(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.) of the man.

I come now lastly to the consideration of slavery, as essential to a Republic. Mr. Calhoun in his sublime disquisition upon Government, fully exposes that monstrous fallacy of modern times, "all people are entitled to liberty." Akin to this, is the error that Republicanism the most elaborate and difficult of all system, is not only suited to all people, but that it can at once qualify ignorance and incompetence for the duties and responsibilities of self Govertment. Moreover the Republican idea requires that all should participate equally in a political right.

To assert the contrary is to defy all the popular maxims on the subject. And, if there is one fact emphatically illustrated, in the history of republies, it is that they cannot prosper where political equality does not exist, in short, where some such system as African slavery is unknown.

By the operation of immutable laws, which neither the violence of revolution, nor the efforts of reform, can effect, society everywhere, is split into the extreme divisions of wealth and leisure—poverty and dependence. The progress of civilization does not obliterate these lines, but tends rather to intensify and perpetuate them. The life of this latter is of necessity menial, and in communities where they do not fall under the care of a superior race, they constitute that turbulent, corrupt, pauper host which looms in such fearful darkness over European society. I such a class fit for self government? Can they exercise safely the rights, or fulfil the dut es of citizens of a republic? Are they not the realy tools of the anarchist and the demagogue? Yet it is this class which modern utopianism invests with full political rights. To debar them of the privileges of the citizen, is to array against society, a jealous and violent mass, and to admit them is to subject government to their radical and corrupt influence. Between this bitter alternative, must every republie choose where the inferiority of race is not recognised. The institution of African slavery relieves society of this alternative. Here government is entrusted to the superior division, the white race, and in the mutual dependence of wealth and poverty, leisure and toil, the inferior upon the superior race, it enjoys entire immunity from that stern natagonism which, elsewhere engulfs it. Here is no pauper class armed with political power, and urged on by terrible passions, against property and the peace of the commonwealth. Here the citizen, whether rich or poor, feels himself a superior. Here the mind of the laboring poor, our slaves, is not soured by tormenting dreams, nor the heart of the rich man tutored into cruelty and oppression. But contentment and lovalty' exemplify the life of the dependent, while in the master is fostered that high and stubborn love of liberty, of These observations apply, in some degree, to all governments. But it is in a republic especially, where laws and order depend for preservation upon public virtue and opinion, that slave-

ry is the corner stone of safety. If, gentlemen, we appeal to history The Greeks, as they are the models in literature and art, so in the philosophy of government they command the deepest study. And there is no feat-ure of their policy more striking than this under consideration .-- Citizenship and its cognate rights were en joyed by a very small portion of the people, as in this State it is enjoyed by less than one-half its population. It was among the Athenians, confined by the constitution of Solon, to the four primitive lonic tribes, and though subsequently enlarged by Cleisthenes and Pericles, so as to admit the whole body of native freemen, yet the great mass always remained in exclusion, as much so as our slaves. The equality of Greek liberty was the equality of her free citizens. As before stated, there were in Athens but 20,000 voting citizens, to 370,000 slaves. Yet with this startling disparity of physical force, there existed to the end of the Republic, a harmony almost uninterrupted. In peace, the slave was the contented husbandman and domestio, and in the storms of battle he shared the perils and fortunes of his master. The subsequent ruin which swept over her institutions, came from another source. In the tunults and caprices of an unrepresentative democracy, and beneath the blows of iron handed barbarians, the liberties and polity of Athens sunk to the grave.

Slavery and the distinction which attached to citizenship, gave to the Greek mind leisure and taste for that public education which expanded into such grand outline and beauty. They invested his nature with that heroic spirit which defied and conquered the Persian host, They in a word, contributed to make him that poetic and free-souled thing which has won the love of after times.

Republic, we again find slavery and protecting governm at from the taint of Radicalism. So we see, in the Republies of modern Italy, a full participation in the rights of citizenship was denied to the menial class. But the relation of master and slave not being recognized, social order and libwas signalized by the abolition of very birth. But the most striking instances in modern times, of the essentiality of slavery to Republics, are trust him, "at the last he bitch like a surper to the and stingeth like the adder." A few brief hours and we will again put sail on life's uncertain sea. We are to take ner for 'Yes, massa, but no better. She am and no good at all.'

