

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1871. Yesterday the House in their action on the huge job, the appropriation bill, beat the Pennsylvania Legislature, which a Philadelphia paper says is so corrupt, that a bill endorsing the ten commandments could not be got through without the payment of a considerable sum of money as black mail and bribes.

THE WATCHMAN WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8. 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.

THE KU KLUX AS A REMEDY FOR EXISTING EVILS.

The press throughout the State, without distinction, has expressed decided disapproval of the recent terrible affair at Union Court House. Some of the conservative papers—probably the larger number of them—have condemned it, in severe terms.

In our recent issue, we had space but to express our regret of the occurrence, and to advance the opinion that the remedy for the ills from which we suffer is not to be found in such a course of action, but rather the aggravation and continuation of those ills, by strengthening the power over us, which has been mainly instrumental in bringing them upon us. A few reflections here may not be unprofitable.

If this were the remedy—the sudden and terrible visitation of death, without trial, judge or jury, upon persons charged with crimes particularly heinous, and touching which we are particularly sensitive—and it were worthy a high toned, brave and intelligent christian people, then there would be no hesitation in a full endorsement by all the better sense of the State, and as such, common discernment would at once indicate that the effective application of it cannot be realized in the present degree or extent of its practice. If the principle be a good one—if there be moral right in it, and moral and physical good resulting from its employment, to a limited extent, then every conception of reason and motive of policy, would indicate a thorough application of it, with the confident expectation of good results, to the extent to which it was used and the success immediately attendant.

But the merest glance shows how disastrous to the State and country—in a political sense, to say nothing of the morals involved—would be the result of a comprehensive action in this direction, were such immediate action successful or otherwise. In order to attain the end designed, (saying nothing of the means used) it is clear that there must be force enough to overcome, ultimately, the armies and navies of the United States Government. And this is not taking counsel of our fears, by speculation, but simply looking at the facts as they exist, and drawing therefrom the lesson indicated by common prudence. The recent occurrence at Union, by which eight or ten lives were taken, has brought an order for a regiment of U. S. troops to be quartered in the State. It is doubted that similar operations, on a larger scale, would bring a larger number of troops? And so on? And hence the effort could but result in wholesale disaster, and a more complete crushing out of the power that seeks in this way to assert and maintain its influence. As a greater misfortune could but result from a greater movement, so the experience is of the same, in proportion, from smaller actions in the same direction. To express the idea in a more comprehensive or fundamental sense: That which is wrong and produces evil results to an individual, is likewise wrong and will produce like evil results, to a company, a neighborhood, a county, a State or a nation; and vice versa.

To sit in judgment as accuser, and prosecutor, as judge, jury and executioner, is a terrible power, and one, the employment of which, the better sense of the people could endorse only under the most extraordinary circumstances, and as an imperative present remedy and necessary only. Mob law is always dangerous, and however just the principle, in defence of which the use of it may be employed, is almost sure to lead to excesses over which humanity mourns. And especially, amid the heterogeneous and demoralized elements by which we now find ourselves surrounded, is the employment of this corrective a dangerous resort. It begets a recklessness and indifference to human life, producing fearfulness to person and property, is characteristic of a semi barbaric age and country, and is distinct violation of one of the leading commands of the Decalogue.

There are causes, deep down, clearly defined and terribly provocative, which produce this unfortunate state of affairs, and which we apprehend, must be removed, before this reign of terror and blood will ultimately and entirely cease. The arming of the negro militia and refusal to arm the whites, we believe to have been the directly producing cause of such acts as that at Union. This was a terrible injustice and wrong to the whole mass of the white people of the State, and, it would seem, produced as most imperative demand for some means of protection and redress, which

no report to be made, although the evidence is most conclusive against him. Messrs Dempsey & O'Toole, the parties to be beat out of the contract, will follow him next session and get square, sure.

One of the causes, which is found deeper down, was alluded to by Judge THOMAS, in his recent letter, touching the matter upon which we write, to wit: Taxation without representation. This, under existing circumstances, is a monstrous wrong, and one which no intelligent people can long continue to bear. Not only is there taxation without representation, as a principle—but burdensome and oppressive taxation, imposed, in the main, by the non-tax-paying portion of the population, upon the more intelligent masses, from whose pockets the bulk of the money is taken. This, we repeat it, is a monstrous wrong, and one which does much to excite the Ku Klux spirit. And we put it to the better sense of the party in power, as well as of the rotten and defenceless pillars upon which their superstructure rests.

