

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1871.

The House, after a cessation from their labors for three days, in which time they recovered from the fatigue incident upon passing the Ku Klux bill, met yesterday.

An amnesty bill was passed by a two thirds vote, which removes the political disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment from all but the following: Senators and members of the United States Congress who resigned to participate in the rebellion; all officers of the army and navy who resigned for the same purpose, and all members of State conventions who voted for ordinances of secession.

Those who wish to accept the benefit of the bill shall first take oath that they will protect, support and defend the Constitution of the United States. Nearly 200,000 persons will be relieved by this bill.

Ben Butler proposed introducing a similar bill and thereby get a cheap reputation for magnanimity, but a member of his own kidney, who dislike him personally, induced Mr. Hale to be beforehand, and he has thus taken considerable wind out of Ben's sails.

It is all for the best, however, as Ben will now retain his identity, as some mistakes would be sure to occur in speaking of Butler's magnanimity. Ben was not present, being engaged in a reply to Senator Davis, upon stealing charge.

The general impression is that the amnesty bill will pass the Senate. I am not so hopeful. Pig Iron Kelley, the great protectionist, offered a resolution which declared that all internal taxes should be taken off, except whiskey and tobacco.

What timely dodges these Radicals do stoop to in order to clear the optics of the people. But the trick is understood. The Senate would scarce have patience to listen to the resolution being read ere they would squelch it; the people, who are not so stupid or so much asleep as some persons think, look to the legislative acts of the dominant party and not to non-bombastic resolutions, passed by one House with a certainty of being voted down by the other.

The Ku-Klux bill was reported yesterday by the judiciary committee in the Senate, and among some minor amendments was the following: "That the privilege of suspending the writ of habeas corpus be extended until the end of the next regular session," which would expire about the 15th of July, but by taking a recess until the last of November instead of adjourning, this infamous electioneering law would be in force during that time, and the people of the South, under the control of Grant and his soldiers, would be debarred the rights of citizens in order to carry the elections for the Radicals. This amendment puts their intentions beyond doubt.

Desperation causes them to scarcely regard the semblance of honesty in their vile work, but all these devices and frauds will not avail them. They are clean gone.

The debate in the Senate on the admission of Georgia, was very much against his being a United States Senator. The opposition to him comes from his Radical brethren, many of whom think they have enough mean men in the Senate already. Blodgett, at present writing, is a very great uncertainty, but his loyalty may save him.

A number of Radicals who have been testing the seats of their Democratic competitors, have withdrawn from the contest. This better condition of things comes from the fact that the committee on elections have adopted a rule, not to recommend the payment of money to contestants, who have no reasonable ground of contest, and to pay only the actual expenses of defeated contestants. It won't pay to contest any more, and that is bad for the contesting carpet-baggers.

The city of St. Louis is being very strongly pressed by Western Democratic members of Congress, as the place in which to hold the next National Democratic convention. They claim, and try truly too, that the city is pleasant and healthy, centrally located and connected by railroads with all parts of the country, with hotel accommodations, capable of providing for the vast numbers who will be present during the holding of the convention. They also claim that such recognition of the immense and varied interests of the great West, and the Democratic States thereof, and also those of the Pacific Slope, would result in great political good. The Democracy are well aware that the West will bear a heavy share of the fight in the next Presidential contest, and much is expected of her. There is great willingness to do anything that will make her strong, and members of Congress from other sections express themselves as strongly impressed with the arguments advanced in favor of St. Louis; and readily yield acquiescence. It is that those having the designation of the place, will give heed to the arguments advanced in favor of St. Louis. So far I have heard of no rival for the honor. That the convention should be held in the renowned city of St. Louis, now Democratic for the first time in 10 years, would seem a favorable augury of that success, which for the most substantial reasons, I feel assured, will be ours in 1872.

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter and the Attorney General will, on the 12th inst,

argue in the Supreme Court of the United States, the following questions: Is the act of Congress as the legal tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage? Is it applicable to transactions since its passage? These questions are of great interest to the business community.

