

THE SUMTER BANNER.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

J. S. RICHARDSON, Jr., Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854.

W. W. WALKER, JR., Esq., is our duly appointed agent in Columbia, S. C. to receive and receipt for all sums due the Sumter Banner.

Persons wishing to see upon business connected with the Banner, can find us at any hour during the day, except from four to five in the afternoon, at our office, just back of S. C. NEWS Store. All business connected with the paper must be transacted with WILLIAM LEWIS, JOHN S. RICHARDSON, JR., or R. C. LOGAN. Mr. R. C. Logan is the Editor of the Banner. Office is in the old building of Bank Office, in the old building of Bank Office, in the old building of Bank Office.

COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 8.

COTTON.—The transactions today reached 300 bales, at extremes ranging from 7 1/4 to 9 1/2c.

Communication.

The communication of "GILAUPE" we are sorry to state, came to hand too late for this issue—we will insert next week—and hope, in future, our friends will recollect that their contributions must reach us, at least, by Monday midday to assure insertion. We hope "GILAUPE" will write frequently.

Another Candidate.

Col. S. C. DESCHAMPS announced himself on Monday a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of this District.

Public Documents.

The Hon. A. P. BUTLER and J. L. ORR will please accept our thanks for congressional favors.

Gov. Manning.

We are pleased to learn that his Excellency has so far recovered his health, as to be enabled to resume his official duties. The Columbia papers announce his arrival at that place on Wednesday last.

The Crops.

We have never had a better prospect for an abundant grain harvest than the present, most of the fields which we have seen yield double us much as they did last year. The cotton weed is looking healthy and is well grown, though we hear complaints, that the recent rains have caused the plants to commence shedding.

The Weather.

The heat, which has been very great during the greater part of the day for a week past, has been made much more endurable by the plentiful rains which have fallen almost every evening during the same period, rendering the nights remarkably cool and pleasant.—On Friday and Monday evening the rain was accompanied with quite a storm of wind and on the latter occasion with some hail and we hear complaints from several quarters that the crops have been considerably injured thereby.

Hon. F. Burt.

This distinguished citizen of South Carolina whose energy and ability has been so well displayed in the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury, has we are pleased to learn, received the appointment of Governor of Nebraska territory. This is a judicious appointment and reflects new lustre on the administration.

The way Mitchell does things up at the Harlee House.

On Friday last, about midday, the thermometer being about 96, we received the agreeable information that we were invited to partake of a fine, large melon ready to be sliced up at the expense of friend MITCHELL. On repairing to the place designated we found some ten or a dozen others gathered for a "pitch in" into the "Monster Melon," which proved to be one of the largest of the species, imported from Wilmington, N. C., and completely frozen. We can testify that it was the unanimous sentiment of the crowd "it was not hard to take." It was the first melon we had ever got hold of, but upon inquiry we learned that they frequently have such luxuries at the Harlee House, where if report be true, every thing is conducted in the very best style.

Empty Jails.

It seems that Williamsburg is entitled to the honor of having an empty jail as far back as 1818, when the Sheriff gave "notice to all concerned" that the jail was in such a condition that he could not receive applications, not being able to guarantee safe storage.

In view of the recent escapes from the Sumterville jail, which is now

"empty," we would recommend a similar course to our Sheriff.

Mechanical Correspondence.

We publish the article of "Vulcan," in doing so we wish to clear ourselves of all responsibility attaching to it. A responsible name is given to us as its author and we demand nothing more. The article contains certainly one, perhaps two, assertions which we think requires substantiation from its author, before it can be favorably received by a free and disinterested people. The insinuation that Col. Moses' political course has been a timid and wavering one to suit the popular current, amounts almost to an assertion, upon the merit and the truth of which the People, who have been waiting his course for the last fifteen years, will decide for themselves. But the declaration that he (Col. Moses) had said that he would "fix his grappling irons on those who (in the late congressional election) had the courage to exercise the freedom of voting according to the dictates of their own judgment, as free American citizens have a right to do," &c. &c., a charge so directly antagonistic to his interest as a public man and so at variance with the course of a shrewd politician that the people may, with good reason, suppose, that there must be some mistake in the premises. We think it devolves upon the author to substantiate before the community, this assertion before he can expect the people to coincide with his opinions.

The Branch Bank.

