH VEGETABLES.

30 CENTS PER JAR.

$3 00 PER DOZEN.

$15 00 PER CASE (6 doz.)

For Sale by

## CHAS. H. MOISE & CO.,

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

July 18