There are other points, but this article already transcends our usual limit.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS—THE EXVELOPE SYSTEM.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by in store as God hath prospered him. How to realize adequate support for the Church, and proper contribution to the various interests of charity there-with connected, has long been a question which has exercised the liberal christian mind. Under the Old Dispensation the tithing system was the perfect law and rule by which these ends were attained. The ancient Jews, probably, carried that system to a more perfect and enlarged degree of success than any other people. And it is here worth while to stop to remark, that while they contributed a larger proportion of their time and money to their devotions and their charities, than any others, they were, as a class, by far the most wealthy people of their time. Under the New Dispensation, whilst the tithing system was not adhered to with so much rigidity as an imperative command of God, it was nevertheless continued in force, and we have the injunction in the New Testament Scriptures, above quoted, which is clearly in furtherance and maintenance of the same principle.

But the Church, in her latter days, departed from this tithing law and from the command to "lay by in store," "upon the first day of the week," "as God hath prospered him," and the difficulties to which we allude above have since been continually experienced.

There seems now, that affliction and poverty have come upon the Church, a reviving disposition to return to the Scripture rule and practice, in this connection, and we have what is known as "The Envelope System," introduced with the most marked success.

The idea that the Church is to be maintained in her great central existence, and in the various benevolent christian interests she carries under her fostering wing, through the regularly made weekly contributions of her members and supporters, "as God hath prospered" them. The simple and easy reduction of the idea to practice is as follows: A package of fifty two envelopes, of convenient size, or one for each Sabbath in the year, is put in possession of each member of the Church. On each one of the envelopes is printed the name and location of the Church, the date of the Sabbath on which it is to be used, and the object to which the contribution is appropriated. Each and every Sabbath morning, the envelope of corresponding date is taken from the package, in it is put the weekly contribution, in accordance with the principle involved, and the same carried to the Church and deposited in the basket or bag as the deacons or stewards pass through the congregation to receive the same. This envelope, with its contents, is sent to the Church, if the member, from any cause, is unable to attend.

Wherever this system has been introduced, a large increase upon former collections have been realized, and happy relief experienced. A letter before us, from WM. HENRY SMITH, of Nashville, and speaking of the experience of the Church in that place, says: "Our weekly receipts this year have thus far about quadrupled those of 1869, before the present system (the envelope system) was adopted. I am happy also in stating that the general activities of the Church have been developed in fully as great a proportion."

We have also before us a package of envelopes such as used by the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, together with two addresses, on the subject, to the communicants of the same, from Rev. T. V. MOORE, D. D., the pastor. These latter show a most gratifying improvement in all the collections of his church through the workings of this system. Of the fifty-two envelopes, or weekly collections of the year, forty are appropriated for congregational purposes, and the remaining twelve for Sustentation, disaffected Ministers, the Poor, Presbyterial Missions, Education, Publication, Bible Society, Foreign Missions, and Sabbath Schools.

depose and commend this system to all our churches, as one which has worked wonderful success wherever it has been introduced. We know it is not common for secular papers to editorialize on such subjects, and yet, not only can we see no objection to it but every reason to induce it. The newspaper, if it fill its high and responsible mission, and wield its potent influence aright, is not only, as it has been termed, the palladium of the rights and liberties of the people, and the censor of the social and moral life of the people, but is charged with the furtherance of whatever of good it may find to foster. In this direction, the secular press may accomplish much, and yet preserve its distinctive features, as separate from the Church or religious press, that there may be no blending of Church and State.

THE GREENVILLE RAIL ROAD BUSINESS.

The sharp fire opened upon this scheme to rob the State, from we might say the whole press of the State, produced decided effect. Time was, but recently, when the press might as well have been mute, as employed in holding up to public condemnation the workings of the machinery of the State Government. The voice of this mighty censor was powerless for good. And this we regard one of the more hopeful signs of the times. Under the influence of the pressure of public opinion thus produced, notwithstanding this Greenville Rail Road swindle was put through the popular branch of the Legislature with flying colors—by a heavy majority—its wings were clipped when it reached the Senate, and there it fell still-born, showing that there is again some sense of responsibility to the country.

