presuly denied it. The Constitution taker away from the States some the highest and most essential atcoin money, they cannot emit bills of eredit; they cannot punish treason right themselves; they cannot go to with other States. Nay, more, the chitution and laws of the United land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not-Withstanding. Now, who ever heard a sovereignty with the laws of another power superior to its own within own limits? The States are soverign for some purposes, and for those burposes only. Wherever their sov-Constitution, they are not sovereign; and this right of secession is one that

There is one point, Mr. President, upon which I must here be permitted to remark. These gentleman, who are so exceedingly anxious to establish the peaceful right of secession are the exmaire chivalry of the land. With but few exceptions, they are all regufular that with these propensities for war and blood-with all these chivaltous impulses—they should yet shrink from the assertion of a right unless teir opponents will admit its peaceful sature? Sir, I know men in the ranks of the "submissionists" who, whenever they feel the heel of the oppressor uptheir necks, will not stop to inquire whether they have the right to throw Above all they will not beg him to remove it peaceably. The right of revolution, sir, is the manly right; bid that right only do I admit.

We are told that authority for the hight of secession is to be found in the pesolutions of '98 and '99. So many then have sought to sustain absurd theories by referring to these resolutions, that I presume we ought not to be surprised, even at this last and weakest attempt of all. Nor in this age of proof the disciple should far out-run that of the teacher: John C. Calhoun and George McDuffie examined the reso-Intions of '98 and '99 for the right of necession, and could not find it. They found, as they thought, nullification; bits millification is itself a denial of sedession. We all know that some of the ablest efforts made by both of these great men was to establish that nullication was the rightful remedy. Sir, it was neither the Virginia nor the Kentucky resolutions which gave birth to secession. It has come down to us from a less respectable parentage. It began in that band of traitors who assembled in Hartford during the war of 1812 and 1814, for the purpose of sepgrating the New England States from the rest of the Confederacy. It was then that the right of secession was first proclaimed, and it is in that latitaide that some of its warmest supporters are yet to be found. I cannot forget the terms of a resolution adopted at Syracuse last spring, when the abolitionists were patting South Caro-Ena on the back, and stimulating her to

"Resolved, That, odious as are the governing principles of South Carolina. we cannot withhold from her the praise justly due for consistent maintenance of the right of secession by a single State-a right vital to liberty, and the only safeguard of the several severeignties from a grasping centralization.'

eo out of the Union :

Sir, here is a singular concord of sentiment. Southern Rights clubs, South, and Abolition conventicles. North, giving us the same definition of State rights, and teaching Democracy from the same horn-book. I repudiate the teachers, and deny the orthodoxy

of the creed. Mr. President, a friend has just made a suggestion to me, of which I gladly avail myself. The State of Louisiana was purchased from the French; it was paid for by taxes collected from the people of the whole refublic. It was purchased, not on account of any supposed value of the ter-ritory, for at that day we supposed we had territory enough for all our wants, but to secure the navigation of the Mississippi. The people of some twelve or thirteen States are interested he maintaining that navigation free,-Suppose Louisiana should say to-morrow I am a sovereign State, and be-or not, resolves itself into another it? The sun of heaven never shone on hexe it to be my interest to go out of question: Whether or not a Gov- a happier land than this. There is not the Union; I will go out and levy a tax ernment commensurate to the ex- an individual in its wide limits who on all vessels navigating the Mississipigencies of the Union shall be escan specify a single essential right of
tablished! Or, in other words, whether which he has been deprived.—Here those States so directly interested ?-They should say: We bought this ter-Pitory; we were taxed to pay for it; the navigation of the Mississippi was a that day as indispensable to our prossovereign State to do as she pleased, jeopard, the happiness of a whole his cheek, how proud must be the rethe answer on the other side would be people. very apt to be, "provided you can." Let us take the case of Pennsylvania or New York, whose local position is such as to divide the republic into two distinct parts. Does any one suppose that either of those great States would

...

peaceable right. The right of revolution, the right of resistance to oppression; is governed by no rules, and must be (determined by the necessities of

I promised to refer to the opinions of the framers of the Constitution. I quote first an extract from the pen of Mr. Jay. It is in the second number of the Federalist:

"It is worthy of remark, that not only the first, but every succeeding Congress, as well as the late convention, have invariably joined with the people in thinking that the prosperity of America depended on its union. To preserve and perpetuate it was the great object of the people in forming that convention, and it is also the great object of the plan which the convention has advised them to

Mr. Jay here tells his countrymen, while urging the adoption of the Constitution, that its great object is to preserve and perpetuate the Union; and can it be conceived that men having such objects should have a mere rope of sand-that they should have sown in the Constitution itself the seeds of its own destruction? And unless we do give credence to an absurdity like this, what becomes of the constitutional right of secession?

the evils of disunion, proceeds thus:

loves his country, every man who loves liberty, ought to have it ever before his eyes, that he may cherish in his heart a due attachment to the Union of America, and be able to set a due value on the means of preserving

In the same number, in reference to create a prejudice against the Constitution, on account of the provisions in relation to the army, he says:

"The attempt has awakened fully he public attention to that important subject, and has led to investigations which must terminate in a thorough and universal conviction, not only that the Constitution has provided the most effectual guards against danger from that quarter, but that nothing short of a Constitution fully adequate to the national defence, and the preservation of the Union, can save America from as many standing armies as it may be split into States or Confederacies.

Where can we look for stronger evidence that it was the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to make a Government strong enough to preserve the Union? And how utterly irreconcilable with this object is the right of a single State to destroy it. Again; in the 43d number of the

Federalist he quotes an article of the Constitution, as follows: "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for

the establishment of this Constitution between the States ratifying the And adds:

"This article speaks for itself. The express authority of the people alone could give due validity to the Constitution. To have required the unanimous ratification of the thirteen States would have subjected the essential interests of the whole to the caprice or corruption of a single member. It would have marked a want of foresight in the convention which our own experience would have rendered inexcusable."

Here we find Mr. Madison asserting the great truth, that to have required the unanimous ratification of all these States would have subjected the essential interests of the whole to the caprice or corruption of a single member. Can it be possible that those who, in the formation of the Government, were unwilling to subject their happiness to the caprice or corruption of a single member, should when that Government was formed. subject it to any caprice? Will any man assert that men in their sensemuch less men renowned for wisdom -men whose names history will perpetuate throughout all coming time could have been guilty of an inconsistency so glaring, a folly so inexcusable?

I read now from the 44th number of the same work:

"The question, therefore, whether

writings, the great object expressed is looking around him, may proudly exthe preservation of the Union and claim:-All this is mine. There is pivilege which we regarded even at the establishment of a Government not a monarch in all the earth who dare strong enough for that end. Nowhere lay his hand upon the smallest ar iele parity, we cannot abandon it now with- has he left it doubtful; nowhere has of property about me. When his cut subjecting ourselves to the most he intimated that one member of the little infant climbs upon his kneeruinous consequences. If Louisiana Confederacy had any right to destroy when he feels its young breath, sweeter should still insist upon her right as a the bonds which hold us together, and than the odor of rose leaves, faming

State sovereignty. They are to be found in the 45th number of the to all others in this happy land, the

shown, be essential to the security of come in the future when that little be permitted peaceably to leave the the people of America, against foreign prattler shall sway the destinies of the Union, and subject us to all the incon-teniences of such a division? Sir, this security against contentions and wars for what are we asked to exchange all doctrine of peaceable secession by a among the different States; if it be this? For what are we asked to give single State is as wild a vision as ever essential to guard them against those away this present peace—this present haunted the brain of a moonstruck poli- violent and oppressive factions which hope? For the march of armies and tioian. All rights, whether political embitter the blessings of liberty, and the roar of cannon.—For the hourse or personal, are relative. All rights against those military establishments, drum and the pealing trumpet. For a are to be exercised with reference to the amount of injury inflicted on others. which must gradually poison its very fountain; if, in a word, the Union yell and groan, and prayer and curse, No man has a right to burn down his be essential to the happiness of the the death-shot, the shrick of the virgin house, if by so doing he endangers people of America, is it not preposter- and the wail of the infant, will rise, mine. No one State has a right so to ous to urge as an objection to a gov- mingling, up to Heaven. Let it be act as to jeopard the liberties of the ernment, without which the objects of remembered, too, that we are invited Oct 14.

remainder. I refer, of course, to the the Union cannot be attained, that to this banquet of blood, to this scene heard of the impious doctrine in the made for kings, not kings for the people. Is the same doctrine to be revived in the New, in another shape, that the solid happiness of the people is to be sacrificed to the views of the political institutions of a different form? It is too early for politicians to presume on our forgetting that the public good-the real welfare of the great body of the people-is the supreme object to be pursued, and that disunion cannot be too highly colored, be reconciled to the happiness of or too often exhibited. Every man the people, the voice of every good impaired. who loves peace, every man who citizen must be, let the former be sacrificed for the latter. How far the sacrifice is necessary has been shown.