Grant, Cameron and Forney had a confab yesterday with regard to the weakness of the backbone of the radical party in Pennsylvania, and were devising means to strengthen it. The Doctors in consultation made one mistake. They fancied that it was general debility and weakness of the backbone, when it is a gradual but certain breaking up of the system, it being a mere question of time as to the patient's dissolution. Doctor Grant has materially hastened death by his quarrel with Dr. Sumner, and it is entirely too late to attempt any patching up. The patient is too far gone.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR:—I see a call for a meeting of the citizens of Sumter County, at Sumter, on the first Monday in May, to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held at Columbia, on the 9th of May.

I was glad to see the call, and to know that our people are waking up to the subject of their grievances. We have endured the oppression as long as it is possible for us to stand it. The writer knows some good and honest citizens as there are in the country, who cannot possibly pay their taxes. Take, for instance, the old and infirm, white and colored, the widows and orphans. Yes, sir, take some of our most industrious young men, with large families and but little means. How is it possible for them to support those dependent upon them, do their duty to God in the way of benevolence, and pay their taxes? It is utterly impossible.

It may be said, we must support our Government. This we can do, and feel able to do; but not such a Government as we now have. Why is so much necessary to support it? Sir, it is not necessary. Let the people send some of our conservative Legislators to the Convention, and they will tell the world it is not necessary. And we hope they will go prepared to show us the figures. Let such men as Generals Kershaw, Butler and others gather all the facts and figures, and carry them to the Convention.

The question may be asked, what can we do? We answer, let the facts and figures be given plainly and truthfully to our people and to the world, and public opinion (intelligence) will break down this state of things. Who are our Legislators? Are they men who know any thing about politics, or the principles of political economy? Not a bit of it, sir. Mr. Calhoun said, to be a politician, it is necessary to be a good political economist. Who are the men in the Legislature who know anything about politics, or the principles of political economy? Ah, sir, it is sad to say how few. Some of our great men would say none, as compared with what we have had. A Democratic Representative, Republican Government is a complicated machine, and it takes master hands to run it. The mass of us, if we would study it, would come to the conclusion that we are not capable of casting an intelligent vote. The writer feels this is his case.

We counsel no resistance. Let the intelligent people go to work at this matter, and a change will come—it must come. Our Divine Master will not let things go on this way, and permit His people and His cause to suffer, as they are now suffering. Let us turn and look to Him for wisdom to direct us, and for his Holy Spirit to influence us, and all will be well.

Who can be surprised at reckless men who feel their oppression, resorting to all sorts of means to get clear of it? Vigorous, active, industrious young men try hard to make a start (support) and they cannot, on account of the oppression. They become discouraged, and restless, and finally despair. They know, to come out and draw the sword and shoulder the musket will not do. They look in every direction for signs of a change and see none. Consequently, feeling strong, they determine to take things in their own hands, and resort to all sorts of means. Now this is all wrong. But who can be surprised at it? They say the sober, intelligent people will not do any thing, so we will go ahead. So, after all, the responsibility of their conduct rests upon us. Will we bear this responsibility any longer? We hope not. We say, then, let us go to work, and expose this unprecedented oppression. Where there is intelligence, human nature hates oppression. My word for it, we will have the intelligent everywhere with us. See, sir, how the North is coming out and throwing off oppression on every hand. What is it, sir, but the intelligent returning to first principles? What is it but an effort to go back, both in the State and General Governments, to a judicious and economical administration, so that the people can live? We are but struggling for the same. Let the word struggle be in the matter be forward.

MR. BEECHER ON THE (SHELL-BARGER) KU KLUX BILL.

One of the most significant signs of the times, indicating a change of Northern sentiment in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the South, is found in the recent remarkable utterances of HENRY WARD BEECHER, through the medium of his Christian Union, in connection with the pending Congressional Legislation on the Ku Klux, or "Southern outrages."