The original bill found its death in the Senate, and, at last accounts, the project was to unite the Greenville and Blue Ridge Companies, recede the securities held by the State from first to second mortgage, and give to the consolidated concern the financial aid to be derived from the bonds previously endorsed by the State for these two companies separately, amounting, in the aggregate, we believe, to about five millions of dollars. This, it is true, does not directly increase the liabilities of the State, but it surrenders the first class securities upon which is based liabilities previously incurred, and, it seems, thus indirectly tends to add to the public debt.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The new Congress convened last Saturday. Five members of the House are negroes—one only a full blood. The Senate is all white, now that Revels has been eased out, and a white man put in his place.

The House organized by the election of the Republican caucus nominees, all present claiming being seated. In the Senate the name of VANCE of North Carolina, was not called. HAMILTON and REYNOLDS, of Texas, were not admitted, and BLODGET, of Georgia, will wait investigation.

The Radicals will not have two-thirds majority in the House.

ILLNESS OF BISHOP ANDREW.

A letter just received from our friend, Rev. Wm. V. Tudor, brings us the following sad intelligence: NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22, 1871.—I have just seen our venerable Bishop Andrew off to Mobile, in an almost helpless condition. He had been staying for more than a week with us, at Dr. Moss'. He had been abundant in labors, talking to our Sunday Schools, and preaching beyond his strength. He had also been abundant in dinings among this hospitable people. On Tuesday morning last, about 5 o'clock, Dr. Moss was aroused by the Bishop's groan, in an adjoining room. Going in, he inquired, "Anything the matter, Bishop?" "I believe I have paralysis, Doctor," replied the Bishop, as calmly as though he had said, "Good morning; well, I thank you." It is paralysis almost entirely of his left side; but not of his tongue, nor of his spirits. For the last hour he had been talking of preachers and preaching much to our entertainment.

He was just only able to be moved, and accompanied by Rev. Mr. Rash, his son-in-law, he has left for Mobile. The prayers of the Church follow him that, be it life or death, he may be kept.—Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

A dispatch to Rev. Wm. W. Mood, dated Mobile, Alabama, March 1st, says: "Bishop James O. Andrew is dying."

The Bishop was in New Orleans on the 18th of February, visiting his many friends there, and was thought to be in better health. On his way to his home in Sumnerfield, Ala., he had reached the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. John W. Bush, of that city. The Bishop was born in Georgia, in 1794; entered the South Carolina Conference in 1812; was ordained Deacon in 1814, and Elder in 1816; was elected or ordained Bishop in Philadelphia, in 1832. In all these years he has in the active itinerant service. He dies in his seventy eighth year, ceasing at once to work and live.

The motion was lost by yeas 38, nays 31—the southern Senators, with the exception of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, and Mr. Osborn, voting solid against it, as did all the Democrats who were present and several prominent western Republican Senators. A motion to lay the whole bill on the table was then also lost by a decided majority. It was evident that the southern Senators had made up their minds to force the amendment through. Mr. Sherman expressed his great surprise that such a monstrous proposition should be received with so much favor in the Senate, and Mr. Conkling said to pay the claims that would be brought up would beggar any nation on the earth. To all of this the southern Senators replied that a loyal man in the South was as good as a loyal man in the North. It was very evident that a majority of the Senate favored the amendment, but in deference to the wish of several Senators it was informally agreed to take the vote on Wednesday.

PROSPECTS OF SOUTHERN STAPLES AND LABOR.

For several years after the war it was confidently prophesied that the cotton crop of the South would never exceed 2,500,000 bales. It is now less than five years since the war and the crop approaches so near to four millions of bales as to justify many sagacious persons in wagering on that figure. The lowest estimate is 3,750,000 bales. This, too, upon a very loose and incomplete picking, with many fields abandoned for the want of laborers to pick the opened bolls.

