Last Hours of a single Gentleman.

This morning, November 11, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinckney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the alter railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at Jone's party at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr. Pinckney was there and then first introduced to Mary Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions, dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pinckney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is reason to believe that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come earlier to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus became accessories to the course for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after his younger brother, Henry, knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant bed, he replied—'Not yet.' The question was then put to him how he thought he should sleep? to which he answered I don't know.' He then expressed his desire for a segar and a glass of grog. His brother, who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said 'nothing,' in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take leave, when the devoted one considerately advised him to take care of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called, according to his desire, he rose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself without the slightest injury; for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem that he had devoted a longer time than usual to his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest and nankeen trowsers, with patent leather boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf which partly concealed the Corrazzo of the bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breast-pin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and a few friends awaited him. He then shook hands with all present: and on being asked how he slept, answered—'Very well;' and to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he 'felt happy.'

One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, 'decidedly.' Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, large round of toast two sausages, and three new laid eggs which he washed down with three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of persons present he declared that he had never felt heartier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him; when he said he should like to have a glass of ale. Having drank this, he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal moment now approached, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distributing among his friends those little articles he would no longer want. To one he gave his segar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity, to the landlady.

The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said, 'I am ready,' and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his friends following on behind in others.

Arrived at the tragical spot, a short, but anxious delay of some seconds took place; after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pinckney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through, the usual question was put—'Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife?' To which the rash youth replied in a distinct voice, 'I will.'

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.—*London Punch.*

A Rat among Rattlesnakes.

We visited on Monday afternoon three o'clock, the State Geological Hall to witness an interesting and gratuitous exhibition, got up by the competent and gentlemanly Mr. John Gebard., Jr, so deservedly a favorite with the crowds of ladies and gentlemen, to whom he shows such a polite and generous hospitality on visiting that estab ishment. In a strong glass wire cage in which there are four large rattlesnakes, two of them six feet long, and fourteen small ones of various sizes, a large rat was placed. As soon as it entered their den, the larger snakes raised themselves and with their coal-black eyes looking on the intruder dropped their heads, deeming him an unworthy antagonist. Not so, however, with the smaller reptiles, for two or three of them instantly charged on the rat and running out their forked tongues, quickly inserted their fangs into his plump body. Mons. Rat grabbed one about fourteen inches long with his teeth, and biting it through and through the head shook it with madness and dropped the little monster dead at his feet—The little ones recoiled, and the larger ones raised themselves and shook their fearful rattles, then slowly the nest poisonous of all the motly crowd, a yellow rattlesnake four feet long poised himself, every muscle of his body working in dreadful contortion, then darting forward it struck a fearful blow with its poisonous fangs into the rat, the venom following the wound. Encouraged by this effort, the large black rattlers several times struck it, and the rat went round and round the cage, only fighting the smaller ones, who kept continually biting his legs. The noise made by their rattles and hissing was terrible, and the crowd of beholders stood awestruck witnessing the fearful contest. Slowly the rat's legs began to swell as the poison took effect, and they soon became of such an enormous size as to be powerless when he dragged himself around, still showing determined bravery, as the enormous bites he gave the smaller stinging monsters proved. At last exhausted nature began to give way slowly, as his body became benumbed, his eyes glassy, he ceased to walk over and over the reptiles, and the bites the little wretches continued to give him were unheeded, for he stretched himself out and died after a forty minutes fight. None of them ate of his body, for their snakeship will not partake of food again till the next spring.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

The Interior of Africa.

From the Liberia Advocate.

One of the missionaries to Liberia lately made an exploring tour of two hundred and fifty three miles on foot into the interior. He passed through thirty villages of the Goulahs, Deys, Quoaks, and Condoes. In his report he says:

"Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour I have not seen surpassed in either of the fifteen West India Islands which I have visited, from Trinadad to Tortola and the Virgin Island. It is an elevated mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running most generally parallel with the line of coast—from northwest to southwest—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains, which, gently slope down to the level country lying between them.

"It is a well-watered country. During the eight hours' travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours, or two and a half at one time, without coming to a beautiful stream of cool and very pure water, either a tributary of the St. Paul's or some other of the many smaller rivers which intersect this African Canaan. And here it may be proper to add, that my attention was directed to an examination of the adaption of these streams to the purpose of machinery, sites for mills, &c., and I hesitate not to affirm that, within the Goulah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where at any time during the year good water power may be obtained for any of the purposes which an enterprising community of agriculturists and mechanics may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found plenty of water in the different streams.

