

Cultivating Corn after it Has Tasselled.

It is the opinion of some farmers, that after corn has put out the tassel, that hoeing or ploughing it is not only useless but injurious. This opinion must have arisen from observing the results, when the plough and hoe had been injudiciously used. For practice and theory corroborate each other as to the beneficial effects of the proper cultivation of corn after the tassel is out, nay, even to the stage of the "roasting ear." One planter, (I think Mr. Phillips, of the *Southern Farmer*), writes that he kept his corn blades green, until his corn was nearly hard, by running a cultivator lightly through it every ten or twenty days. Thousands of farmers can testify certainly, to the good effect of surface culture of corn after tasselling.

If there is a time when corn needs all the resources of the soil, every contribution from every rootlet, in full, it is from the time it bunches for the tassel to the full formation of the grain. Whatever interferes with the supply of sap to the stock at this time, must in some measure injure the yield. Now grass and weeds injure to a very sensible degree this supply of sap.

But if there was no other way, to remove this grass, except by deep ploughing with turning ploughs, it would become a question whether the ploughing would not do more injury than the grass; and probably the wiser course might be to leave it undisturbed. But a good farmer will not let the grass get so far ahead, unless he is circumvented by the XV. Amendment or uncontrollable circumstances. Where the custom prevails of ploughing corn deep, putting the share below the level of the deepest corn root, it would indeed be wonderful if tasselled corn after receiving such a working, cutting off all its supplies nearly at one stroke, did not wilt, fire and fail. There is a custom too of shearing the earth around the stalk. This is a sort of a farewell caress; but when holes are dug near the stalk to get the earth for the mound, many corn roots are severed, and the corn injured in proportion, but the sweating, toiling farmer, fully believing that the larger he makes the hillock, the larger will be ear, fondly files it up. This kind of cultivation is probably the sort that has been witnessed by those who cry out against working corn after it has tasselled. But, keep the surface stirred lightly, do not disturb a corn root if the grass can be removed without it, keep shallow, stir the surface often, and you may work corn as late as you please, not only without injury but with benefit.

MAX REMARK.
Orange Spring, Fla.

Black Rust in Cotton—What it is.

Last year I planted land subject to this disease and blight; consequently I took notes, and observing its progress closely. I used a fertilizer composed of salt plaster and Peruvian guano, equal parts, mixed on the plantation; of this I used three hundred pounds per acre on that land. The cotton grew off beautifully; the rains being all that could be desired, and favorable to clean culture, and it never suffered for work. About the first of July it showed symptoms of the Black Rust. I use the term black because the leaves turn black, curl up and fall off, and to distinguish it from Red Rust, which does not kill the stalk, or so completely ruin the crop. It soon proved fatal to my cotton, as it stopped making. The young bolls never matured, nor did the grown bolls open, except in a very imperfect manner.

Now for my discovery, and I give my reasons, that others may observe for themselves, make the test and satisfy themselves that I am right in my observations and conclusions. I had come to the conclusion that it was for the want of vegetable matter in the soil, or that the land was too wet and needed thorough draining of the sub-strata, which held the water in a quantity sufficient to sour the soil. The latter condition is not the cause, but it produces the cause by generating small worms or insects, not larger than a small pin, and one quarter of an inch long of the same kind that kills corn, on the same quality of land, by entering the tap-root and ascending the stalk. The proof is that this quality of land is always subject to Black Rust, more or less as the seasons vary in favor of, or to the reverse. Further proof: This land had not been in cotton for ten years, and had a fair amount of vegetable matter restored; part of stiff low ground and part elevated light soil river bottom. On this land, in the same row I found stalks perfectly green and blooming, while the next stalk was perfectly dead, as was the larger portion of the field. This induced me to make an examination, by pulling up the green and the dead stalk, washing them and examining the root. I could see no difference except one was dead and the other green; and that the dead stalk showed more decay just at the ground than anywhere else. This led me to dissect the root by cutting off all the laterals and then commencing on the tap-root, which I cut off half an inch at a time, and found it solid until half way up the root; it then had the appearance of a pith.

In a healthy plant the pith does not make its appearance below its first limb. Right here I found a very small hole from the outside to the centre of the root. The insect then ascended the stalk until it struck the pith and sapped the stalk of its vitality or nourishing power, consequently the leaves were the first to perish, next the boll, and finally the stalk.

Now, gentlemen, you have my views and experience on the Black Rust disease in a condensed manner and to the point. Examine for yourselves, and notice if all the land subject to *Bud Worm* in corn, is subject to Black Rust in cotton. If I have really discovered the cause of this disease, I hope some more competent, may give an effectual remedy, and in this way we may be mutually benefitted by our journal. I have offered my views so that all may have a chance of testing the reality of the discovery of the present crop.

