

(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 systems, is not only suited to all people, but that it can at once qualify ignorance and incompetence for the duties and responsibilities of self Government. 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 republics, 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 every where, 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 blooms in such fearful darkness over European society. I such a class fit for self government? Can they exercise safely the rights, or fulfil the duties of citizens of a republic? Are they not the ready 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 latter alternative, must every republic 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 antagonism 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 loyalty exemplify the life of the dependent, while in the master is fostered that high and stubborn love of liberty, of which the great Englishman wrote. 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 slavery is the corner stone of safety.

If, gentlemen, we appeal to history for the vindication of this theory, it will be found ample and universal. 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 feature of their policy more striking than this under consideration.—Citizenship and its cognate rights were enjoyed 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 Ionic 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 uninterupted. In peace, the slave was the contented husbandman and domestic, 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 tumults 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.

When we come down to the Roman Republic, we again find slavery elevating the character of the citizen, and protecting government from the taint of Radicalism. So we see, in the Republics 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 liberty were overthrown by the antagonism of sections. The last effort for Republican government in Germany was signalled by the abolition of predial bondage, and it died in its very birth. But the most striking instance in modern times, of the essentiality of slavery to Republics, are

France and the Northern States of this Union.

France in the frenzy for popular freedom, abolished villanage, and proclaimed liberty and equality to all. The shouts of her fierce democracy were heard all over Europe. But soon came the re-tribution. Radicalism, outrage and civil discord maddened the nations, 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 the faubourgs of Paris, re-echoed with cries of a Republic. The King in mean disguise flies from his palace and begs protection in the dominions of his ancient foe. Propagandists shout hosannas, bonfire illuminations, and the mouths of cannon herald to the world the glories of the New Republic. Again is liberty and equality the watchword of millions. Citizenship is thrown open to all, and universal suffrage is established as the prerogative of a free people. Watch the catastrophe. The nephew aspires to the throne of the uncle—he appeals to the votes of new born freemen. They approach the ballot box for the first time. Surely, we exclaim, this people will not sustain the usurper. The polls are closed—the votes counted, 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 Government the influence of the menial class, with one hand dashing to the dust, a mild dynasty, and with the other, erecting a limitless military despotism.

Turn now, to this continent. Encouraged by the example of the United States, republics spring up in vigorous promise, on the shores of South America. Slavery is abolished, and citizenship laid open to all, settlers, natives, and half breeds, alike. What is the result? Radicalism, anarchy, and tyranny. The same policy has convulsed Mexico, with incessant revolution and usurpations, and prostrated every effort for organized liberty. And in Central America, Manuel Ferrera, the half breed despot, now wields the sceptre, which he won, at the head of his Indian fellow citizens. In all is the lesson taught that wherever the element of slavery does not exist, and it has been attempted to confer political equality upon all classes, we find a section of society, where history has always placed them, in danger of fellowship with the demagogue and usurper.

I have, gentlemen, in a former portion of this address, made allusion to the downward tendencies of Republicanism at the North. You have now the solution, in the effective, yet lauded system of public education, seconded by a licentious Press; and more than all, in the want of the balance of slave institutions. The present social condition of the North is in need a sad spectacle. With all the deep wrong the south has suffered at its hands, and the incessant and cowardly war it is waging upon our institutions, there is enough in the future of that people to make the heart of the true man bleed with pity. Bold, sagacious, and enterprising, the sons of the North are the pioneers of progress, discovery and acquisition, all over the world. With bleeding feet they tread the snows of the Sierra Nevada, and plucked the golden harvest of California. Far off in the Isles of the Pacific they fix their restless habitations and grind to powder the feeble possessors. Their sails glisten under every sun, and their keels disturb the sea king in his realms. Their arts and handiwork defy competition in every mart, and whithersoever they go, they impress their peculiarities, and erect their empire. But what of their homes and social principles? What of their prospects of a mature and exalted civilization? Who does not see that this prosperity is the untimely flash of the fruit whose core is worm-eaten? The knell of a people's downfall is heard long before it totters, mournfully and fitfully, like the sighing of the autumn wind through the forest. And it only peals forth when anarchy and ruin have done their work. The masses of the North have ignored history, and laughed to scorn the dread warnings it utters. No extravagance, however wild, daunts them; but right onward they dash, trampling under foot all that is venerable, and rioting in the strong drink of novelties and isms. Temperance reform, abolition, spirit rapping, commingled.

"For a victim of a powerful trouble, Like a hell-broth, hot and bubbly."