It is a well timbered land. Through an extensive forest of acres of miles which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense height which reared their towering heads and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored ministers of the Liberia Annual Methodist Conference, who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God has given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees, and my journal, kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five feet, as the circumference of many of them within six feet of the ground. Let me remark that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlement of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled anywhere within the torrid zone. From a species of poular, soft and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the tea, a variety of mahogany, a beautiful species of hickory, very abundant at Cape Palmas, the iron wood, the brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an almost endless supply may be found.

"It is an exceedingly fertile soil. The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable, without much effort and through which a footpath only conducts the traveller, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics all concentre here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth, and an abundance almost incredible. I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space often feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst into maturity, it was found as good and equal in the firmness of its fibre to the cotton of any country. As to coffee, I will only borrow the words of the report as a comment on themselves: "Coffee of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent.' It is a country where tobacco, that great article of commerce may be cultivated, in any quantity.

"But the region in the vicinity of Liberia is one of great mineral wealth. This remains for science fully to develop, but we may confidently arrive at this conclusion from what has been discovered. Of the Gold Coast your committee say right when they assert that "England has received altogether $200,000,000 of gold from Africa." Liberia is adjacent to the Gold Coast. But I would speak of what is better than gold—iron. And such is the purity of iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces; they need none. They in rude agricultural implements, instruments are made by them of ore, so pure that when heated, it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c. out of this ore without smelting.'

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

A Startling Bet.

A gentleman in our office yesterday offered to make a bet that William H. Seward would be the next President of the United States! It is proper to premise that the offer was made by one of our most subsiantial citizens, who is an able lawyer, an observing politician, and a strong Union Whig. We confess that coming from such a source, and uttered in a peculiary emphatic manner, the proposition somewl at startled us.

Our friend backed up his prediction, by asserting that Seward could carry today, in a Presidential contest, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, and *possibly* New Hampshire; and these States, he thinks, are enough to throw the election into the House; and when it comes to *that*, he believes that the friends of Mr. Seward, either by fair means or foul, would manage to carry the day.

We fancy we can see a smile of incredulity playing upon the countenances of our Silver Grey friends as they contemplate the above paragraph. But it is a wise maxim in war, never to under estimate the strength of your enemy. Seward is ten times the fox, and twenty times the politician, that ever Van Buren was; and has a better chance for the Presidency now, than the "Kinderhook Magician" had two years before his election.

He is not only a cunning politician, who knows how and when to throw out sweet morsels of promise to catch the favor of the people: but he possesses a Cardinal Richelieu in Thurlow Weed, and a powerful ally in Cardinal Hughes, to aid him in any Jesuitical plot necessary to the accomplishment of his ambitious schemes. The press, also, of the State of New York, so far, at least, as "the rural districts" are concerned, is already suborned to his purpose, and closely affiliated to the "central organ" at Albany.

In New England, the Boston Atlas, for many years the leading journal of the Whig party, has gone over to the "woolly heads," horse, foot and dragoons, and all its Eastern satellites are tumbling after it. The Burlington Free Press, and the Vermont Watchman, are intensely "woolly;" and are said to be in the pay of the Sewardites.

The Portland Advertiser is assuming the same complexion; and there is scarcely a standard bearer left among the old Whig editors of New England, who fights under the broad banner of the Union, upon the broad platform of the Constitution.

The New Bedford Mercury, a paper of some importance in the Old Colony, the organ of the Grinnels and other millionaries of Bristol County, comes out violently against the Fugitive Slave Law; and in view of the coming contest holds the following language:

'The Whigs of this State will never be brought to advocate, or defend, or tolerate the Fugitive Slave Law, or will they ever aid in procuring the renomination of the President who has been the champion of that law. Who ever else may be the choice of the North for the Whig Presidential candidate, it will not be Millard Fillmore, nor his Secretary of State."

These indications should not be unheeded by the sentinels on the watch towers of the Republic. It is time to sound the alarm to the sleepers within the citadel. Our enemies are already in the field; and the next cry will be: "The Philistines are upon us."