When we regard Mr. BEECHER's antecedents—his "welcome to Kossuth, when the organ of Plymouth played the Marseillaise, and the Puritan communions stamped and applauded"—his "war-cry, leading the family chorus—the contrary, to the shrill tenor of Uncle Tom," and soon his fierce Sharp's Rifle declaration, firing up the hosts of abolition, against the South and slavery, to the maddest frenzy of fanaticism; and again his exultant eulogies, when what his friend Mr. Greeley called "the flaunting lie," was rehabilitated among the ruins of Sumter. When all this, and what has seemed his great enthusiasm, and his unmistakable power in swaying the Northern masses, by appeals to passion and prejudice, are considered, his present utterances fall upon our ears producing something akin to amazement.—Can it be that Mr. BEECHER now writes editorials, as the Washington Daily Patriot (Democratic organ) styles them, "full of wisdom and toleration and generosity," in connection with further oppression of the South? But so it even is; and we find things so strangely and entirely turning around that we come to commend the magnanimity of a BEECHER!

THE WATCHMAN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

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.

MR. BEECHER ON THE (SHELL-BARGER) KU KLUX BILL.

One of the most significant signs of the times, indicating a change of Northern sentiment in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the South, is found in the recent remarkable utterances of HENRY WARD BEECHER, through the medium of his Christian Union, in connection with the pending Congressional Legislation on the Ku Klux, or "Southern outrages."

MR. BEECHER ON THE (SHELL-BARGER) KU KLUX BILL.

When we regard Mr. BEECHER's antecedents—his "welcome to Kossuth, when the organ of Plymouth played the Marseillaise, and the Puritan communions stamped and applauded"—his "war-cry, leading the family chorus—the contrary, to the shrill tenor of Uncle Tom," and soon his fierce Sharp's Rifle declaration, firing up the hosts of abolition, against the South and slavery, to the maddest frenzy of fanaticism; and again his exultant eulogies, when what his friend Mr. Greeley called "the flaunting lie," was rehabilitated among the ruins of Sumter. When all this, and what has seemed his great enthusiasm, and his unmistakable power in swaying the Northern masses, by appeals to passion and prejudice, are considered, his present utterances fall upon our ears producing something akin to amazement.—Can it be that Mr. BEECHER now writes editorials, as the Washington Daily Patriot (Democratic organ) styles them, "full of wisdom and toleration and generosity," in connection with further oppression of the South? But so it even is; and we find things so strangely and entirely turning around that we come to commend the magnanimity of a BEECHER!

The leading article to which allusion is made we find sketched in the Washington Daily Patriot. It is entitled "Where Are We?" and sets out with the postulate that the six years which have elapsed since the civil war ended have been practically wasted, and that the process of what may be termed alien and coercive reconstruction has been an utter failure. Then follows the concession, made in the most manly way, that the local carpet-bag governments have been disastrous and "corrupt." "This," says Mr. Beecher, "only partially indicates the official knavery and incompetence, the elevation of demagogues and dupes to the highest offices, the gross debasement of politics, from which the South still suffers. Before the war, it was characteristic of this section that its best men—those of intelligence and character and high social standing—engaged in politics far more generally than the like class at the North. State and local officers were to a great extent filled from this class. Almost to a man they were compromised by the rebellion. As their previous positions had very generally involved taking an oath of allegiance to the United States, the legislation of Congress has excluded them from political rights and honors. In this way the oldest and most trusted leaders of the Southern communities have been shut out from a direct part in public affairs. Say, if you please, that these men deserved punishment for aiding the rebellion. But none the less is the loss to the body politic of its most experienced counselors a grave misfortune. None the less does the exclusion of their trusted chiefs breed alienation and bitterness throughout the old population. So far as their place has been taken by men from the North, these have not generally shown themselves expert either in the art of government or of conciliating the people."

Not only is it conceded that the local Radical governments have been failures, but that Federal action has proved itself incompetent, and that now more than ever it is so, for, says he: "How can men be expected to give peace and harmony to the South who are not able to keep their hands from each other's throats?"