HENRY W. PARR.
Broad River, S. C.

In a Horrible Situation.

A relative of one of the sufferers in the following described narrative furnishes us with this story. Although it has been published before, many years ago, it will interest our readers, few of them ever having seen it:

A small schooner was chartered in New York, in 1837, to take a company of players to Texas. I forget the manager's name, but he with his troupe contemplated a junction with Corri, who was of some standing as a public eater in the young republic. Among the company were Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Page, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Williams, with the manager and several others. The little craft was caught in a gale off Cape Hatteras; a heavy sea struck her stern and forced her head into the wind; her bows were seized by the wind, and she went down stern first. Being light freighted, she soon rose to the surface, keel upward. The captain, with all his little crew who were on deck, were swept away like so much chaff; but the suddenness of their destruction was mercy compared to the sufferings endured by the unfortunates in the cabin.

The companionship had been left open and the rushing water, soon engulfed the inmates, already sorely bruised by the loose furniture and luggage that knocked against them in the capsize. When the water in the cabin reached its level, it was found that by standing on the beam of a root-tree, there was a vacancy of about six inches between the top of the water and the bottom of the cabin overhead. Consequently full grown persons could only find breathing room by holding their faces in a horizontal position, but were liable to lose their standing every instant from the rolling of the vessel in the trough of the sea. But few of the passengers could avail themselves of this tantalizing assistance for any length of time; the weak-bodied and short sized men gradually sunk, mangle all the assistance that the stronger class could render. The husbands fought with death most manfully in behalf of their wives—but were unable to save them. One of the ladies had an infant, and intent upon its salvation, literally drowned herself in endeavoring to hold her babe above the water. Thrice did her husband dive and rescue all he held dear on earth; and thrice he was compelled to let them sink.

Now, I affirm that no imagination can picture a scene of more perfect horror than the floating chamber of death presented to the survivors, who were struggling to maintain life for a few seconds in almost hopeless agony. Without a ray of light to cheer them—dashed from side to side as the vessel gave to the fury of the sea, with the dead bodies of their wives and co-mates rolling about them—the howling of the storm without rendering the despair within more terrible, by forbidding the hope of rescue—the occasional moments of silence interrupted by the muttered prayer or agonized supplication of the sufferers, with the bubbling struggling deaths of the victims, as they writhed about the limbs of the survivors—all this is truly horrible; no romance can equal it, and the annals of suffering cannot afford a parallel case.

Death was gradually dwindling the number of the passengers, when one of them proposed to dive down under the companion ladder, swim along beneath the deck, dive still deeper under the bulwarks, and come up in the open sea by the side of the capsized hull. The attempt was difficult to a practiced swimmer, and but two of the survivors were able to swim at all. There was also the chance of being caught in one of the sails, or get entangled in the rigging—and, supposing all these difficulties conquered, what certainty was there that the swimmer would be able to secure a holding place on the hull in the fierce, raging sea? But, on the other side, the scheme afforded a hope of escape, while certain death awaited them inside.

The best swimmer volunteered to make the first essay, and if successful, he was to knock loudly upon the upturned keel. He made several attempts before he was able to clear the ladder; at last, he succeeded in getting out of the cabin, but they waited in vain for the encouraging sound. One of them declared he heard a wild shriek mingle with the gale shortly after the adventurer disappeared. Another ventured, and was fortunately thrown on the hull by a wave as soon as he reached the surface. He kicked loudly against the side of the craft, and in a few minutes beheld another of the sufferers struggling furiously to reach the hull—he was successful. The third and last appeared, and also gained a hold upon the vessel; but he was too exhausted to remain. He fell off during the night, and Williams and Dougherty were the only survivors of that ill-fated company and crew.

Four days these poor fellows were tossed about, clinging to the upturned vessel, and suffering from thirst, fatigue and cold. A brig, bound to New Orleans, rescued them, but Williams never

recovered; he was too exhausted to speak when picked off the wreck, and died shortly after he reached the brig. Dougherty still survives.

Bold Villainy—A Wretch Deceives a Young Lady into a Solitary Place—Strange Developments.

A man of gentlemanly presence and manners came to the city nearly two weeks ago and made inquiries for a lady who could be recommended as a music teacher for his wife and daughter. He was referred to a highly respectable young lady, and he made an appointment to meet her last Thursday, to accompany him to his residence, which he represented to be in Rockport. At the time agreed upon the two met and went by the Rock river railroad to the Cliff House. There the man told her that his house was a short distance beyond, and they could walk it in a few minutes.