The Van Buren wing of the Democratic party stand ready to go over to the Sewardites for a 'consideration;' say an Attorney Generalship for Butler, and a mission to St. James for Prince John; while the Bentonians of the Southwest are marching up a motly regiment to join the invading hosts of the North. Friends of the Union! look to your armor! The Battle of Waterloo is yet to be fought.

Hints about Bedrooms.

The small size and lowness of most bedrooms says Sir James Clarke, renders them very unsalubrious, and the case is rendered worse by close windows and thick curtains and hangings with which the beds are often so carefully surrounded as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is that we are breathing vitiated air during the greater part of the night, that is during more than a third part of our lives; and thus the period of repose which is necessary for the renovation of our mental and bodily vigor becomes a source of disease. Sleep under such circumstances is very often disturbed and always much less refreshing than when enjoyed in a well ventilated apartment. It often happens, indeed, that such repose instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity, is succeeded by a degree of heaviness and languor which is not overcome until the person has been some time in a purer atmosphere. Nor is this the only evil arising from sleeping in an ill-ventilated apartment. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes in its circulation through the lungs by means of the air which we breathe, and that these vital changes can only be effected by the respiration of pure air it will be easily understood how the healthy functions of the lungs must be retarded by inhaling, for many successive hours, the vitiated air of our bedrooms, and how the health must be as effectually destroyed by respiring impure air as by living on unwholesome or innutritious food.

In the case of children and young persons, predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continual renewal of the air in their nurseries, schools, &c. Let a mother who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from pure air into their bed room in the morning, before a door or a window has been opened, and remark the state of the atmosphere the close, oppressive, and often fetid odor of the room, and she will wonder at the sickly looks of her children.

Let her visit, some time after mean[illegible] taken, by the chimney ventilator or otherwise, to secure a full supply and continual renewal of the air in their bed rooms during the night, and she will be able to account for the more healthy appearance of her children which is sure to be the consequence of supplying them with pure air to breathe.—*Sir J. Clarke.*

SINGULAR SLAVE CASE.—A singular slave case occured in Ohio, recently. A gentleman of Greenup county, Ky., freed four slaves and sent them to Ohio. Shortly afterwards he died insolvent. A creditor of his estate claims that a man could not free his negroes to the injury of his creditors, had the slaves surreptitiously seized in Ohio and brought to Kentucky, where they were sold at auction. A resident of Ohio is now about to bring suit for the freedom of the slaves.

Law Notices.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUMTERVILLE, S. C.
☞ Office in the upper hall of A. C. Sean's office.
Sumterville, June 5 32 tf

Law Notice.

The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership in the practice of Law.
T. B. FRASER,
L. L. FRASER, Jn.
Office at Sumterville.
Jan 1, 1850. 1y

WILLIAM G. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUMTERVILLE, S. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Law, in Sumter, Richland, Kershaw and Clarendon.
OFFICE AT SUMTERVILLE.
Jan. 1st, 1850 1 tf

GIN MAKING, &C.

We are prepared to execute orders to any extent in the above line, both for new work and repairs. Our terms do not surpass all the machinery in the Picking Room and Stalling Room, which saves a great deal in way of repairs. We also use the Steel Plate Saws, which is the strongest that cannot be [illegible] finest staple, with an improvement in the mode of the rooting of the cotton, which is constructed on a plan, giving it extra the advantages of lightness, strength and [illegible]—all very material in the successful operation of a Gin. We would invite planters to call at our shop and examine for themselves, whilst we would assure the public generally, that they shall have no cause to complain either of our work or prices.

CABINET MAKING.

We are also prepared to do work in the Cabinet line—such as Bedsteads, Wardrobes Safes, Bureaus, Stands, Tables, Cupboards, &c. &c. at short notice, on liberal terms.

HUDSON & BROTHER.
Opposite the Presbyterian church.
Sumterville, April 22, 1847. 26

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

Mahogany Rocking Cain seat Do.
Windsor Do.
12 dozen Cain Seat and Wm or Setting Chairs for sale low. Apply to
A. J. & P. MOSES.
Dec. 18th, 1850 3 tf

A. ANDERSON,
DRAPER AND TAILOR
Sumterville, S. C.

Respectfully informs his friends and the pubblic generally, that he has just received a large and well selected STCOK of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of French, English and American Broad Cloths, French and English Cassimers, plain and fancy, double and single milled Doeskins, French and English Tweeds, Kentucky Jeanes, Ermin Cloths, Irish Linnens, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Hankerchiefs, Hose, Embrellas, &c. All of which will be sold at the most liberal terms, and at prices corresponding with the times.