France and the Northern States of cracy, what the courtier is to the King, return to our several spheres, and new this Union.

France in the phrenzy for popular freedom, abolished villianage, and proclaimed liberty and equality to all. The shouts of her fierce democracy were heard all over Europe. But soon came the retribution. Radicalism, outrage and civil discord maddened the na tions, and invited the plunderer. And after a few paroxysms of freedom; the first French Republic sank powerless and willing into the arms of. a military despot. A half century went by, and again

cries of a Republic. The King in shouts hosannas, bonfire illuminations, the watchword of millions. Citizenship is thrown open to all, and universal suffrage is established as the preapproach the ballot box for the first time. Surely, we exclaim, this people will not sustain the usurper. The polls are closed—the votes count ed, and by a majority of millions Louis Napoleon is master of France! Here is a people, cultivated, refined and brave; yet by the levelling of political distinctions, and infusing into Gov ernment the influence of the menia! class, with one hand dashing to

the other, creeting a limitless mili tary despotism. Turn now to this continent. Encouraged by the example of the United half breed despot, now wields the lesson taught that wherever the ele- a Republic. ment of slavery does not exist, and it owship with the demagogue and

usurper. I have, gentlemen, in a former porthe downward tendencies of Republicanism at the North.

You have now the solution, in the

efective, yet lauded system of public educati n seconded by a licentious The present social condition of the our pert loquacity." which the great Englishman wrote. North is in leed a sad spectacle. With all the deep wrong the south has suff for the vindication of th's theory, it the North are the pioneers of progress, which the eye of the prophet hath not discovery and acquisition, all over the seen, nor poet sung. Let not the inferior in every respect. The buffalo their homes and social principles ?- wanderer. What of their prospects of a mature

> lition, spirit rapping, commingled; "For a charm of a powerful trouble," Like a hell-broth, boil and bubble."

and isms. Temperance reform, abo.

When we some down to the Roman nature and ends unchanged. Profess rushing in floods upon you, and com elevating the character of the citizen, to broak old chains, he foregoes new arty were overthrown by the antagon- and confidingly yield to his guidance, he seended to the chambers of death .ism of sections. The last effort for erects on the grave of their rights and We are here. To us safe passports Republican government in Germany peace, a bloody and remorseless ty- have been granted, and through gloom ranny. Such the demagogue, and such and sunshine, we have performed our predial bondage, and it died in its the fate he entails upon those who pilgrimage, to this our Mecca. What

shameless, selfish sycophant, pouring "leprous distilment" into the cars of vanity and lust, and betraying the master whose bread he cats. Let us beware, gentlemen, of the demagogue at home. His coming betides ruin to the Republic, and his triumph is complete when liberty, and honor have descended to the tomb. Against all such it is the duty of the patriot to raise his constant voice. To go, like aged Solon, when the usurper Peisistratus destroyed the liberties of Athens into the streets and market place, exthe faubourgs of Paris, re-echo with horting the people to resistance, and when this failed, he put on his armor, mean disguise flies from his palace and stood before the door of his house and begs protection in the dominions and nobly exclaimed, "I have done my of his ancient foe. Propagandists duty, I have sustained to the best of my power, my country and the laws: and the mouths of cannon herald to Ye have yourselves put force and dothe world the glories af the New Re- minion into the hands of these men, and public. Again is liberty and equality have thus drawn wretched slavery upon yourselves."

Such is the position of the North consequent upon the condition into rogative of a free people. Watch the which the absence of an inferior race catastrophe. The nephew aspires to has brought them. The people corthe throne of the uncle-he appeals to rupt the politicians, and are in turn the votes of new born freemen. They corrupted by them, until society becomes radical, and government verges towards anarchy.