After going some distance, they reached a secluded spot in the woods. Without a word explanation he seized the lady by the throat. As was to be expected, she screamed loudly, whereupon he tightened his grasp and threatened to kill her if she resisted or called for help. Being greatly alarmed and hurt by the choking, she promised to be quiet, when he loosened his grasp upon her throat and she again cried out at the top of her voice.

In this way the struggle was protracted for some time, the brute dragging her down to the deeply shaded valley. Her last scream of "Murder!" given when she was just about exhausted, was heard by a man who chanced to be driving along the road in a wagon. This man stopped, and the villain, hearing the wagon stop, straightway ran away, leaving the lady about as nearly dead as alive; but she summoned all her remaining strength and ran after the man in the wagon, who, after having stopped, and not hearing the cry repeated, had started again. She attracted his attention, and he took her under his protection. When this affair became known intense excitement was created. On comparison of notes of residents of that vicinity it was ascertained that little school girls had been met, and efforts made to decoy them into the forest. A sort of vigilance committee was soon organized, and search for the perpetrator of the outrage was commenced. In a place deep in the woods they discovered a cave which had evidently been occupied. In it were found several disguises and "traps" of various kinds. Among other things was found a writing book, which had probably been taken from some school girl.

On Friday, the day following the unfortunate occurrence above related, a man chanced to be passing in the vicinity of this cave, when he suddenly heard the sharp crack of a pistol, and a bullet whistled by him. The man rushed for the would-be assassin, and a violent struggle ensued. A set of false whiskers was torn from the scoundrel's face, and he was becoming worsted, when he slipped out of his coat, and leaving the garment in the hands of the man, darted away and was soon out of sight. The subsequent search for the rascal proved unavailing. If caught, he probably would have ornamented a neighboring tree, so intensely excited were those who joined in the pursuit.

Cleveland Plaindealer July, 11

ANECDOTE OF HORACE GREELY.—

Fanny Fern tells the following story of her first meeting with Horace Greeley. He agreed to take tea at her house, and Mr. Parton gave her special instructions to have some stale bread on the table, as Horace G., he said, never touched hot biscuit.

This was accordingly done, and when the great editor sat down to supper, a large supply of dry bread was placed close to his place. He, however, was not content with this, but peering across the table in his near-sighted way at the biscuit opposite, he stretched out his arm and proceeded to help himself, and actually made his entire meal of them. Mrs. Parton expressed her surprise at this, and said:

"Why, Mr. Greeley, I read the *Tribune* for so long a time, that I thought you abominated hot bread?"

"Fanny," replied the sage Horace, helping himself to another biscuit, "do you always practice what you preach? I'm sure I don't."

A young Prussian officer who, as the story goes, doubted the love of his affianced bride, requested one of his friends, after the battle of Gravelotte, to inform her that he had been killed, and to report to him how she bore the news. The result was that the girl committed suicide; and the lover, shocked at the tragedy he had so unwittingly caused, became a raving maniac, and is now an inmate of the asylum in Berlin, where he is regarded as incurable. The young officer might have remembered Cervantes' sad story of impertinent curiosity and have been restrained from trying so dangerous, and what in this instance, has proved so fatal an experiment.

An Irish magistrate censuring some boys for loitering in the street, said, "If every body were to stand in the street, how could anybody get by?"

"Don't let your cattle stray; they wander to the most mysterious places; we once saw a cow hide in a shoemaker's shop."

The man "who couldn't find his match" went to bed in the dark.

A lawyer in Connecticut, not remarkable for cleanliness of person, appeared at a party with a rose in his button-hole. "Where do you suppose it came from?" asked he of a brother lawyer who was admiring it. The latter, with great deliberation, responded, "Why, I suppose it grew there."

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, &C.



P. P. TOALE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER,
No. 20 Hayne-st. and North's Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
This is the largest and most complete factory of the kind in the Southern States, and all articles in this line can be furnished by Mr. P. P. TOALE at prices which defy competition.

CORONER'S SALE.

CORONER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, S. C. JULY 18th, 1871.
By virtue of E. L. Pas. to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the Court House in Camden on the first Monday in August next within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One tract of land on Caneey Branch of Big Pine Tree Creek, containing one hundred and sixty three (163) acres, bounded north by lands formerly of J. I. Villepigue, on the east by lands formerly of R. B. Plyer, south by lands of Levi Bradley, and west by lands of John McRae. Levied on as the property of Kershaw County, at the suit of J. P. Boswell, S. K. C.