See how their social fabric sways, and trembles; how religion is poisoned with atheism and pantheism, how their political system totters on the brink of pure democracy—that worst form of tyranny—how woman, despising the holy offices of wife and mother, markets her modesty in public brawls; how legislation is reckless and corrupt, and its halls are polluted with rowdyism almost Jacobin. In such a chaos that curse of democracies, the demagogue, is at home—his nature and ends unchanged. Professing to equalize, he levels downwards, to break old chains, he forges new ones—to promote harmony, he engenders discord, to advance he retards, to love the people, he would dupe and use them. The loud noisily advocated of liberty, he works zealously for anarchy, and when at last, the people madly destroy their ancient landmarks and confidently yield to his guidance, he erects on the grave of their rights and peace, a bloody and remorseless tyranny. Such the demagogue, and such the fate he, entails upon those who trust him, "at the last he biteth like a serpent and stingeth like the adder."

According to Aristotle he is to demore, what the courtier is to the King, a shameless, selfish sycophant, pouring "leprous distilment" into the ears of vanity and lust, and betraying the master whose bread he eats. 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, exhorting the people to resistance, and when this failed, he put on his armor, and stood before the door of his house and nobly exclaimed, "I have done my duty, I have sustained to the best of my power, my country and the laws; Ye have yourselves put force and dominion into the hands of these men, and have thus drawn wretched slavery upon yourselves."

Such is the position of the North consequent upon the condition into which the absence of an inferior race has brought them. The people corrupt by them, until society becomes radical, and government verges towards anarchy.

Turn, then, to the South. See what a grand part her menial class performs in social and political development.—True, their voices are not heard in drunken shouts in our public meetings, and the galleries of our Legislatures, cheering on the demagogue. They cannot exercise the so called freeman's birth-right, and vote down law, property and God, and vote up anarchy, robbery 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. They do not lower over society, like mountain wolves, ready for blood and destruction. No, gentlemen, the slave of the South had higher privileges and duties than these. Guided and protected by a superior race, his great product whitens every quay, and shelters from sun and snow the remotest nations of men. And while thus filling the sphere in which God and reason have placed them, he engraves upon the superior race, that high spirit of conservatism, which as before stated, is so essential to the citizens of a Republic.

This is the distinguishing attribute of the South. In the language of Burke, "we are not the disciples of Rousseau; we are not the disciples of Voltaire; 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 discoveries; 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 upon our presumption, and the silent tomb shall have imposed its law on our pert loquacity."

return to our several spheres, and new duties open upon us. Does our foretaste of them chill the anticipation? Have we to tell of life the old tale of disappointment and despair? Or can we look it boldly in the face, and resolve that, though hope be ofttime buried 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 honors 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 holiday dress, wherein to trust that fools may gape and stare. To avail anything for the sublime duties which God has marked 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 before—perhaps 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, doubtless, 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 quinquennial nail, until perhaps some solitary comrade shall pilgrim here, like the last survivor of a once numerous host, who comes from afar off, with elate bosom, who wears feet and soiled garments, to the mansion of his father's, and finding it dismantled and deserted, laments away to weep, to wander and to die.

We take the following extract from an 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 quadrupeds, 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 porters, a class of athletic men, who carry the produce of animals in carrying burdens and in dragging boats. Animals are excluded to have more food for them.—there are no meadows for feeding cattle; but the entire soil is used in raising food for the inhabitants. Wild cats are sometimes caught and considered a great dainty. Monkeys are found in the South-west provinces. What few horses and asses are found in China are small and very inferior in every respect. The buffalo is also very inferior. Domesticated are used between Peking and Tartary. There are also hogs, goats and sheep. Fish are very large and destructive to crops. Of the birds in China there are the eagle, the falcon, the magpie, crows, sparrows, cormorants' curlews, quails, pigeons, larks, pheasants, the rice bird, and many species of aquatic birds. Cormorants are used by the Chinese for catching fish. The falcon is imperial property, and the magpie is acknowledged by the reigning family.

Fish form a very important part of the food of the Chinese, and great care are taken in raising them in artificial fish ponds. The gold and silver fish are kept in glass globes as ornaments. Among the fish eaten are the cod, sturgeon, mullet, carp, perch, sea bream, &c.—Crab fish and oysters are common on the coast. The larger species of reptiles are unknown in China. Frogs, lizards and fresh water tortoises are common. Venomous serpents are very rare. China proper contains 1,900,000 square miles and the dependencies, which cover an area of the whole empire, 5,900,000 square miles. Through the dependencies consisting of Chinese Tartary, Tibet, Little Bactria, and the peninsula of Corea, are three times the extent of China itself, in other respects they are vastly inferior to it, being in a great proportion, comparatively deserts, with a straggling and rapacious population, perhaps altogether not one tenth in number of those of China proper.