This premise, the actual measure of coercion now before Congress, is fearfully considered. It is pronounced flagrantly unconstitutional. It is not a Democrat, but a Radical—not a Bayard, but a Beecher, who says: "If one thing is clear is the original organization of our political system, it is that crimes against person and property are to be dealt with by the States. If one thing is forbidden by the Constitution, it is that the National Executive should exercise unlimited authority over any section of the country wherever he sees fit. The pretext by which it is sought to evade these barriers, not of the letter but of the very spirit of our organic law, would justify any evasion or overthrow whatever." He quotes with equal emphasis the provisions of the military constitution, even if, as he says, "any man will be the army were increased to 100,000 men, and all the arms of the world were turned out, it would be the only means of immediate and efficient coercion." "The National Executive should exercise unlimited authority over any section of the country wherever he sees fit. The pretext by which it is sought to evade these barriers, not of the letter but of the very spirit of our organic law, would justify any evasion or overthrow whatever." He quotes with equal emphasis the provisions of the military constitution, even if, as he says, "any man will be the army were increased to 100,000 men, and all the arms of the world were turned out, it would be the only means of immediate and efficient coercion." "The National Executive should exercise unlimited authority over any section of the country wherever he sees fit. The pretext by which it is sought to evade these barriers, not of the letter but of the very spirit of our organic law, would justify any evasion or overthrow whatever."

Our readers have been advised of the passage of a general Amnesty Bill, with some exceptions, by the House, as stated in the letter of our Washington correspondent, to-day.

On Saturday last, the following, under this head, occurred in the Senate. Mr. Robertson, aided by Mr. Sawyer, it is but liberal and just to say, have been active and influential in urging this measure: Robertson moved to take up his amendment to the order of business, so as to allow the House amnesty bill to be considered at the present session.

Conkling remarked that this being Saturday, the Senate was very thin, a number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Robertson replied, he had given six days previous notice of the motion, and insisted upon a vote.

until the Ku-Klux bill had passed both Houses. Robertson acquiesced, but general Sawyer declined to be bound by any such arrangement.

Robertson acquiesced, but general Sawyer declined to be bound by any such arrangement. Sawyer was of the opinion that, after the bill which was passed yesterday, no more opportune moment than the present could be found for passing the amnesty bill. His own belief had been that there was an understanding that the subject should be considered to-day.

During further discussion, Trumbull charged that the efforts of the opponents of the bill for delay were purposely designed to defeat action on the measure, and warned his friends that it would be next to impossible to have it acted upon if they now allowed it to go over.

Trumbull then renewed the motion for an executive session, upon which Thurman demanded the yeas and nays. Carried—yeas, 31; nays, 20.

THE CONFEDERATE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME.

Soon after the war, the noble charity, blending with the patriotic feeling of the good ladies and citizens of Charleston, prompted the establishment, in that city, of a "Home" for the widows of our dead Confederates, and the opportunity of education for the offspring they left behind them. The happy unity of these two God-given principles soon gave birth to an institution around which the true heart of Charleston clustered, and continues to cluster, with nurturing and succoring care. And we have before us, a fine pamphlet from the press of Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, the "proceedings of the Third Anniversary" of this beneficent enterprise, accompanied by the "Annual Report, Addresses of Maj. Barker and Prof. Miles, and List of the Members, &c."

That intelligent and zealously earnest lady, Mrs. M. A. Snowden, is the President, with Miss S. M. Middleton, as vice President, Miss M. B. Campbell Secretary and Treasurer, and Miss Jane A. Adger, Corresponding Secretary. It also has an influential Board of Control, in connexion with the officers mentioned, an Auxiliary Association, of which Hon. Jas. B. Campbell is President and a Committee of the leading gentlemen of Charleston.