It is possible I may be asked what remedy Mr. Madison proposed sible for a case to arise in which it

They would be signals of general the common cause. A correspondence would be opened. Plans of resistance would be concerted; one spirit would animate and conduct the whole. The same combination, in short, would result from an apprehension of the Federal, as was produced by the dread af a foreign yoke; and unless the projected innovations should be voluntarily renounced, the same appeal to a trial of a force would be made in the one case as was made in the other."

These were the opinions of Mr. Madison. They are the opinions of every one of the sages to whose teachings we have been accustomed to look for advice in times of difficulty and danger, I need not recite to you, Mr. President, the views of General Jackson. They have been too recently read in hearing of the Senate. I need not repeat to you the opinions of any of the distinguished men who have now departed rom amongst us. Sometimes, it is true, that in some of their writings the word "secession," or something equivalent to it, is used. I believe Mr. Jefferson never used the word. In one place only he used the word "seis-I do not recollect to have seen the word "secession" in any of his writings. Sometimes, from the natural belief resting upon their minds that there could be but one mode of destroying an established gov-ernment, and that by revolution, they may have used words which, by a forced construction, may give some plausibility to the doctrine of secession; but always, in tracing it out, you ascertain that when they speak of breaking up a government, they mean revolution.

Let us suppose, however, that the "The question, therefore, whether right exists. What is there in our this amount of power shall be granted present condition to justify a resort to the Union itself shall be preserved." every man can seat himself beneath Everywhere, throughout all his his own vine and his own fig-tree, and flections which swell his bosom as In-Let me now refer to his opinions of remembers that he, too, will grow up work from which I have been reading: road to every honor and every emolument is open, and that a day may

such a government may derogate from of desolation and horror, by a Senathe importance of the governments of tor of the Union-by one who has takthe individual States? Was, then, the en an oath to support the Constitution American revolution effected, was the which binds us together. Sir, I have American Confederacy formed-was heard before that there were men who the precious blood of thousands spilt; could stain the Evangelists with blood. and the hard-earned substance of I have heard that there were those millions lavished, not that the people of who, from envy, or hate, or avarice, America should enjoy peace, liberty, and safety, but that the governments of the individual States, that particular municipal establishments, might enjoy municipal establishments, might enjoy a certain extent of power, and be arrayed with certain dignities and at-desolation disunion would produce? desolation disunion would produce? tributes of sovereignty? We have Brother arrayed against brother-the son raising a fratricidal hand against Old World, that the people were the father. Happy homes and smiling harvests giving place to wasted fields and smoking ruins—the church itself becoming a den of vice and immorality, and blasphemy of the living God rising even with the incense of he altar. Sir, I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man whose genius leads him to become a partici-

pant in scenes like these. Mr. President, it was not my fortune to agree with those patriotic men who no form of government whatever, has framed the Compromise. I doubted any other value than as it may be its healing effects; but, even when diffitted for the attainment of this object. fering from them, I respected their Were the plan of the Convention motives, and felt that Rome, in its adverse to the public happiness, my proudest day, never assembled a Senvoice would be, reject the plan. Were ate of loftier intellect or purer patriot-In the 41st number of the Federal- the Union itself inconsistent with the ism. But now, sir, when the work is ist, Mr. Madison, after enumerating public happiness, it would be, abolish accomplished, and its good effects are the Union. In like manner, as far as visible everywhere, I bow to their supe-"This picture of the consequences of the sovereignty of the States cannot rior wisdom, and only ask the lumble privilege of assisting to maintain it un-