We refer to this subject again, because we think that now is the important time to agitate this question in the public mind, as well as to place ourselves right with our friend of the Journal. We do not wish a bank at the expense of Camden, and if any such inference is deducible from our hasty article upon this subject, a week or two ago, we would disclaim any such intention. But we have heard it said that the Branch Bank must be and will be removed from Camden, where it has been kept up for some years past on account of its late honored and deserving President, and not at the best advantage to the State. Under these circumstances we would present (as we think) the strong claims of Sumterville to its location in this place.—It is to be removed we want it to be removed here. And in support of our claims we would repeat that there are no banking facilities in Sumter, Darlington, Marion or Williamsburg, while at the same time Sumterville presents a free and easy access to all of these Districts. We think too that one bank will now be enough for the business of Camden surrounded as she is by other banks and that she should be satisfied with one—especially since she has been so long favored with two. We would have our friend of the Journal recollect that the good old rule "to do to others as we would that they should do to us" works both ways in this instance. The Branch Bank is public property and belongs as much to any other District as to Kershaw. And as Kershaw has been enjoying its facilities for now these many years it is but right and fair that some of the other owners of the property should now have their turn. The Journal asks "which is best to remove the Bank to Sumterville, out of the way of Lancaster and Fairfield and Kershaw too, or let it remain where it is to the further accommodation of Lancaster, Fairfield and Kershaw?" We answer that Fairfield has a Bank of its own and in future may need but little aid from either of the Banks at Camden, and now has a direct communication with the Banks at Columbia—that Kershaw, if the Branch Bank is removed will still have a Bank remaining and at the same time have an immediate and direct communication with the Branch Bank if established in this place and also with those in Columbia, and that Lancaster will still have one Bank at Camden to apply to and may very easily reach the one at Fairfield. Now when you place in the opposite scale the fact which we have already repeated, viz: that there is no Bank in either Sumter, Darlington, Marion or Williamsburg, we ask if there can be a doubt as to what is best—what is fairest and what will be most advantageous to the institution—to do with the public property?

News of the Week.

The Columbia Carolinian informs us that the Commissioners for the new State Capitol have selected, from among twenty nine applicants, Mr. E. G. Walker, of Charleston as a local and superintending architect. Mr. J. R. Nieruse, of Baltimore, is the consulting architect.

The United States Senate, after long and strong opposition from Messrs. Seward and Sumner, passed the proposition to grant a pension to the widow of Mr. Bacheider, the Marshal who was shot down while discharging his duties during the late abolition riots in Boston. There were only twelve negative votes.

Grant Thorburn, alias Laurie Todd, is keeping a shed and snuff shop, and writing communications for the Mountain County Herald at Winsted, Connecticut.

We learn by the Cheraw Gazette of Wednesday last that the Pee Dee River was quite low at that place.

Dr. Cartwright, a distinguished physician of New Orleans, has written a paper, in which he undertakes to prove that cholera will become a disease incident to the United States, as it has been from time immemorial on the Ganges.

Mr. Graham, late Secretary of the Navy, is said to be a candidate for United States Senator from North Carolina, in place of Mr. Badger who goes out in a year hence.

The Anderson Advocate of Wednesday informs us that Mr. Mattox, overseer of Mr. Barmore, in Abbeville District, was brutally murdered by three negroes belonging to the latter gentleman, one day last week. They cut him to pieces with axes for having punished one of their number. Two of them have been condemned to be hung, and it is probable the third will share a similar fate.

The Cincinnati Commercial says it is proposed to found a Jewish Orphan Asylum—one that would suffice for all the United States—in Cincinnati. It is also proposed to connect therewith a Free School for the instruction of Israelites.

The celebrated Scotch giant died suddenly on the 18th ult. in the Western country.

The difficulty between Mr. John Van Buren, Saffell, and Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, hard-shell, growing out of a speech delivered by the former in Tam-

tic and Home Gazette" among our exchanges and hope for it all the success its most sanguine friends may desire.

A Suggestion.

In connection with the subject of the removal from Camden, and establishment of a branch of the Bank of the State in this place, we would suggest to the citizens of Sumter, and also of Darlington, Marion, and Williamsburg, who are equally interested in the proposed change, that public meetings be called and the sense of the people taken upon it, that should it meet with generally favor, the Senators and representatives of the several districts above mentioned may be instructed to agitate and vote for the measure.

We do not wish to throw any additional labor upon the candidates for the legislature, but would with all humility suggest that at the next public gathering they express their views upon this subject; it is one, in which we have reason to believe the people feel much interested and should be thoroughly discussed before them. What say you gentlemen?

The Blue Ridge R. Road.