One tract in this County, on Pine Tree Creek, containing forty seven (47) acres; more or less, bounded north by lands formerly of J. I. Villepigue, south by lands of the Commissioners of the Poor, west by lands of same name, east by lands of Jacob Nichols. Levied upon as the property of Kershaw County, at the suit of J. P. Boswell, S. K. C.

All that Lot or Lots situate in the town of Camden, on the corner of Broad and King streets, with the COURT HOUSE thereon, bounded north by King street, east by Broad street, south by lot of L. M. Boswell, and west by lots of same. Levied upon as the property of Kershaw County, at the suit of J. P. Boswell, S. K. C.

All that in Camden whereon the JAIL now stands, known as lot No. 166, on Broad street, being a front of sixty feet and running back two hundred and sixty feet bounded north by lot of Wm. M. Shannon, east by Broad Street, south by lot of Washington Bonney, and west by lot No. — Levied upon as the property of Kershaw County, at the suit of J. P. Boswell, S. K. C.

All those two lots, Nos. 209 and 210, in Camden, whereon stood the OLD JAIL, bounded north by lot No. —, east by Church street, south by King street, and west by lots No. — Levied upon as the property of Kershaw County, at the suit of J. P. Boswell, S. K. C.

One Mule, one One Horse Wagon and Harness, about 12,000 feet of Lumber, 8,000 Pine Shingles, 7 desks, 5 tables, 4 dozen Chairs, one Safe and 8 Carpets. Levied on as the property of Kershaw County, at the suit of J. P. Boswell, S. K. C.

Sheriff Sales.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, S. C., July 18, 1871.
By virtue of sundry writs of F. I. Pa. to me directed and lodged, I will proceed to sell in front of the Court House in Camden on Monday, the 21st day of August next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One House and Lot on King street. Levied on as the property of Estate of Lemuel Jacobs, at the suit of the Town for taxes.

Four Sacks of Zell's Guano. Levied on as the property of Hunter & Floyd, at the suit of Francis Saucor.

One Cream colored Horse, at the suit of B. R. Plyer.

Terms Cash. Purchasers paying for stamps and papers. J. P. BOSWELL, S. K. C.

TAX RETURNS.

Office of County Auditor,
JUNE 27, 1871.
This Office will be open from the first day of July until the fifteenth day of August to receive Returns of Taxable Property for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1871. With the view affording convenience to the tax-payers of this County, who reside at a distance from this office, my assistants will be at the places herein named on the days specified to receive such returns.

Those neglecting to return in their respective townships as indicated, will be required to do so at this office on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date, any Tax Payer who shall have failed to make returns, will be charged with the property entered against him last year, with fifty per cent. penalty added thereto.

For DeKalb Township.
At Schrock's Mill on the 10th and 11th of July.
For Buffalo Township.
On the 13th and 14th at Lizenby Precinct. On the 17th and 18th at Buffalo Precinct.
For Flat Rock Township.
On the 20th and 21st of July, at Flat Rock.
On the 24th and 25th of July, at Liberty Hill.
On the 27th and 28th of July, at Red Hill Precinct.
For Wateree Township.
On the 22d and 23d of August, at Curerton's Mill.
All transfers of Real Estate since the assessment of 1870 is required on the back of the returns of personal property for the year 1871.
J. I. VILLEPIGUE, County Auditor.
June 29.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

CAMDEN BRANCH.
On and after Monday, June 12, 1871, the schedule of the Camden Train will be as follows:

Leave Camden at	6 00 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia at	10 40 A. M.
Leave Columbia at	1 25 P. M.
Arrive at Camden at	6 00 P. M.

Running through to Columbia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, the above schedule will be observed as far as Kingsville.

By order of the Vice-President.
A. B. DESAUSSEUR, Agent.
Camden March 30, 1871.

M. BISSELL,
DENTIST.
Broad Street, Camden, So. Ca.
Office over MESSRS. WITKOWSKY & HYAMS, where he can be found between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M.
March 9—1f

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID
Extract Catawba

GRAPE PILLS.
Component Parts—Fluid Extract Sassafras and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Bilectics, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous, Headache, Constipation, etc., Fairly Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the finest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated whether arising from impure blood or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The Catawba Grape Pills, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per box.