> It is no argument against the Compromise that it has not been everywhere acquiesced in, at once and with-How far the unsacrificed residue will out question. When the ocean has be endangered is the question before been agitated by a tempest, the waves do not subside in an hour. So it is with the human mind: when it has been excited and agitated by angry disn a case of intolerable oppression? cussion, it requires time to dispel pre-He himself has furnished the answer, judices and remove animosities. Those He understood well that it was pos- prejudices and those animosities are dispersing far more rapidly than I anwould become the daty of a State to | ticipated, and every lover of liberty resort to revolution, but he never ought to congratulate the nation on the beamed of secession as a remedy. It auspicious result. But a few months heavy T RAIL) thereby securing both never occurred to him that there since, darkness and gloom hing over could be such a thing as a peaceful the land. The most sanguine among withdrawal from the Union. The us looked forward to the future with American revolution was fresh in dread and apprehension; but, thank is memory, and he understood no God, the clouds are nearly dispersed; his memory, and he understood no God, the clouds are nearly dispersed; on the third day during business hours method of destroying a government through that dark vista a messenger of On and after the first day of July next. but by force of arms. His remedy for peace has winged its glorious way, and Baggage will be ticketed from the point oppression is plainly expressed in the forty-sixth number of the Federalist: thousands of rejoicing songs are already rising on the air. Yet a little longer "But ambitious encroachments of and the land of Washington will be rethe Federal Government on the deemed from anarchy; the eye of the authority of the State governments pilgrim will again turn hither, not in like arrangements will be pursued in rewould not excite the opposition of doubt and terror, but in hope and joy, a single State, or a few States only. and from lip to lip, throughout the whole land, will swell the glad chorus, alarm. Every government espouse "lo triumphe! Io triumphe!" the Republic is safe, and the banner of the free once more floats beneath an uneleuded sky.

Improved Cotton Gins.

Thankful for past favours the subscriber wish es to inform the public that he still manufac tures Cotton Gins at his establishment in State burg, on the most improved and approved plan which he thinks that the cotton gianed on one of those gins of the late improvement is worth at least a quarter of a cent more than the cotton ginned on the ordinary gin. He also manufactures them on the most simple construction, of the finest finish and of the best materials; to wit, Sicel Saws and Stel Plated Ribs Case hardened which he will sell for 62 per Saw.—He also repairs old gins and puts them in complete order at the shortest materials. the aso repairs out gins and puts them in complete order at the shortest notice. All orders for Gins will be promptly and punctually attended to. WILLIAM ELLISON.
Stateburg, Sumter Dist, S. C. Feb 17, 26-tf

Iron.

Swedes and English, Broad and narrow Bar, Square, Round and Oval; Hoop, Band and Boder Iron. Cast, German and Blister Steel. Smith's Tools Carpenter's Tools: Buggy Axles and Springs, Carriage Trim mings. Hollow Ware, Cut and Wrought Nails, always on hand and for sale low Feb. 24, 1852 PERRY MOSES.

Yarn and Osnaburgs,

The above goods at wholesale or retail PERRY MOSES. y PERRY MONEY. Agent of The DeKath Mani'ng Com'y. 1859 1859 1859

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! English, French, Latin and Greek School Books. Also Blank Books of all sizes, and Books. Also Deam.
Stationary for sale by
PERRY MOSES.

Feb. 23, 1852

EDER W GOODS. Just receiving Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Murlboro Stripes; Plaid Linseys, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Linen; Hosiery, White, colored and black Kid Gloves; Cassimeres: Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels; Bleached, brown and blue Jeans—blue Denius, &c. &c. For selectory by W. J. FRANCIS,

W. J. FRANCIS, Opposite . . J. & M. Moses' Law Office. Jan. 20, 1352

Groceries! Groceries!!

Will be received in a few days, a choice lot f Graceries; consisting in part of— Old Government Java Coffee. Prime Rio Coffee, (new crop) Green Tea, in Lb and 1-2 Lb cadders, Bhls best Baltimore Flour, Hills best Baltimore Flour,
Sugar of Various descriptions,
Prime Goshen Butter,
Best Baltimore Hams,
Prime Lard; No. 1 Mackerel,
N. O. and Cuba Molasses,
White Wine and Cider Vinegar,
Salt, Rice, Soap, Starch,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon,
Candles—Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow,
&c. &.