Garments manufactured by the subscriber and warranted to give satisfaction.
A. ANDERSON.
Oct. 9, 1850 50 1y

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases Arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be

EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
Celebrated German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE
GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after all else had failed.

These bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affection of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint."

"THE TENTH LEGION," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Cassell, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS

Judge M. M. Noah, a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850,

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading physicians in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, *Professor* to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervous Affility of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY GAZETTE," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received like the foregoing from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor is*, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with the quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, none can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the
GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race street,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale in Sumterville by
R. S. MELLETT.
July 31st, 1850. 30 1tf

Candidates.

☞ The Friends of W. LEWIS announce him a Candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the ensuing election in January next.
MANY VOTERS.
Feb. 19th, 1851 17 tf

☞ The Friends of Rev. FREDERICK RUSH, announce him as a Candidate for the office of Ordinary, at the next election.
Nov. 13th, 1850 3 tf

☞ Messrs. Editors: You will please announce Mr. AMOS A. NETTLES a candidate for Ordinary of Sumter District at the next eelection and oblige
MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 29th, 1851 11 tf

FOR SHERIFF.

☞ The friends of A. R. Bradham, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election.
March 29th, 1849, 24td

☞ We are authorized to announce MALLY BROGDON, Esq. a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Sumter District, at the next Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN C. RHAME, a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

The Friends of Richard B. BROWN, announce him as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Sumter District at the ensuing Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. JOHN BALLARD, as a candidate fo Sheriff at the ensuing election.

The friends of William A. COLCLOUGH, Esq, announce him as a candidate for Sheriff at the next Election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

☞ Messrs. Editors: Please announce Mr. JOHN F. BALLARD, a candidate for Tax Collector, at the next election, and oblige
MANY VOTERS.
February 5th, 1851 15 tf

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN W DARGAN, a candidate for Tax Collector, for Claremont County, at the next Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER WATTS, Esq. as a Candidate for Tax Collector, of Claremont county at the ensuing Election,
MANY FRIENDS.

☞ The Friends of Thos. L. SMITH, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, for the County of Claremont.
November 6, 1850 2

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. J. W. STUCKEY as a candidate for Tax Collector for Salem County, at the next election.
Oct. 16th, 1850 51 tf

☞ The Friends of John G. WHITE, Esq. announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Claremont county at the next Election,

Fare Reduced to $20 from

Charleston to New-York.

THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE FROM CHARLESTON, S. C,

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens-st. daily at 3, p. m. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON, and WELDON, N. C. PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, and N. YORK.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, from Charleston to Wilmington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the railroads are in fine order, thereby securing safety both and dispatch. A THROUGH TICKET having already been in operation will be continued on and after the first of Oct. 1849, as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option either to continue without delay through the route or otherwise, to stop at any of the intermediate points, renewing their seats on the line to suit their convenience. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. Baggage will be ticketed on boardthe Steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the change of cars, at the intermediate points from thence to N. York.—Through Tickets $20 each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company, at the office of the Company foot of Laurens-street, to whom please apply. For other information inquire of
L. C. DUNCAN,
At the American Hotel, Charleston S. C.
May 9 05 1y

CASH STORE.

The subscriber has taken the Store formerly occupied by C. McLEAN, and will open in a few days an entirely new and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, Cutlery, and Crockery,

which he will offer as low for cash as they can be bought in any Southern Market, at retail.

He returns his thanks to his former customers and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
T. J. DINKINS.
Sept 17, 1850. 47 tf
☞ Watchman please copy 4 times.

NEW FALL GOODS.

M. DRUCKER & CO.

ARE now just opening their large and new supply of seasonable goods, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, sattinets, vestings, linens, Plain and figured alpacca, mouselin de Laines, Ginghams, with other goods for Ladies Dresses,

—ALSO—

A splendid variety of Calicoes, and the very best and cheapest bleached and brown Muslin to be found in the town

The above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold as always, at the very lowest prices.
Dec. 11th, 1850 7 tf

For Sale.