THE DARKSIDE OF MATRIMONY.—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 clergyman asked what was the matter 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 and no good at all."

Candidates.

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

Mr. Editor:—You will oblige a number of the voters of Sumter District, by announcing in your columns the name of Major JOHN BALLARD, as a Candidate for Ordinary at the ensuing election. Aug. 13, 1853. 42 if

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. Mr. Editor:—Please announce Mr. ROBERT W. DURAN, a candidate for Tax-Collector of Salem County, at the next election, and oblige MANY VOTERS. January 14, 1853 13-if

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 oblige MANY VOTERS. October 1851.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. The Friends of DANIEL MATHIS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector for Claremont County, at the ensuing election. Feb. 28, 1853 15-if

FOR ORDINARY. Mr. Editor:—You will please announce WILLIAM H. BRUNSON as a candidate for the Office of Ordinary of Sumter District, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS. April 27th, 1852 27-if

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 25 if

Mr. Editor: Please announce Mr. J. J. McKEILAR, a Candidate for Clerk of the Court, for Sumter District, and oblige MANY VOTERS. April 13, 1852. 25-if

FOR CLERK. MR. EDITOR:—MANY FRIENDS of W. J. N. HAMMET are desirous of putting him in nomination for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Sumter District, at the ensuing election. MANY FRIENDS. May 24, 1853. 30-if

FOR SHERIFF. The Friends of Mr. JOHN E. JUNE, announce him as candidate for Sheriff of Sumter District at the next election. Nov. 12th, 1852 3-if-pd.

We are authorized to announce A. E. POOL, as a candidate for Sheriff of Sumter District at the ensuing election. December 21, 1852 8-if

Mr. Editor:—Please announce JOHN N. McLEOD a candidate for Sheriff of Sumter District and oblige MANY FRIENDS. June 20th, 1853 35-if

\$100 Reward. RUNAWAY, on last Tuesday the 17th inst., my Boy RICHARD, a white mulatto, about five feet three or four inches high, tolerably stout built, about two years old with straight light colored hair, has a very sulky appearance, and answers quick and short when spoken to; said boy has a short thick face, his hands short and thick, chubby fingers. He had the scar of a blister on his forehead just above the eye-brows, he may try to hide it by wearing his cap or hat down over his forehead. He will be 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 left he had a cloth cap, black coat and a dark colored pair of pants. He will be sure to change his cap and clothes as soon as he can; he also wears his hair in front straight down to hide the scar of the blister. He is a shoemaker by trade, though 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, Bradlyville, Sumter District, S. C. May 24th, 1852 30-if 127 Charleston Journal and Cheraw Gazette publish five times.

JOSEPH WHILDEN, DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glass AND SHIP CHANDLERY, No. 60 1-2 East-Bay, opposite P. & M. Bank, CHARLESTON, S. C. He keeps constantly for sale, a general assortment of Paints and Oils of all kinds, Window Glass and Sheet, Spirits Turpentine, Camphene, Spirit Gas, Tallow, Griststones, Coriander, Chain Pumps, Cotton Foot Fixtures, Glass, Packing Yarn, and Brushes of various kinds. Oct. 26, 1853. 52 6m

WILLIAM A. GWINN, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C. PARTICULAR attention given to the SALE of HAYSTACKS of Naval Stores and Cotton, and their CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments. Dec. 14, 1853. 7 ly

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 immediate payment to T. H. CONNORS, Adm'r. Nov. 14, 1853. 3 if

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DYSPEPSIA!

DELOMRE'S BAUME DE VIE, or Balsam of Life, is a new 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 Dyspeptic who was cured by its use) most precious compound.

Certificate from the Rev. Hartwell Spain, SUMTERVILLE, S. C. Jan. 13th 1853. Mr. CHAS. DELOMRE, Dear Sir:—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 of distressing headache, and many other disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms. H. SPAIN.

Mr. CHAS. DELOMRE, DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending your "Baume 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 be a public benefit.