The interesting and able report of the President of this Road is published upon our first page. To it we refer our readers for much interesting matter in connection with the enterprise. The report points out very clearly the advantages to be derived, from this Road, to the different parts of our country and establishes the necessity of the South acting at once, in this matter. It is beyond dispute that our whole Southern country is deeply interested in the enterprise. There is no calculating the advantages to be derived from a direct and immediate communication with the rich valleys of the west, or from diverting the great channel of travel and conveyance from what may be called the Northern channel to a Southern one and that one leading through South Carolina. We repeat it, we are all deeply interested in the success of this move and we invite the attention of our leading men and especially of the candidates, to the consideration of the subject. Those of them who shall be fortunate enough to be elected will be called upon to vote upon the propriety of the enterprise and it is but right and fair that they should represent the wishes of their constituents in this matter. We learn that the affairs of the Road are now in a prosperous condition. It is to be finished in four and a half years from January last. The cost has been estimated at six millions.—The company have in hand five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They have already expended one hundred and four thousand four hundred and eighty six dollars. Fifty five miles have been located in South Carolina, seventeen and a half in Georgia, thirty in Tennessee; and in six weeks the entire line will be ready for grading. The company will ask the Legislature at the next Session, to take one million of stock, and endorse bonds to the amount of a million more.

Correspondence of the Banner.

Greytown, difficulty—Fight between M. C.—Gardiner case again—Congressional proceedings &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7th, 1854. Messrs. Editors: President Pierce having communicated to both Houses of Congress the correspondence between the Greytown authorities and Capt. Hollins, together with other papers calculated to throw light on the whole case, the people of our Republic are well enabled to judge of the fitness and propriety of Capt. Hollins conduct in destroying that town. Whig journals throughout the Union have endeavored to cast odium upon the Administration by stigmatizing Hollins' action as a cowardly and cruel one—knowing that he would be sustained by our President and Congress. But from the people, there will come the reply—"he did his duty," and we will add—"served the republic right."

Canon ball and bomb shells serve admirably to inspire respect of our Government into thieving, plundering, demi-savages, who regard not the customs and rights of civilized nations. On Tuesday last, a rencontre took place in the Post Office of the House of Representatives between Mike Walsh of New York and Mr. Seward of Georgia, in which the "rowdy member" from Oswego, received a thrashing and retired from the contest—as most writers say—with black and blue eyes. This disgraceful occurrence formed the theme of much conversation and the general impression seems to be that one or both of them should be expelled from the House. Allowances ought to be made; for the unusual heat calls into action all a man's pugnacious propensities; and a slight cause will now produce a considerable effect in fighting characters.

The Gardiner case is revived; and a second battle over "the spoils" may again be fought. Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle Gardiner's counsel, having applied to Judge Purcell, Probate Judge, for letters of Administration on his (Gardiner's) estate, Judge P. declined granting them on the ground that the Government is the largest creditor. Gardiner owed the Government \$400,000 and his counsel \$100,000. The latter have appealed to the

Circuit Court, but will probably be again unsuccessful. Money unfairly gained will never do any one good, as the history of poor Gardiner conclusively showed.

The River and Harbor bill after a long and violent discussion passed the Senate on Tuesday by a vote of 31 Ayes to 17 Nays. The Appropriation Bill is at present the "causid belli" and even if passed in its present form will not prove acceptable to many.

Sam Houston of Texas—known to all as an arrogant boaster but a brave man—made a long speech the other day, in defence of his name and fame which some latter-day historian had aspersed. Sam is certainly very modest to "trumpet forth" his valorous deeds.

It is mentioned as a curious fact that the Post Office Bill, which mentions every legalized route in the United States occupies over three hundred pages: The parchment on which it is engrossed cost \$250.

We see mentioned in one or two papers the name of Jas. L. Orr of your delegation as likely to be the Democratic nominee for Vice-President at the next election.

YOUR REPORTER. For the Banner.

Mechanical Correspondence.

Mr. BROADAXE: I embrace the opportunity afforded by early rising to wield the pen a few minutes before the hour arrives to commence wielding the hammer, in that most pleasant of vocations in these exceedingly hot days, to wit: Forging the various implements required to keep the wheels of industry in successful motion. The principal object of my present communication, friend Broadaxe, is to congratulate you and the honorable branch of your profession in public sentiment, which is becoming more and more alive to the absolute necessity, if not the justice of fostering the mechanic art at home.

I have been for the last week engaged in a highly intelligent part of our district plying the duties of my honorable profession, sometimes discoursing sweet music to the most ancient of musical instruments the arvil, from which it is said, that a certain old gentleman called Pythagoras derived the idea of composing musical notes and at other times, soothing the tender solicitude of amiable and affectionate parents by bringing the combined results of scientific research and mechanical skill to bear, so as to afford a safe Conductor to that most wonderful and subtle fluid, Electricity, thereby, affording safety to the Jewels entrusted to their care.

While thus employed in erecting Electrical points above the Horizon, I had the opportunity of directing my attention to political points in the Horizon of Elections—and happy am I to say friends Broadaxe, Trowel, Sledge hammer, Lap-stone, Pegging awl and nippers, that the aspect of the Political Stars as viewed from this point of the great observatory of our district present a most beautiful and flattering indication of the future prosperity of old Sumter.