Turn, then, to the South. See what grand part her m nial class performs n social and political development .-True, their voices are not beard in drunken shouts in our public meetings and the galleries of our Legislatures, cheering on the demagogue. They cannot exercise the so called freemen's birth-right, and vote down law, properthe dust, a mild dynasty, and with ty and tood, and vote up anarchy, rob bery and the devil. They cannot read and write, and thus become no wiser. if no worse. They are not the blind instruments of the radical subverter. States, republics spring up in vigorous They do not lower over society, like promise, on the shores of South Ameri- mountain wolves, ready for blood ca. Slavery is abolished, and citizen and destruction. No, gentlemen, the ship laid open to all, settlers, natives, slave of the South had higher privile and half breeds, alike. What is the ges and duties than these. Guided result? Radicalism, anarchy, and ty- and protected by a superior race, his ranny. The same policy has convuls- great product whitens every quay, and ed Mexico, with incessant revolution shelters from sun and snow the remoand usurpations, and prostrated every test nations of men. And while thus effort for organized liber y. And in filling the sphere in which God and mansion of his father's, and finding it Central America, Manual Ferrera, the reason have placed them, he engrafts upon the superior race, that high sceptre, which he won, at the head of spitit of conservatism, which as before his Indian fellow citizens. In all is the stated, is so essential to the citizens of

This is the distinguishing attribute of has been attempted to confer political the South. In the language of Burke, equality upon all classes, we find a " we are not the converts of Rousseau; beginn of society, where history has I we are not the disciples of Voltaire; always placed them, in dange ous fel- Helvetius has made no progress among us. Atheists are not our preachers;

madmen are not our law-givers. We know that we have made no discovetion of this address, made allusion to ries; and we think no discoveries are to be made in morality, nor many in the great principles of liberty, which were understood long before we were born, altogether as well as they will be after the grave has heaped its mould Press; and more than all, in the want upon our presumption, and the silent of the balance of slave institutions. tomb shall have imposed its law on

But, gentlemen, there is another conservatism, of which it befits me to ered at its hands, and the incessant and speak. If the past is to be sacred cowardly war it is waging upon our against reckless innovation, much more institutions, there is enough in the futue are the rights it has given us, to be tants. Wild cats are sometimes caught of that people to make the heart of the watched and defended. Cherish this and considered a great dainty. Monworld. With bleeding feet they trod coming student read of us with mingled the snows of the Sierra Nevada, and sorrow and surprise, that there once are used between Pekin and Tartory. fingers. He had the scar of a blister on and grind to powder the feeble pos- zation, yet for want of a little vigilance sessors. Their sails glisten under and courage, forfeited birthright and every sun, and their keels disturb the forsook their trust. Let the history sea king in his realms. Their arts of the South be quoted, not as a terror and handiwork defy competition in and a warning, but rather let it rise every mart, and whithersoever they like some tower of rock, far out upon go, they impress their peculiarities, the distant headland, whose light amid and erect their empire. But what of storm and fog, shall guide the future

Classmates-a few years ago, there and exalted civilization? Who does stood upon a shore, a little band of not see that this prosperity is the un- young travellers just preparing to em timely flush of the fruit whose core is bark, full of hope, and bounding imworm-caten? The knell of a people's pulses. They had slept and supped, downfall is heard long before it toters, and journeyed together, and common mournfully and fitfully, like the sigh- objects had un ted them into close ing of the autumn wind through the brotherhood. They were about to forest. And it only peals forth when part company, each to his own destianarchy and ruin have done their work. | pation. Their sails were set, and pro-The masses of the North have ignored pitious breezes woold them to be gone. history, and laughed to seem the They stood awhile gazing into each dread warnings it utters. No extra- others faces, and in the spirit of the vagance, however wild, daunts them: oceasion, they pledged to meet again, but right onward they dash, trampling on the spot of separation, to refresh under foot all that is venerable, and old friendships, and tell over the inci-