During the past year, as we learn from the report, there have been domiciled in the "Home" one hundred and fifty persons. Of this number seventy-seven are now inmates, twelve more have been accepted and are daily expected, and four have died. Thirty young ladies, claimants of Confederate sympathy, interest and care, have been furnished with a home, and with board, and have been aided in pursuing their studies in the city. The large building on Broad Street, occupied by the institution, has been filled in all its available rooms, and general good order and harmony prevailed.

The expenses of the past year were \$1300.30, all of which was derived from contributions of the charitable people of Charleston and throughout the State.

We desire to present the claims of this noble institution to our people. It is amply worthy of their sympathy and material aid. A number of young ladies of Sumter county have found homes and means of education from within its walls.

We beg for contributions in money or provisions, which may be left at this office, and which we guarantee will meet proper direction. And we hope to have responses to this call.

NEGRO KUKLUX. A band of negroes in disguise, a few nights since, made an attack upon the house of Mr. Pud Shaw, in Laurens County. They demanded money, and fired several shots into the house. Mr. Shaw is a very old man, himself and wife living entirely alone, and the villains no doubt thought that they would have an easy job; but it so happened that a young friend was with him at the time, who scattered the gang by sprinkling them with shot. One of them was severely wounded, and is now under medical treatment.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of writs Executions to me directed, will be sold at Sumter Court House, on the 21st day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock, within legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for each of the following property situated in Sumter County. Purchasers to pay for titles and stamps, to-day.

On Saturday last, the following, under this head, occurred in the Senate. Mr. Robertson, aided by Mr. Sawyer, it is but liberal and just to say, have been active and influential in urging this measure: Robertson moved to take up his amendment to the order of business, so as to allow the House amnesty bill to be considered at the present session.

Conkling remarked that this being Saturday, the Senate was very thin, a number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Robertson replied, he had given six days previous notice of the motion, and insisted upon a vote.

Trumbull did not think the Senate so thin as represented. It was the fullest Senate he had ever known for a Saturday. He hoped so friends of amnesty would align the subject to be postponed in that way.

Wilson thought the time had come to act upon the subject, and he moved a vote.

Chandler moved an executive session, to be held on the 21st day of April, 1871.

Morris of Vermont, submitted a proposition, withdrawing his objection to Robertson's motion on condition that a final vote on amnesty should not be taken

until the Ku-Klux bill had passed both Houses. Robertson acquiesced, but general Sawyer declined to be bound by any such arrangement.

Sawyer was of the opinion that, after the bill which was passed yesterday, no more opportune moment than the present could be found for passing the amnesty bill. His own belief had been that there was an understanding that the subject should be considered to-day.

During further discussion, Trumbull charged that the efforts of the opponents of the bill for delay were purposely designed to defeat action on the measure, and warned his friends that it would be next to impossible to have it acted upon if they now allowed it to go over.

Trumbull then renewed the motion for an executive session, upon which Thurman demanded the yeas and nays. Carried—yeas, 31; nays, 20.

THE CONFEDERATE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME.

Soon after the war, the noble charity, blending with the patriotic feeling of the good ladies and citizens of Charleston, prompted the establishment, in that city, of a "Home" for the widows of our dead Confederates, and the opportunity of education for the offspring they left behind them. The happy unity of these two God-given principles soon gave birth to an institution around which the true heart of Charleston clustered, and continues to cluster, with nurturing and succoring care. And we have before us, a fine pamphlet from the press of Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, the "proceedings of the Third Anniversary" of this beneficent enterprise, accompanied by the "Annual Report, Addresses of Maj. Barker and Prof. Miles, and List of the Members, &c."

COMMERCIAL.

SUMMER MARKET, APRIL 18. Cotton still rather dull, with a further decline. Sales past week have ranged from 9 to 123 a cargo to grade. Sales 50 bales, market closes dull.

BACON—Sides, 12 1/2 @ 16; Shoulders, 11 @ 15 1/2. LARD—20 @ 25. FLOUR—Per bbl. \$7 @ \$12. COFFEE—La Guayra, 30 @ 40; Java, 40 @ 50; Rio, 20 @ 25. SALT—\$2 @ 10. SUGAR—Brown, 12 1/2 @ 14; C, 15 @ 16; A, 17 @ 18. BARRING—15 @ 17 1/2. IRON-TIES—6 @ 10. ROPE—10 @ 15. RAINCOATS—Per pair 90c. YARN BY THE BALL—\$1.40. Per bunch.