For sale low for cash by
W. J. FRANCIS,
Opposite F. J. & M. Moses' Law Office.

SEGARS! SEGARS!! A very choice lot of Segars of the following

2000 Rio Hondo, 2000 Gold Leaf, 2000 Philanthropa, 2000 El Pescader, 2000 American Segars. 200 American Segars.
Fine chewing Tobacco.
Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.
For sale low for cash by
W. J. FRANCIS,
Opposite F. J. & M. Moses' Law Office.
Jan. 20, 1852

Negro Shoes. 500 pr. Negro Shoes for sale low by CIRCULAR.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now receiving, at his old stand, No. 26 HAYNE-STREET, (up stairs,) from England, Germany, France and the Northern States, a complete assortment of Staple and fanen Dress Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c,

CATALOGUE.

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Bibbons, Flowers and Silk Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Together with a complete assortment of Milline-ry Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, &c. Guns, Rifles, Revolving and other Pistols, Percussion Caps, Game & Shot Bags, Powder Flanks. Flasks. nives, Scissors, Razors, Gent's Travelling Knives, Scissors, Razors, Gent s....
Knives, Scissors, Razors, Gent s...
Toilet Cases,
Musical Instruments.
Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Fancy Stationary,
Coats' Spool Cotton, Common do., Tapes,
Varus
Brushes, Co-

Yarns, Buttons, Combs, Needles, Pins, Brushes, Co-

Buttons, Combs, Needles, Pins, Brusnes, Colongnes,
Soaps, Perfumery, Inks,
And a general assortment of Fancy Articles,
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry,
Marine Time Pieces, French Mantel Clocks,
Common Brass and Wood Clocks, &c.
English and German Guns, Bird Cages and
Teaps, and various other articles mo numerous Praps, and various other articles to

Praps, and various other activities to mention.

N.B.—Just received from Paris the most splendid assortment of Gilt and Gold Jewelry ever offered in this market.

E. G. B.

Contact 14 1851

50-tf. October 14, 1851.

Through Fare from Charles ton to New York \$20. (A) 医动性影响自

THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE FROM CHARLESTON, S. C,

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot Laurens-st. daily at 3, p. m. after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WIL-MINGTON, and WELDON, N. C. PE-TERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASH-INGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADEL

PHIA, 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, (the Wilmington and Weldon Road having recently been re-laid with safety and dispatch. A THROUGH TICK-ET having already been in operation will be continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By this route travellers may reach New York of departure to Washington City, under the charge of a special Agent or Baggage Master. At Washington the same will be transferred to the care of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York, and

turning South.
Through Tickets to New York 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, Charleston, S. C. to whom please apply; and to Charleston, at the Office of the New Jersey Railboad and Transportation Company, New York. July 2, 1851 1861 35 If

Executors Notice. I have appointed Mr. Samuel E. Wilson my Agent to settle up all the matters of the Estate of Col. Stephen Lacoste, late of this District.

ANNA E. LACOSTE. ANNA E. LACOSTE.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Stephen Lacoste will present them duly attested. Those indebted will make isomediate payment to S. E. WILSON, Agent.

May 7th, 1851 28 1f

Notice.

The inhabitants of this village are cautioned against trusting any operative employed by me on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, on the Whitingpoi & Manchester Ran Road, or delivering any goods whatever, without written orders, either from D. Callahan, J. Hitchcock, L. W. Turner, or myself.

ALFRED H. PRATT.
Sumterville, January 14, 1352. 13-tf

Motice.

Persons having demands against the Estate of R. Richardson, Dec'd, are requested to present them duly attested, and those in debted to make payment to C. M. RICHARDSON,

Nov. 6, 1850. 2

Spring and Summer Goods The Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, which he offers to the public at reduced prices; consisting in part ar

follows: Plain Eartston Ginghams, Solid Colors
Superfine China
Solid Colors Organde Lawns, Printed .. Embroidered "
Solid "
Wove Throad Lace, Muslins, Jaconet Edging, "Inserting Swiss Edging,

" Inserting,
Aphia Lace Capes,
Son'rfine " " Ribbons Trimmed, Sup'rfine " "Ribbons Trimme Ladies Balloon Sicever " Needlad worked Collars,