rioting in the strong drink of novelties | dents and fortunes of intervening years. Classmates-This is the spot, this is the day, and we are those travellers .-But they are not all here. Some have fainted by the roadside-some ply their See how their social fabric sways, fortunes under distant skies, some are and trembles; how religion is poison- buffetted by rude winds and cannot ed with atheism and pantheism, how come, and some have passed away. I their political system totters on look among you and ask for Logan, the brink of pure democracy-that who left us with so many regrets, and worst form of tyranny-how woman, such high promise; for Rodgers, so well despising the holy offices of wife and esteeme t by those who knew him; for mother, markets her modety in pub. Sparks, the true hearted and generous; lie brawls; how legislation is reckless for Butler who bravely exchanged the and corrupt, and its halls are poluted academy for the duties of the soldier, with rowdyism almost Jacobin. In and for the talented, high-souled Wilsuch a chaos that curse of democra- liam Anderson. Where are they? cies, the demagogue, is at home-his Ah! I see there are recollections ing to equalize, he levels downwards, mingled with them are voices whisper ing, they are gone forever. They too ones-to promote harmony, he engen- looked forward to this day, as we have ders discord, to advance he retards, to done. They counted upon its sweet love the people, he would dupe and reunion, and hailed its approach with use them. The loud mouthed advo- thrilling bosoms. But ere they turned cate of liberty, he works zealously for their steps to the spot whence they anarchy, and when at last, the people parted, stern process issued from the madly destroy their ancient land marks high chancery of Heaven, and they de-

duties open upon us. Does our fore taste of them chill the anticipation?-Have we to tell of life the old tale of we look it boldly in the face, and resolve that, though hope be ofttime burried in the hard trials which hedge about us, and prop after prop falls as we lean, yet that our faith in the right and the true shall never be shaken? If we have this, we are armed for every contest. Wealth and honers may not pour in upon us, and defeat may blight our best efforts, but we will live and die worthily, as becomes men. In the Address you have just heard

it has been my chief aim to impress

upon you an exalted estimate of the character and the duties of the citizens of a republic, to stimulate your pride in our institutions, and to enlist your defence, so earnestly demanded for the future of the South. Classmates, patriotism is no holyday dress, wherein to trust that fools may gape and stare. To avail anything for the sublime duties which God has mrrked out for it, it must be an active abiding conviction' that needs not the drama of great occasion to call it forth. Every moment brings nearer the stern crisis through which the South must pass. This accident may delay it, or that compromise put it off. But it will come perhaps eventually as a storm in June, thundering and blackening where all was bright beforeperhaps like a thief in the night when the man of the house is asleep perhaps in bold and bloody struggle. Let the young citizen be ready for it,

come as it may. But I must close. Five years more and again will we journey towards this spot. Some of us, doubtle's, will have followed our comrades to the long bivouac, and those who return will speak in still sadder tones of such as are missing. And so will it be at each succeeding quinquen nail, until perhaps some solitary comrade shall pilgrim here, like the last scion of a once numerous house, who comes from afar off, with elate bosom, wear ried feet and soiled garments, to the dismantled and deserted, hasten away to weep, to wander and to die.

China--- Interesting Facts.

We take the following extract from in authentic work, published by Mr. Williams who, from a long residence in China, has been enabled to write knowingly upon the various subjects embraced in his work : .

The denseness of the population has long since driven out all wild quadruneds, and there are also few domestic ones, such as are found in Eastern countries. Beasts of burthen are in a great degree superseded by the means of transport afforded by the numerous rivers and canals, and by the coolies or port class of athletic men, rying be. his and in dragging boats. Animals are excluded to have more food for them .- there are no meadows for feeding cattle; but the cutire soil is used in raising food for the inhabi-

spaniel. Rats are very abundant and are the eagle, the falcon, the magpie, quails, pigeons, larks, pheasants, the birds. Cormorants are used by the Chinese for catching fish. The falcon is imperial property, and the magpie is acknowledged by the reigning fam-

Fish form a very important part of the food of the Chinese, and great care are taken in raising them in artiicial fish ponds. The gold and silver fish are kept in glass globes as omaments. Among the fish caten, are the cod. sturgeon, mullet, carp, pearch, sea bream, &c .- Crab fish and oysters are common on the coast.

The larger species of reptiles are unknown in China. Frogs, lizzards and fresh water tortoises are common. Venomous serpents are very rare.