MASONIC. THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION OF CLAREMONT LODGE, NO 64, A. F. M., will be held on Thursday evening, May 18th, at 7 o'clock. By order of T. V. WALSH, W. M. M. C. Wright, Secretary. April 5, 1871.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION OF CLAREMONT LODGE, NO 64, A. F. M., will be held on Thursday evening, May 18th, at 7 o'clock. By order of T. V. WALSH, W. M. M. C. Wright, Secretary. April 5, 1871.

Stands unrivalled by any other manufacturer in the whole world. The sales for last year 1870, 127,833, being over forty four thousand more than any other company. It will hem, fill, bias, gather tuck and in fact do all that can possibly be done by machinery in the most perfect manner.

A full assortment of silk twist, colors, sizes, needles for all the leading styles of machines and a general stock of attachments and sewing machine goods generally. Address GEO. E. NEWELL, Agent Singer Sewing Machine, No. 9 South Front St. Wilmington. April 19—5m

SOUTH CAROLINA Central Rail Road Co. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, 1871. THE FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLAR PER SHARE, will be payable on 15th May, proximo. In Charleston—at the Office of the Company, No. 10 Broad-street. In Sumter—To Major JOSEPH JOHNSON, in Charleston—To Dr. G. ALLEN EUGINGS, W. H. H. FROSTMAN, Treasurer. March 22

SPRING FASHION MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. CALL LADIES AND GET YOUR SPRING BONNETS AND HATS OF THE LATEST STYLES. ALSO—FANCY GOODS IN VARIETY, CHEAP AND PRETTY. MISS E. D. BRITTON'S, Next Door to J. T. SOLOMONS. April 12 3m

MISS E. D. BRITTON'S, Next Door to J. T. SOLOMONS. April 12 3m

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. MISS E. D. BRITTON'S, Next Door to J. T. SOLOMONS. April 12 3m

PRICES OF THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. Four-Octave Organ, \$50. Five-Octave Organ, with Tremulant, 100. Carved and Ornamented, 125. The Golden Desk Organ, with Five Stops, Forty Other Styles, up to 1,000.

All in solid Black Walnut. All the Organs made by this Company are thoroughly first class in every respect. They will not make the so-called cheap Organs at any price. The comparative superiority of their instruments is now proving them over leaders in every competent judge who will carefully examine and compare same privately. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Warehouses, 506 Broadway, NEW YORK. For sale in Wilmington N. C. by P. HEINSBROGER. April 12 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. On and after this date E. R. HYDE and W. G. H. GIRARDIER are members of our firm. The business will in future be conducted under the firm name of GREEN, WALSH & CO. GREEN & WALSH. Sumter, S. C., April 1, 1871.

GREEN, WALSH & CO.

Piano for Sale. NEW STYLES OF DRY GOODS, BY LATE ARRIVAL OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HOISERY, NOTIONS, &c., is complete in all departments. Our Goods are marked at PRICES that will PAY AN INSPECTION OF THEM BY ALL PURCHASERS.

A SECOND HAND "CHICKERING" PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply to CHAS. H. MOISE, AT PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE, March 22

BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS! LIME, \$2.25 per bbl. AT PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE. March 22

Liverpool Salt, At \$2.25 per Sack, AT PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE. March 22

"Lost," "Lost." YESTERDAY, SOMEWHERE BETWEEN Sunrise and Sunset, two GOLDEN HOURS, each set with SIXTY DIAMOND MINUTES. No reward offered, for they are gone forever—they could have been saved and improved by getting a time keeper of C. T. MASON, Jeweler. April 5

THE JACOBI AXE! Guaranteed to excel all others in shape and material. Be sure to ask for THE JACOBI AXE, AND ACCEPT NO OTHER. Every Axe Warranted! For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St., Wilmington N. C. And Dealers Throughout the State. A Complete assortment of Plows, now in stock, and for sale low at N. JACOBI'S, No. 9 Market St.