Carnation Braid Larige Trimmings, Ribbon Silk Pendants Trimmings,

Neck Ribbon Black and colored Kid Gloves, Silk Parasols, Printed Muslins, Figured "

Solid G Chambray Ginghams, Chambray Conghams, Brown and Drab Linen Drills, Blue Demins, Cotton Ades, Swiss and Mull Muslins, Linen Cambrick Hankerchiefs, Marion Plaid and Striped Homespun,

Granitville 7-8 and 4-4
DeKalb Cotton Osnaburgs,
Spragues Fancy Prints Colors warrented,
English

Furniture Prints,
Bording
Ladies Black and colored Gaiters,
Seal Skin Slippers,
Walking Shoes,
Gents Black and colored Gaiters,
Fur and Silk Hats,
Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Palmetto Hats, Palmetto Hats, Pamleaf Hats.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCK-ERY, &c. &c. ---ALSO---

20 Barrels best Baltimore Flour, 5 Kegs best Goshen Butter, 12 Boxes fine English Cheese, Add All of which he offers low for eash or to punctual T. J. DINKINS.

April 9, 1851 Blanks for Sale at this Office Charleston Advertisements.

W. J. Jacobi & Son. W. J. JACOBI. NATHANIEL JACOBI NO. 221 KING STREET,

SEVENTH STORE ABOVE MARKET-STREET.) Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods Rates and a strict adherance to the One Price

System. Jun. 6, 1852. DRY GOODS IN CHARLESTON, S. C. DIRECT IMPORTERS.

C. & R. L. KERRISON & CO DIRECT IMPORTERS OF European Dry Goods are happy to inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving by every arrival from Europe additions to as complete a stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods s has every been offered in this market. GOOD GOODS ARE FURNISHED AT LOW PRICES,

and those who purchase in their city are invi-ted to examine their styles, which will be found peculiarly adapted to the Southern Trade. LADIES DRESS GOODS AND DOMESTIC FABRICS IN EVETY VARIETY: OF

NEGRO CLOTHES, BLANKETS AND PLANTATION DRY GOODS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES. in their line in every variety, together with a full stock of CASIMERS, VESTINGS and CLOTHS: also, LINENS which will be found.

ree from any mixture of Cotton.
All articles sold are guarantied to prove as represented.
Terms—Cash or City acceptance.
C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.,

209 North-West Corner King & Market-streets. 1. 45-tf September 2, 1851.

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

DUNN & DURYEA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothing Warehouse, No. 238 King street,

SAMUEL C. DUNN, CHARLESTON, S. C. May 21st, 1851

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.

G. H. MITCHELL Manufactory 113 Washington Stores N. V.

May 1849. HARMONIC INSTITUTE,

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

GAILLARD & SNOWDEN Tractors and Commission Merchants. NO. 6 SOUTHERN WHARF. CHARLESTON, S. C.

March 31st. 1851 23 PAVIDION HOTEL. BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.

Meeting-St., Charleston, S. C. September 16, 1851 Wm. Allston Gourdin,

EMA CHEROTES NO. 56, EAST-BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. Is prepared to make liberal advances on Consignments of Rice, Cotion, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c. REFERENCES .- Messrs. Courdin, Matthiessen, & Co., George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, Charleston, S. C.; Tandy Walker, Esq., Greenville, S. C.

April 24, 1851.

AMERICAN HOTEL, Corner of King and George Streets Charleston, S. C.

The above establishment, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the accomodation of the travelling community and permanent boarders. This es-tablishment has been fitted up at great expense, and furnished throughout with entire new furn-iture, and better beds than hotels are usually iture, and better beds than hotels are usual, furnished with. With these inducements, and an accommodating disposition on the part of the proprietors and those in their employ, they hope to merit a liberal share of patronage.

J. W. KING. G. W. KING.

Oct. 30th, 1850 1 The Omnibus J. C. CALHOUN run ming directly to the House will be in waiting at all times at the Depot, to convey passen gers to the Hotel and to the Boat.

Water Proof Boots. Just received, a let of the above BOOTS, Calf Peg-ged Pump do. Gents and Boys Shoes of various kinds.

Ladies Black Silk (Kid Foxed) Gaiters,

" " Enamelled - do.