I keep a supply constantly on hand, which I will purchase and send to the Anti-dyspeptic nostrum from Maine to Texas. Yours respectfully, JOHN W. ERVIN. For sale by John M. Caldwell, Sumterville, S. C. M. A. Higgins, Darlington, C. H. Dr. J. E. Byrd, Timmonsville, S. C. And by Deane & Co., Georgetown, S. C. BOATWRIGHT & BARKULO, Wholesale Agents, Columbia, S. C. November 9 2 if

A. ANDERSON, DRESSER AND TAILOR, Sumterville, S. C. Respectfully informs the people of Sumter District that he has just received a large and new stock of 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 styles of new and elegant goods, and is now examining and buying elsewhere. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

A full and large supply of Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold low. Every Garment manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Oct. 25th, 1853 A. ANDERSON, if

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! LEONARD CHAPIN, Manufacturer and Dealer in Carriages and Harness, OF every description, Nos 124, Meeting street, and 32 Wentworth street, next to the old stand of Gilbert & Chapin, Charleston, S. C. WM. B. 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. Oct. 19th, 1853. 51 1y

Negroes Bought and Sold. THE undersigned has opened an office at No. 16 State Street, Charleston, where he has on hand a number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES for sale from which he can supply the wants of any of the community. These Negroes 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, Charleston, Dec. 21, 1853. 8 ly

Business Card. BROWN & DEROSSET, 150 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK DEROSSET & BROWN, WILMINGTON, N. C. Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants.

D. J. McLAURIN, Esq., will give personal and special attention to the interests and orders of his friends in the State and the adjoining Counties of North Carolina, who may favor these Houses with their patronage. Consignments of produce to the House in New York, either by way of Charleston, Georgetown, or Wilmington, will be covered by insurance, if notice of the shipment be promptly given. May 3, 1853 27-if

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 21-if

For Cash, And that only. The cheapest GROCERIES ever sold in Sumterville, can be had from GORDON & CO., at Dr. Mellitt's Old Stand.

Seags of the finest quality and most approved Brands in the world, together with Preserved Fruits of different kinds, Syrups, &c. &c. A share of the public patronage is desired, provided it is accompanied by the CASH, but not otherwise. GORDON & CO. June 14th, 1853 33-if

REMOVAL. BUTLER & NEWBERRY have removed from their former stand to the one formerly occupied by E. D. PRINGLE & CO., one door North of F. HAYES'S Jewelry Store, where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers. Oct. 5, 1853. 49 if

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 offered. J. MORGAN. May 22 2

Veterinary Surgeon. ROBERT W. ANDREWS notices the citizens of this, and the adjoining Districts, that he has removed his Stable near the Depot of the W. & M. R. Road, where he is ready at all times to take charge of diseased Horses for a moderate charge; in all cases where there is no cure no pay will be expected. He also continues to take Passengers to and from the Depot, and exports shortly to receive a New Omnibus for that purpose. Goods he will haul at the old rate of 10 cents per package, and solicits the patronage of the public. Feb. 23, 1853 17-if

MARRIAGE, Happiness and Competence

WHY IS IT? We have 10000 females, scarce in the period of life, 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 Dyspeptic who was cured by its use) most precious compound.

Certificate from the Rev. Hartwell Spain, SUMTERVILLE, S. C. Jan. 13th 1853. Mr. CHAS. DELOMRE, Dear Sir:—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 of distressing headache, and many other disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms. H. SPAIN.

Mr. CHAS. DELOMRE, DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending your "Baume 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 be a public benefit.

I keep a supply constantly on hand, which I will purchase and send to the Anti-dyspeptic nostrum from Maine to Texas. Yours respectfully, JOHN W. ERVIN. For sale by John M. Caldwell, Sumterville, S. C. M. A. Higgins, Darlington, C. H. Dr. J. E. Byrd, Timmonsville, S. C. And by Deane & Co., Georgetown, S. C. BOATWRIGHT & BARKULO, Wholesale Agents, Columbia, S. C. November 9 2 if

A. ANDERSON, DRESSER AND TAILOR, Sumterville, S. C. Respectfully informs the people of Sumter District that he has just received a large and new stock of 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 styles of new and elegant goods, and is now examining and buying elsewhere. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

A full and large supply of Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold low. Every Garment manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Oct. 25th, 1853 A. ANDERSON, if

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! LEONARD CHAPIN, Manufacturer and Dealer in Carriages and Harness, OF every description, Nos 124, Meeting street, and 32 Wentworth street, next to the old stand of Gilbert & Chapin, Charleston, S. C. WM. B. 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. Oct. 19th, 1853. 51 1y

Negroes Bought and Sold. THE undersigned has opened an office at No. 16 State Street, Charleston, where he has on hand a number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES for sale from which he can supply the wants of any of the community. These Negroes 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, Charleston, Dec. 21, 1853. 8 ly

Business Card. BROWN & DEROSSET, 150 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK DEROSSET & BROWN, WILMINGTON, N. C. Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants.

D. J. McLAURIN, Esq., will give personal and special attention to the interests and orders of his friends in the State and the adjoining Counties of North Carolina, who may favor these Houses with their patronage. Consignments of produce to the House