CORONER'S SALE.
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CAMDEN, S. C. JULY 18th, 1871.
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Henry T. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.
Will radically purge the system of Scrupulous, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Noses, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetters, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints its Blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and the swelling of the bones, ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Blisters, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin and beautifying the Complexion. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enlarged and Dilated with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after the confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding Copoba in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections, and the disease used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.
In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other Remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or Schirrus state of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, Whites, Scaldy and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or dissipation: It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

H. T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbatic dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, gives a smooth patch, dryness of the scalp or skin, from bites, and all purposes for which salves or ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principal claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Tonic Appendage of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher for the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as, recommended, cannot be surpassed.—Price \$1 00 per bottle.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable characters furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 uncollected certificates and recommendations, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparation,
Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist. Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
Beware of COUNTERFEITS! Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Feb. 28—3m.

FOUND AT LAST! AN ANTIDOTE FOR

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. DOWIE'S MOISE'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the finest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated whether arising from impure blood or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The Catawba Grape Pills, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per box.

DEAR SIR, I have prescribed in my practice the MOISE'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS with several cases of Chronic Bill and Fever, both among my white and colored patients, with great success, they having effected a prompt and PERMANENT CURE IN EVERY CASE, where all other medicines have failed. I note particularly my colored patients, because they are more exposed, and less likely to take care of themselves when the Chill leaves them.

I regard MOISE'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS as a CERTAIN CURE, and a blessing to all who are in the Malarious districts of the South, and particularly in the Everglades of our State.

Very respectfully yours,
JAS. B. OWENS, M. D.
Camden, S. C., August 3, 1871.

DR. J. S. BROCKINGTON'S
"FEVER AND AGUE PILLS" are warranted to be the most effective medicine for the cure of all cases of Fever and Ague. I have used your FEVER AND AGUE PILLS in my practice this Fall, and have never in my first instance failed to relieve my patients. I have now frequent calls in my Drug Store for your FEVER and AGUE PILLS. I always recommend them with the highest praise. I am anxious to give large quantities of this medicine, and I can safely say that MOISE'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are the best, and leaves the patient no unpleasant symptoms. I wish you had the satisfaction of knowing that your "Fever and Ague Pills" have relieved many of my patients, and I am confident that I have tried yours and failed to do so.

SECRETARY, Barnwell District, S. C. July 18, 1871.
In reply to your question as to what has been the success of your Fever and Ague Pills that have been sold by you, we would say as far as we know, they have given entire satisfaction. In one particular case, that of Ben Sheppard, it has been very successful, so that his wife who has had the chills and fever for the past two years, and found no relief until she took your pills, since which she has had no return for more than two months, and is able for the first time in two years to attend to her work, and was never better in her life. We shall continue to recommend them.

T. W. BLANTON & SON, DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS, Proprietors.
And Wholesale Druggists, Charleston, S. C.
F. L. ZEMM, Agent for Camden.
July 6.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having demands against the estate of the late William Drakeford deceased, will present them legally attested, and those indebted to the said estate, will make payments to J. J. TRANHAM, Administrator.
June 29.

Notice.
Mr. T. W. Pegues will act as my agent during my absence from the State.
June 29.
R. H. PEGUES.

Notice.
Returns due this Office by Administrators, Executors, Trustees, Guardians and Committees, must be made during this month, or a rule will issue to show cause.
J. SUTHERLAND, J. P.
July 6.

SOUTH-CAROLINA Land & Immigration Association.
The undersigned having accepted the agency for the above Association for this County, is prepared to sell tickets and give all information respecting the same.
Office, on Rutledge Street, Camden, S. C.
JOHN KERSHAW.
June 29.

D. L. DESAUSSEUR & CO., COMMISSION AGENTS,
Will buy and sell COTTON, PRODUCE, and MERCHANDISE generally, upon liberal terms, and solicit consignments, which they will endeavor to dispose of to best advantage, either at Wholesale or retail.
ON CONSIGNMENT.
Flour, Syrup, Bacon, Sugar, Lard, Coffee, Soap, Hams, Molasses, Candles, &c. &c.
Which are offered VERY LOW, for CASH ONLY.

They also Offer, At Cost for Cash,
The entire of their former stock, purchased by Messrs. J. I. Middleton & Co., and sold on their account.
D. L. DESAUSSEUR & CO.
June 22—1f

Helen B. Whitaker et al. vs. John McCas et al.
The creditors of the Estate of L. L. Whitaker are hereby notified to establish their claims before the undersigned at his office, on or before the first day of September next, or be debarred from the benefit of any decretal order passed in the above named cause.
J. D. DUNLAP, June 8.—1d (825) Referee.

J. I. MIDDLETON & CO., FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BALTIMORE, M. D.
Having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Messrs. D. L. DESAUSSEUR & Co., we will sell the same at COST for CASH, and for that purpose hereby constitute the members of that firm our agents to effect such sale.
J. I. MIDDLETON & CO.
June 8
1f