China proper contains 1.300,000 square miles and the independencies, which- cover an area of the whole empire, 5,900,000 square mile-Though the dependencies consisting of Chinese Thatary, Thibet, Little Bacharia, and the peninsula of Corea, are three times the extent of China itself, in other respects they are vastly inferior to it, being a in great proportion, comparatively deserts, with a straggling and rapacious popuation, perhaps altogether not one tenth in number of those of China proper.

THE DARKESIDE OF MAIRIMONY .-Lately a slave in the West Indies, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman and desired him to take her again. The clergy man asked what was the metter with her.

'Why, massa, she no good. The book says she obey me. She no wash my clothes. She no do what I want her to do.'

Minister .- But the book said you were to take her for better or for worse. 'Yes, massa, but she all worse and no better. She am too much worse Caudidates.

Mr. Editor: Please announce Capt. T. D. FRIERSON as a Candidate for disappointment and despair? Or can Sheriff of Sumter District at the ensuing election. Aug. 24, 1853.

Mr. Editor: --- You will lige a number of the voters of Suinter District, by announcing in your columns the name of Major John Ballard, as a Candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing Aug. 13, 1853.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Mr. ROBERT W. DURANT, a candidate for Tax-Collector of Carlon next election, and oblige

MANY VOTERS. for Tax-Collector of Salem County, at the

January 14, 1852

The friends of Capt P. M. GIBBONS announce him a candidate for the office of Tax-Collector for Salem County, at the ensuing election and MANY VOTERS. October 1851.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. Or The Friends of Dan-IEL MATHIS, Esq., announce him as a caudidate for Tax Collector for Claremont County, at the ensuing election. Feb. 8th, 1853

FOR ORDINARY. Mr. Editor:-You will please announce WILLIAM H. BRUN-SON as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary of Sumter District, at the ensuing

MANY VOTERS. April 27th, 1852

FOR CLERK. We are authorized to announce T. J. DINKINS, Esq., a Candidate for Clerk of the Court, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS. April 16th 1851

O Mr. Editor: Please an ounce Mr. J. J. McKELLAR, a Candidate for Clerk of the Court, for Sumter District, and oblige April 13, 1852. MANY VOTERS.

FOR CLERK.

MR. EDITOR:-MANY FRIENDS f W. J. N. HAMMET are desirous of putting him in nomination for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Samter District, at the ensuing election. May 24, 1853.

FOR SHERIFF. The Friends of Mr. OHN F. JUNE, announce him as candidate for Sheriff of Sumter District at the next election.

We are authorized announce A. E. POOL as a candidate for Sheriff of Sumter District at the ensung election. December 21, 1852

Nov. 12th, 1852

Mr. Editor:-Please announce JOHN N. McLEOD a candidate for Sheriff of Sumter District and ob-June 29th, 1853 35-11

RUNAWAY, on last Tuesday the 17th instant, my Boy RICHARD, a white mulatto, about five feet three true man bleed with pity. Bold, sa- conservatism, and there is a career keys are found in the South-west or four inches high, tolerably stout built, gacious and enterprising, the sons of in the future for the South, the like of provinces. What few horses and asses about twen two years old with straight light colored hair, has a very sulky anis also very inferior. Dromedaries when spoken to said boy has a short thick or a new sed between Patients of the bullato when spoken to said boy has a short thick or a new sed between Patients of the bullato when spoken to said boy has a short thick or the bullato when spoken to said boy has a short thick of the bullato when spoken to said boy has a short thick or the bullato when spoken to said boy has a short thick of the bullato when spoken to said boy has a short thick or the bullato when spoken t plucked the golden harvest of Califor nia. Far off in the isles of the Pa cific they fix their restless habitations of a splendid and lasting civilihigh and two feet long resembling a sure to pass himself for a white man for he is very white and has been taking great care of his skin for some time. When he furnish the common people with meat. | care of his skill by cap, black coat and a They are very large and destructive dark colored pair of pants. He will be to crops. Of the birds in China there sure to change his cap and clothes as soon as he can; he also wears his hair in front crows, sparrows, cormorants' curiews, straight down to hide the scar of the blister. He is a shoemaker by trade, though rice bird, and many species, of aquatic he may not go at the business, expecting that he will be so advertised. The above reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for his delivery in any Jail in the State. He will be sure to give himself another name.