A large and well assorted stock of Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and all Agricultural Tools, and a full supply of the most approved styles of Mechanic's Tools, House and General Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., for sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

Saddles, Harness, Whips, Sole Leather, Harness Leather, &c. For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, POWDER FLASKS, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Carttridges, &c., a complete assortment. For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St. April 12

Charleston Broom Factory, J. P. BROWNE, Agent. ALSO AGENT FOR PERKINS & HOUSES' NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE LAMP IS absolutely safe both from Breaking and Exploding. Gives twice as much light as ordinary Lamp, and uses 38 per cent. less Oil. Gives off no odor, and lasts a lifetime. For sale by J. P. BROWNE, 136 Meeting st., and 51 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. Agent for State of South Carolina. GREEN & WALSH Agents for Sumter, S. C. April 5

PACIFIC Fire Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. ASSETS \$1,700,000 GOLD. Security by State Law \$250,000 GOLD. Largest Fire Insurance Company in America. Policies issued payable in Gold if desired. A. WHITE, Agent. Sumter, S. C. Jan 14

COTTON. We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR COTTON, OR SHIP AND HOLD WHEN DESIRED, making CASH ADVANCES ON SAME. Green, Walsh & Co. MERCHANTS.

GREEN, WALSH & CO.

NEW STYLES OF DRY GOODS, BY LATE ARRIVAL OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HOISERY, NOTIONS, &c., is complete in all departments. Our Goods are marked at PRICES that will PAY AN INSPECTION OF THEM BY ALL PURCHASERS.

A SECOND HAND "CHICKERING" PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply to CHAS. H. MOISE, AT PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE, March 22

BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS! LIME, \$2.25 per bbl. AT PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE. March 22

Liverpool Salt, At \$2.25 per Sack, AT PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE. March 22

"Lost," "Lost." YESTERDAY, SOMEWHERE BETWEEN Sunrise and Sunset, two GOLDEN HOURS, each set with SIXTY DIAMOND MINUTES. No reward offered, for they are gone forever—they could have been saved and improved by getting a time keeper of C. T. MASON, Jeweler. April 5

THE JACOBI AXE! Guaranteed to excel all others in shape and material. Be sure to ask for THE JACOBI AXE, AND ACCEPT NO OTHER. Every Axe Warranted! For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St., Wilmington N. C. And Dealers Throughout the State. A Complete assortment of Plows, now in stock, and for sale low at N. JACOBI'S, No. 9 Market St.

A large and well assorted stock of Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, and all Agricultural Tools, and a full supply of the most approved styles of Mechanic's Tools, House and General Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., for sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

Saddles, Harness, Whips, Sole Leather, Harness Leather, &c. For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, POWDER FLASKS, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Carttridges, &c., a complete assortment. For sale at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St. April 12

Charleston Broom Factory, J. P. BROWNE, Agent. ALSO AGENT FOR PERKINS & HOUSES' NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE LAMP IS absolutely safe both from Breaking and Exploding. Gives twice as much light as ordinary Lamp, and uses 38 per cent. less Oil. Gives off no odor, and lasts a lifetime. For sale by J. P. BROWNE, 136 Meeting st., and 51 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. Agent for State of South Carolina. GREEN & WALSH Agents for Sumter, S. C. April 5

PACIFIC Fire Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. ASSETS \$1,700,000 GOLD. Security by State Law \$250,000 GOLD. Largest Fire Insurance Company in America. Policies issued payable in Gold if desired. A. WHITE, Agent. Sumter, S. C. Jan 14

COTTON. We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR COTTON, OR SHIP AND HOLD WHEN DESIRED, making CASH ADVANCES ON SAME. Green, Walsh & Co. MERCHANTS.