The reflections suggested by this result are interesting and valuable. It is obvious that there is labor sufficient in the South to raise as much cotton as the world demands or needs, and that the production is no longer limited by the lack of labor. It is equally clear that the labor can be made available as low as the price of the product is remunerative. At what price it can be made remunerative is determined by many facts and considerations. If the prices of supplies and provisions do not decline in an equal ratio with that of cotton, the planters cannot pay for the labor the high rates paid the past and previous seasons. Either, therefore, the production or the rates of labor must be reduced. It is better for all parties that the labor should be reduced, so as to produce permanency and regularity, and at the same time secure the means of comfortable subsistence to the laborers, than that by the abandonment of this crop, these laborers should be driven from the plantations and compelled to pursue a vagrant life. It was the high rate of cotton which so unsettled our labor during the last year by drawing the laborers from the sugar plantation to the cotton. Not one half of the sugar crop could be realized, from the scarcity of labor.—With a good cultivation in the spring and summer, the cane would have yielded a third more than it did. But cotton paid so much better that the old hands were attracted to the cotton fields. The rapid and large decline in cotton had given them back to their old plantations, and for sugar culture the prospects of a good cultivation this year, and of an abundance of labor are far better than they were last season. Is it not better that the laborer should remain on the plantation to which he is attached, where he has his home-stead, his family and friends, than be drawn away by a small advance in the price of labor, to a new and strange place, and exposed to the contingency of a reduction in the rates of his labor?

The great prosperity of the South, and the welfare of the planters as well as the laborers, will, we think, be alike promoted by a fixed and regular, even if a lower rate of prices than that of the seasons previous to the present. Better small profits than constant and sudden fluctuations.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT ON EAST BAY.

We have noticed with great interest, the progress to completion of Mr. J. N. Robison's new and commodious store, nearly opposite the Corner office, at the corner of East Bay and Atlantic Wharf, which is not only an ornament to the neighborhood, but evidence of the good taste of the projector, as well as the mechanical skill of the builder, Mr. Benjamin Lucas.

It will be remembered that the building which formerly occupied the site of the one just completed by Mr. Robison, was destroyed by fire on the 27th of last April. Mr. Robison, soon after its destruction, purchased the site, and commenced the erection of the fine three story building that now attracts so general attention, and which was occupied by him yesterday.

It affords us pleasure to note such evidences of just and merited reward for industry and prompt attention to business, as that of Mr. Robison's, whose pardon we crave for alluding to his past mercantile career, the result of which should be an incentive to others.

Mr. Robison first entered mercantile business some twenty years ago, as a partner of the late E. S. Rhea, Esq., and so continued until sometime during the war. After the close of hostilities, when matters began to assume a peaceful aspect, Mr. Robison resumed his former business, that of a general Commission Merchant, on his own account. He has by indomitable energy, praiseworthy perseverance, and conscientious discharge of duty, won the esteem of the entire community of Charleston. His progress and success have been marked and well merited; and should serve as a guide to young men who are about to enter mercantile life.

As before said, we always take pleasure in noting such evidences of prosperity in business on the part of our merchants, and the consequent improvement of our business throughout, as is presented in the case of Mr. Robison. We congratulate him on the occupancy of his new premises, and hope that his future success in business will be commensurate with that of the past; hoping, too, that when "time" asks him to step upon his brow, his country will not be empty, so that he may settle down in quietude with all the honors of a well spent and fruitful life.

COMMERCIAL. SUMTER MARKET, MARCH 7. Cotton still dull, with a further decline. Sales past week ruled from 9 to 12 1/2 c. Coping to grade. Sales 60 bales, market closed dull. Bacon—Sides, 12 1/2 @ 15; Shoulders, 11 @ 12 1/2. LARD—20 @ 25. FLOUR—Per bbl. \$7 @ \$12. COFFEE—Laguayra, 30 @ 35; Java, 40 @ 45; Rio, 20 @ 25. SALT—\$2 50. SUGAR—Brown, 12 1/2 @ 14; C, 15 @ 16; A, 17 @ 18; Crushed, 17 @ 18. BAGGING—35 @ 37 1/2. IRON—TIES—4 @ 10. LOPES—10 @ 15. BATESVILLE SHIRTINGS—Per bale 9 1/2. YARN BY THE BALE—\$1.40 @ Per bunch.

MASONIC. THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION OF CLAREMONT LODGE, NO. 64. A. F. M. will be held on Thursday evening, March 30, 1871, at 7 o'clock. L. O. P. E. By order of T. V. WALSH, W. M. M. C. WILLIS, Secretary, March 8, 1871.

AN ORDINANCE To prevent the mutilating of Shade Trees within the Town of Sumter. Be it Ordained by the Intendants and Wardens of the Town of Sumter, in Council assembled— That any person or persons, who shall cut or in any way injure any of the Shade Trees within the corporate limits of Sumter, shall be liable to arrest and a fine of not less than five dollars. Ratified in Council assembled, this 20th of February, A. D. 1871, under the hand of the Intendant and the Seal of the Corporation. J. H. EBERHART, Intendant Pro-tem. J. S. HENSON, Clerk and Treasurer. March 8.