" Lasting - do. Misses Black and Colored

Kid Sewed Lace Buskins, Kid and Morocco
Slips and Ties.
House Servants' Shoes, &c., &c.,
For sale Cheap by W. J. FRANCIS,
Dec. 2. Under office of the Banner

Candidates.

The Friends of Col. J. D. ASHMORE, beg leave respectfully, to announce that gentleman as a candidate or re-election to a seat in the next Legis

lature. Feb. 17th, 1852

FOR CLERK. We are authorized to announce T. J. DINKINS, Esq., a Candidate for Clerk of the Court, at the ensuing election.

April 16th 1811

25

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. Mr. Editor : Please announce Mr. ROBERT W. DURANT, a Cardidate for Tax-Collector of Salem County, at the next Election, and January 14, 1352. oblize

CF Mr. Editor: You will please announce Captain P. M. GIBBONS, a Candidate for Tax-Collector for Salem county, at the ensuing Election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

Collector, at the next election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

Yebruary 5th, 1851 15

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 November 6, 1850

We are authorized o announce Capt. J. W. STUCKEY as a can lidate for Tax Collector for Salein County, a he next election.
Oct. 16th, 1850

Or The Friends of John G. WHITE, Esq. announce nim as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Claremont county of the

SUMTER HOUSE

F. MYERS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Sunterville and just returned from Charleston, and has made arrangements to receive ICE and SODA WA-TER, of every variety, weekly.

He has on hand, and will continue to receive throughout the season, a choice assertment of Wines, and Cordials. Confectionaries, Fruit, &c., all of which will be disposed of cheaper than was ever offered before in this place.

May 29, 1850.

Webb Clark's Hotel. SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

This Hotel is sinceted in the most pleasant part of the town. The Proprietor will be pleased to see his friends and the travelling public; promising to spare no exertions on his part to conder them. render them comfortable. Charges reasonable.

WEBB CLARK,

Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing! 25 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE. E. & H. BAUM would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Sumter District and vicinity to their splendid assortment of Clothing, such as

Dress, Sack, and Frock Coats:

warranted all of the best workmanship and o the finest quality and material; also, fine Satin Vests, Cassimere Pants,

and all other articles connected with a gentleand all other articles connected with a gentleman's furnishing department. Our motte shalfbe "small profits and quick sales." We cam
assure all those who patronise us they cannot
have the same articles elsewhere at such low
prices. Please call and see, and examine for
yourselves at our New and Fashionable Store.
No. 324 King-st., Charleston, S. C. Also at
their Store in Georgetown, S. C.
Nev. 18, 1851.

Negro Shoes.

The subscriber has made arrangements for the manufacture of from Four to Five Thousand pairs of the above article by the FALL. For reference as to quality, he would respectfully refer persons who may be disposed to parchase of him, to those who patronized him last year. As to price, he will guarantee them as low as can be afforded. J. MORGAN.

Life Insurance, The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, established at Ruleigh, N. C. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, Jr., Pres't.

Agent at Sunterville. S. C., W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH. April 2, 1851. 23 ly New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving and opening their usual supply of Dry Goods, Hadware and Groceries, the prices of which will be very much reduced, and invite their friends and the public to examine their stock.

M. DRUCKER & CO.

Camden, Oct. 28, '51.

Ready Made Clothing. A large stock of Ready Made men and boyse Clothing, at very low prices.

L. B. HANKS. Dec. 16th, 1851

Shoes! Shoes! Ladies' black and colored Gniters. Kid and Morocco Slips and Ties. Gent's and Boy's Shoes.

NEGRO SHOES, &c. &c. Plantation Leather, for sale low by
W. J. FRANCIS,
Under the Office of the Sumter Banner.

Hats and Caps. The subscriber will receive in a few days, a very fine assortment of Gent's and Boy's flats and Cape, which will be sold at unusually low prices at the store of. W. J. FRANCIS, Opposite F. I. & M. Moses' Law Office. Sept. 15, 1851.

Ready Made Clothing. Will be received in a few days, a very fine Stock of Ready Made Clothing—consisting of every article of Gents wear, and will be old low, by W. J. FRANCIS.

Opnisite F. J. & M. Mara' Law Office Opnisite F. J. & M. Mara' Law Office 47-44