A Lot in the upper part of Sumterville, containing one acre; having thereon a building which can be altered at little expense into a comfortable residence; and for which the location is well suited. Apply to
J. D. BLANDING.
March 19th. 21 5t

Charleston Advertisements.

E. B. CREWS,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT.
NO. 19 VENDUE RANGE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Unreserved Sales of DRY GOODS twice a week at his Sales Rooms. Liberal advances made on all consignments.
November 6, 1850 2 tf

T. E. CLYDE,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Under Odd Fellow's Hall, Meeting Street
CHARLESTON, S. C.
DEALER IN
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Wines, Liquors, Salt, &c.
AGENT FOR
Canton Tea Company's Cebrated Black and Green Teas.
Oct. 2, 1050 49 tf

W. A. KENT & MITCHELL,
FASHIONABLE
Clothing and Out-Fitting
ESTABLISHMENT,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 268 King-street, corner of Wentworth, Charleston, S. C.

Purchasers will find at all times a full and complete stock of Gent's.
READY-MADE CLOTHING ARTICLES.
W. A. KENT. G. H. MITCHELL
Manufactory 113 Washington Stores N. Y.
May 1849. 30 tf

Trout & DeLange,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 112, EAST BAY,
Charleston, S. C.

Keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Fresh burnt Stone Lime, Rosendale Cement, Plaster of Paris, New York Marble Lime, Philadelphia white do., Gypsum, or Farmers manuring Plaster, Fire and Hearth Bricks, Plastering Hair, and Building Materials in general.

ORDERS left with Messrs. J. T. SOLOMONS & CO. will meet with prompt attention.
Jan 23 1y

HARMONIC INSTITUTE,
FERDINAND ZOGBAUM,
Importer of
MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
King street, Sign of the Lyre,
Charleston, S. C.

TRAVELLERS
ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
WILLIS'S
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Corner of Meeting and Market Streets
NEAR THE CHARLESTON HOTEL.

SHIRTS!

Fine Linen and Muslin Shirts, made in the latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship, and

Dankin's Celebrated PATTERN.

W. A. DANKIN is the original inventor of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.

DANKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendations of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and been pronounced *perfect.*

The superiority of *Dankin's Pattern* over all the late *imitations* of it, is universally acknowledged.—The yoke is fitted neatly to the neck and shoulders *without seams*, and consequently does not chafe or annoy the wearer.

Gentlemens measures taken and Shirts made to order at short notice.

ALSO FOR SALE

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Cotton Silk, Cotton, Woolen and other desirable kinds, Dressing Gowns, Russia Belts, Suspenders, Half Hose, Gloves, Cravats and Hankerchiefs, (ready hemmed.) Stocks Opera Ties, Canes, Umbrellas, Soap, Perfumery. And a great variety of other good's suitable for Gentlemen.

☞ The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.
Oct. 2, 1850 49 f

IMPROVED ENDLESS CHAIN
Water Elevators,

All Persons wishing the above Elevators can be supplied by the Subscriber, who is the Agent for the District of Sumter S. C.
R. F. LIGON.
Sumterville, Oct. 31st 1849. 1 1y

20,000 lbs. Iron Assorted,
5,000 yds. Osnaburgs,
5,000 yds. Brown shirting and sheeting,
5,000 yds. Blue Domestic and Tickings,
5 half barrels, No. 1, Mackerel,
Fresh Soda, Wine and Lemon Crackers and a fresh supply of all kinds of Goods just received, and for sale, by
Feb 27, A. J. & P. MOSES.

REMOVAL
OF THE
NEW DRUG STORE.

The undersigned having Removed one door below Wm. Webb's New York Store, would respectfully solicit the patronage heretofore favored by his friends and the citizens of Sumter generally, being satisfied that he can accommodate them with any articles in his line of business, consisting of a large and well selected assortment, &c.
R. S. MELLETT.

Gin Bands.

1000 Feet 4 inch Copper riveted Gin Bands.

Oil Floor Cloth, India Rubber Cloth, Brussels Carpeting, together with a full assortment of Carriage Trimmings, Oils, Paints, Varnish &c. For Sale by
A. J. & P. MOSES.

Blanks for Sale at this Office