New Style Window Shades. JUST RECEIVED. A FINE assortment of WOODEN WINDOW SHADES, which for their durability excel all others. For sale at the Sumter Furniture Ware-rooms. J. E. SUARES, Agent. March 8.

For Sale. A GOOD PIANO with Eolian attachment. For terms apply at THE SUMTER INSTITUTE. Where the Instrument can be seen. March 8.

ISAAC A. N'KAGEN, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY. SUMTER, S. C. FRESH AND PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. ALWAYS ON HAND. PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH CARE AT ALL HOURS. March 8.

Greenview and Columbia Rail Road, COLUMBIA, S. C., MARCH 1, 1871. On and after this date, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad up and down; also with Trains going North and South on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad: UP. Leave Columbia at 7:00 a.m. " Alston " 7:30 " " Newberry " 8:15 " " Cokerbury " 9:00 " " Belton " 9:50 " " Arrive at Greenville " 6:30 p.m. DOWN. Leave Greenville at 6:15 a.m. " Belton " 6:45 " " Cokerbury " 7:30 " " Abbeville " 8:15 " " Newberry " 9:00 " " Alston " 9:50 " " Arrive at Columbia " 6:55 p.m. M. T. BARTLETT, General Ticket Agent.

COFFEE! COFFEE! 375 SACKS COFFEE For sale by F. W. KERCHNER. March 8.

BACON AND PORK. HAMS, SMOKED SIDES AND SHOULDERS, DEERS, &c. &c. 20 Boxes D. S. " " 100 BLS. PORK. For sale by F. W. KERCHNER. March 8.

CORN—CORN—CORN. 10,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN. For sale by F. W. KERCHNER. March 8.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK OF South Carolina. DEPOSITORS OF ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS RECEIVED. Interest allowed at the rate of Seven per cent per annum on Certificates of Deposit, and Six per cent on SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. COMPOUNDED EVERY SIX MONTHS. OFFICERS: WM. MARTIN, President. JOHN B. PLUMMER, Vice President. JOHN P. THOMAS, Cashier. A. G. BARNES, Auditor. JOSEPH C. SMITH, Assistant Cashier. JOHN W. DARGAN, Assistant Cashier at Sumter. Local Financier, Committee of Sumter: J. T. ROBINSON, J. B. HENSON, L. G. PATRICK, J. B. FRENCH.

Notice to Planters. THOSE PLANTERS WHO HAVE PAID UP their Liens, and who need supplies, will forward their applications, and see if they can meet our conditions for another year. Planters need not apply until they have paid up or have secured balances. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Factors, Charleston, S. C. Parties who wish to make application, or secure balances will call on GEO. E. TAYLOR, Sumter, S. C. Jan 25—2m

Notice. HAVING REMOVED MY OFFICE TO Messrs. GREEN & WALSH'S Store, I can be found at all times ready to attend to any business in my line. GEO. E. TAYLOR. Feb 1

THE SUBSCRIBER, AGENT FOR THE Wando Company, in Sumter County, earnestly requests all those who have not yet paid up, to call and settle promptly as it is necessary that they should do so. The Company requires me to give this notice. ELISHA CARSON, Agent. Jan 18—1f

COTTON SHIPPED AND HELD. THE SUBSCRIBERS Are prepared to make liberal Advances on Cotton, and to hold the same until the owners order sale at Seven per cent Interest. Chas. H. Moise & Co. SUMTER, S. C.

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PACIFIC Fire Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. ASSETS, \$1,700,000 GOLD. Security by State Law—\$25,000,000 GOLD. Largest Fire Insurance Company in America. Policies issued payable in Gold if desired. A. WHITE, Agent. Jan 18 Sumter, S. C.