JAMES LOWRY. Bradleyville, Sumter District, S. C. May 2htn, 1852 30-tf ette publish five times.

JOSEPH WHILDEN DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass

SHIP CHANDLERY, No. 60 1-2 East-Bay, opposite P. & M. Bank, CHARLESTON, S C.

He keeps constantly for sale, a general assort-ment of Paints and Oils of all kinds, Window ment of Paints and Oils of all kinds, Window Glass and Sashes, Spirits Turpentine, Cam-phene, Spirit Gas, Tallow, Grindstones, Cor-dage, Chain Pumps, Cotton Foot Gin Fixtures, Glue, Packing Yarn, and Brushes of various Oct. 26, 1853.

WILLIAM B. GWYER, FORWARDING

Commission Werchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PARTICULAR attention given to the SALE or SHIPMENT of Naval Stores and Cotton, and liber CASH ADVANCES made on Condgaments. Dec. 14, 1853. Administrator's Notice.

All persons having demands against the Estate of Mrs. E. Connors, deceased, are requested to hand them in properly attested; and those indebted will please make

T, H. CONNORS, Adm'r.
Nov. 14, 1853. T. C. WORTH, domming flow

AND Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DYSPEPSIA!

CAN BE CURED! DELORME'S BAUM DE VIE," or Balsam of

Dr.LORME'S BAUM DE VIE," or Balsam of Life is, after a trial of upwards of twenty years in a great variety of cases, confidently offered to the public, especially to those afflicted with the most distressing complaint, as a sure and speedy relief for their sufferings.

Read the following certificates. They are from gentlemen of high standing and residing in your immediate vicinity. They are but one or two of the many in our possession all extolling the healing virtues of this, (to use the words of a grateful Dispeptic who was cured by its use) most precious compound.

Certificate from the Rev. Hartwell Spain.

Sumterville. S. C. Jan. 13th 1853.

Sumterville. S. C. Jan. 13th 1853.
Mr. Chas. Delorme.
Dear Sir: —Last Spring I used two small bottles of your Balsam of Life; and experienced much benefit. I took it two or three times daily, a teaspoonful at a dose in a wine glass of water.

It acted on my liver, and imparted a healthy tone to all my digestive organs, relieving me o distressing headache, and many other disagreea ble dyspeptic symtons. [Signed] H. SPAIN.

Mr. CHAS. DELORME: Mr. CHAS. DELORME:

DEAR SIR: If take great pleasure in recommending your "Baune de Vie." which I have often used, and always with decided relief, when suffering from attacks of Dyspepsia. At once a stimulant, tonic and cathartic, I am satisfied it will prove eminently serviceable to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia. Its general introduction throughout the country will the a public benefit.

public benefit.

To keep a supply constantly on hand, which I would not exchange for all the Anti-dyspeptic nostrums from Maine to Texas.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed] JOHN W. ERVIN.

[Signed] JOHN W. ERVID.
[Signed] JOHN W. ERVID.
For fale by John, M. Chandler, Sunterville,
" M. A. Huggins, Darlington C. H.
" Dr. J. E. Byrd, Timmonsville And by Druggists generally.
BOATWRIGHT & BARKULOO. Wholesale Agents, Columbia, S. C. November 9 2 tf

A. ANDERSON, DRAFER AND TAILOR

Sumterville, S. C. Respectfully informs the people of Sum-ter District that he has just received and now offers for sale the best selected and most choice stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

That cannot be surpassed by anything in this market. He has received many few styles which purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

A full and large supply of Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Hand-kerchiefs, &c. &c.,

A large assortment of READY MADE CLO-THING, which will be sold low. LD" Garments mannfactured by the subscriber, and warranted to give satisfaction. O ders from a distance promptly attended to.