Notice Of Extra Session of Court. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order issued by His Honor, Judge John T. Green, at the January Term of Court 1871, an extra Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sumter, will be held at Sumter, commencing the 4th Monday in March, 1871, (being the 27th day in said month). There will be no State cases tried at this Extra Session of the Court; therefore the Grand Jurors drawn for the year need not attend. GEO. W. KEARSON, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Sumter County. Feb 22

GROceries! GROceries! AT Thos. P. Upshur's Store, CORNER MAIN & REPUBLICAN STREETS SUMTER, S. C. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has in store, and will be constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of Groceries, suitable for Plantation and Family use. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be allowed Merchants, and they are specially invited to call and examine his Stock, and they will find that his business facilities enable him to supply them with goods AS CHEAP AS THEY CAN BUY THEM in any Northern or Southern Market. Come and see for yourselves, an ocular demonstration is the best. Highest Market Price paid for Cotton. AND THREE FOURTHS OF THE VALUE CASH, will be advanced, on all Cotton Shipped to the House in Baltimore or which he is agent. It will be held over if desired. He will make a specialty of Corn, Bacon and Flour, which he is prepared to furnish in any quantity Country Produce taken in exchange Respectfully, THOS. P. UPSHUR, Jr. Feb 22

The State of South Carolina. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—COUNTY OF SUMTER. Daniel E. Keels vs. William E. Plowden. To WILLIAM E. PLOWDEN, Defendant in this action. YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Sumter, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty One Dollars, with legal rate of interest from the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and costs and disbursements necessary and incident to this action. Dated Sumter, S. C. February 7th, 1871. E. W. MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The State of South Carolina. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—COUNTY OF SUMTER. Augustus E. Tatum vs. William E. Plowden. To WILLIAM E. PLOWDEN, Defendant in this action: YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Sumter, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with legal rate of interest from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and costs and disbursements necessary and incident to this action. Dated Sumter, S. C. February 7, 1871. E. W. MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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100 Bushels prime Seed Oats, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

100,000 Foot Seasoned Lumber, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

2 PHILADELPHIA WAGONS, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

1 NEW BUGGY, 3 YOUNG MULES, just broken, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

1,000 Tons NAVASSA GUANO. FOR SALE BY A. A. SOLOMONS. Agent for Manufacturer. March 1

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Notice Of Extra Session of Court. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order issued by His Honor, Judge John T. Green, at the January Term of Court 1871, an extra Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sumter, will be held at Sumter, commencing the 4th Monday in March, 1871, (being the 27th day in said month). There will be no State cases tried at this Extra Session of the Court; therefore the Grand Jurors drawn for the year need not attend. GEO. W. KEARSON, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Sumter County. Feb 22

GROceries! GROceries! AT Thos. P. Upshur's Store, CORNER MAIN & REPUBLICAN STREETS SUMTER, S. C. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has in store, and will be constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of Groceries, suitable for Plantation and Family use. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be allowed Merchants, and they are specially invited to call and examine his Stock, and they will find that his business facilities enable him to supply them with goods AS CHEAP AS THEY CAN BUY THEM in any Northern or Southern Market. Come and see for yourselves, an ocular demonstration is the best. Highest Market Price paid for Cotton. AND THREE FOURTHS OF THE VALUE CASH, will be advanced, on all Cotton Shipped to the House in Baltimore or which he is agent. It will be held over if desired. He will make a specialty of Corn, Bacon and Flour, which he is prepared to furnish in any quantity Country Produce taken in exchange Respectfully, THOS. P. UPSHUR, Jr. Feb 22

The State of South Carolina. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—COUNTY OF SUMTER. Daniel E. Keels vs. William E. Plowden. To WILLIAM E. PLOWDEN, Defendant in this action. YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Sumter, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty One Dollars, with legal rate of interest from the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and costs and disbursements necessary and incident to this action. Dated Sumter, S. C. February 7th, 1871. E. W. MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The State of South Carolina. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—COUNTY OF SUMTER. Augustus E. Tatum vs. William E. Plowden. To WILLIAM E. PLOWDEN, Defendant in this action: YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Sumter, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with legal rate of interest from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and costs and disbursements necessary and incident to this action. Dated Sumter, S. C. February 7, 1871. E. W. MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The State of South Carolina. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—COUNTY OF SUMTER. Augustus E. Tatum vs. William E. Plowden. To WILLIAM E. PLOWDEN, Defendant in this action: YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Sumter, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with legal rate of interest from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and costs and disbursements necessary and incident to this action. Dated Sumter, S. C. February 7, 1871. E. W. MOISE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

100 Bushels prime Seed Oats, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

100,000 Foot Seasoned Lumber, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

2 PHILADELPHIA WAGONS, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

1 NEW BUGGY, 3 YOUNG MULES, just broken, for sale by A. A. SOLOMONS. March 1

1,000 Tons NAVASSA GUANO. FOR SALE BY A. A. SOLOMONS. Agent for Manufacturer. March 1