A. ANDERSON. Oct. 25th. 1353

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES LEONARD CHAPIN, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Carriages and Harness, OF every description, Nos 124, Meeting street, and 33 Wentworth street, next to the old stand of Gilberts & Chapin, Charleston, S. C.
WM. R. HUNTER, may be found at the above Repository, and he takes this method to assure his friends that all orders entrusted to him will be attended to promptly and with strict fidelity. fidelity. Oct. 19th, 1853.

Negroes Bought and Sold. \$100 Reward.

Sunaway, on last Tuesday the 17th instant, my Boy RICHARD. a white mulatto, about five feet three four inches high, tolerably stout built, ut twen two years old with straight

Negrues Duught and Duid.

THE undersigned has opened an office at No. 16 State Street, Charleston, where he has on hand a number of LIKELY YOUNG NE-GROES for sale from which he can supply the wants of any of the community. These No groes are purchased in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. To his lot he is continually receiving accessions. The highest prices paid at all times for negroes.

J. M. E. SHARPE, 16 State Street.

ston, Dec. 21, 1853.

Business Card BROWN & DeROSSET. ISO FRONT STREET, NEW YORK DEROSSET & BROWN, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants.

B. McLAURIN, Esq., will give personal and special attention to the in-terests and orders of his friends in this Carolina, who may favor these Houses with their patronage. Consignments of produce to the House in New York, either by way of Charleston, Georgetow, either the control of every description, with the control of the co by way of Charleston, Georgetown, or Wilmington, will be covered by insurance, if notice of the shipment be promptly giv

May 3, 1853

Law Notice. J. B. N. HAMMET, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SUMTERVILLE, S. C. Office next door to J. B. & R. C. Webb's

New York Store. March 22, 1853 For Cash, And that only. The cheapest GROCERIES ever sold in Sumterville, can be had from GORDON

& CO., at Dr. Mellett's Old Stand. Segars of the finest quality and most approved Brands in the world, together with Preserved Fruits of different kinds, Syrups,

Nuts, &c. A share of the public patron-age is desired, provided it is accompanied by the CASH, but not otherwise. June 14th, 1853

REMOVAL.

BUTLER & NEWBERY have removed from

their former stand to the one formerly occupied by E. D. PRINGLE & CO., one door North of F. HOYT'S Jewelry Store, where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers, Oct 5, 1853. 49 tf

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 purchase of him, to those who patronized him last year As to price, he will guarantee them as low as can be offerted. can be offerded May 22 2 . J MORGAN.



sizes, constantly on hand and for sale by HUDSON & BROTHER, Opp. Temperance Hall Sumterville. June 15th, 1852

MARRIAGE.

nappiness and Competence

WHY IS ITT

That we held many females, carge in the meridian of the broken in health and spirits with a complication of the broken in health and spirits with a complication of soften and fitteness, and the state are when physical health, husyasey of spirits, and happy seriesity of mind, arising from a cost dition of health party of predominant.

Many of the convert of the sufferings at first—perhaps years before, produce during stillhood, or the first years of marriage, were to their origin so light as to pass nanoticed, and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be benefitted by our knowledge, we look oack and mourn, and regret the full consequences of our Esons.ce. What would we not often give to possess, in early life the knowledge we obtain in after years! And what days and uight of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STABILING To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a write for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still,—not incurred, if every

WIVE AND MOTHER erd the information contained in a little volume a the reach of all) which would stare to herealf YEARS OF MISERY.

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from aickness of the wife, without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that competence which his exertions cantide, and the possession of which would accuse the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of want, of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands.

In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is excusable if she reglect to avail herself of that know-edge in respect to herself, which would spare her much suffering, he the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer upon her children that blessing above husband, and confer upon her children that blessing above all price-healthy bear, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED. WOMAN'S Private Medical Companion,

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, ROFESSOR OF LISEASES OF WOMEN. lundreth Edition. 18mo , pp. 250. Price 50 Cent [HE FINE PAPER. EXTRA BINDING, \$1 00.].

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Feb. 22, 1333