It is now reduced to a certainty friend Broadaxe, that we will have for our next Senator a sturdy farmer, a gentleman of reliable and fixed Principles, who in an emergency would not metamorphose himself into a screech owl, so as to accommodate his actions to every breath of popular excitation, regardless of the interest of his country. Besides, friend Broadaxe, the sturdy farmer and intelligent Mechanic are not to be intimidated by the threats of the present Honorable incumbent who when so gloriously defeated by the estimable Boyce, had the audacity to declare that he would fix his grappling irons on those who had the courage to exercise the freedom of voting according to their judgments, as free American citizens have a right to do, although unfortunately he, as an attorney holding judgments against them. This rule, my friends whenever he attempts to apply it to the bone and sinew of Sumter district, will soon consign him to his proper level.

It is true that the prominent candidate for the Senate, Mr. Nelson, has no sherriff's office influence to wield against the unfortunate Farmer or Mechanic with which to menace him, and by threats of immediate execution, like Shylock of old, demand your vote or pound of flesh.

Good Heavens! friend Broadaxe, is not this an awful state of affairs? To think that the ministers of the law (that most perfect institution of human reason, which every American citizen has been taught to venerate as his temporal safeguard, and second only to the divine law,) should attempt to use it as an engine of destruction against those who dare exercise the freedom of the elective franchise. There are Political Shylocks at present, as well as in the days of Shakespeare's Shylock of Venice, and Antonio's speech is applicable now with the alteration of a word or two; instead of Ducats, we will substitute votes &c.

"I pray you, think you question with the unprincipled Politician; You may as well go stand upon the beach, And bid the main flood bate his usual height; You may as well use question with the wolf; Why he hath made the ewe to bleat for the lamb; You may as well forbid the mountain pines To wag their high tops, and make no noise; When they are fretted with the gusts of Heaven; You may as well do anything most hard, As to soften that (than which what's harder) His unprincipled heart:—Therefore I do beseech you, Make no more offer, use no further means. But with all brief and plain conveniency, Let him have your vote or Judgment will be executed."

Yours in Iron Bonds, VULCAN.

The Episcopal Churches.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8, 1854. Messrs. Editors: It may be proper to state that the term "secession" used in the last paragraph of my last letter from this place, in alluding to the differences existing in the Trinity Church congregation, was intended to convey no other meaning than that implied in a voluntary separation.—What we intended saying was this.—The opinions of the members of that congregation upon certain questions of Church policy did not coincide; hence some of them voluntarily withdrew and now intend building another Church. Please publish the above and there-

by greatly oblige your Columbia correspondent. RICHLAND.

From the Watchman.

Messrs. Editors: As no response has as yet been made by the Senator from Clarendon, to the interrogatories of "Wesley" the people are left in doubt as to his position in respect to the all-absorbing question of giving the election of Electors of President and Vice-President to the people. To remove all doubt upon that subject the following extract from the journal of the Senate is sent you for publication:

CONSISTENCY. "In the Senate, Saturday Dec. 17, 1853. Special order of this day for this hour the following Resolution offered by the Senator from Clarendon viz:

"Resolved, as the sense of this Senate, that the election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States should be made directly by the people.—That for the purpose of providing a plan to effect the same, the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to report a Bill.

"On question of agreeing to the Resolution the yeas and nays were ordered to be taken and they are as follows: Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Brockman, Bower, Cannon, Dudley, Evans, Grissett, Harley, Huey, Ingram, McAlely, Moorman, Mosser, Porter, Powe, Witherspoon, and Zimmerman.—16.

"Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs R. F. W. Allston Adams, Barker, Barton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Carew, Carroll, DeTraville, Drayton, Fishburn, Goodwin, Hasel, Mazzy, Miller, Nowell, Ruth, Townsend, Williams, John Wilson and James J. Wilson.—22.

Senate Journal pages 128 and 129.

The old school presbyterians are the largest body of Presbyterians, in one connection, in the world. According to its annual statistics, just issued, the Philadelphia American lists it numbers 2, 203 ministers; 235 licentiates; 2,976 churches, and 225,404 communicants. There were added during the ecclesiastical year just closed 63 ministers, 92 churches, 13,433 communicants on profession of their faith; 23 ministers additional to the foregoing were added from other denominations. The amount contributed to congregational and benevolent objects during the year has been \$2,036,724. The body is now considerably larger than before the New School branch of the Church separated from it.

Monument of the "Brave Palmetto Boy."

The ladies of Spartanburg have erected a monument over the grave of the lamented "Brave Palmetto Boy," the noble Allen H. Little.

The following description of the monument and brief sketch of the beloved and lamented Little, we take from the Express of the 1st instant. "The monument erected by the ladies of Spartanburg," has been recently reared over the spot where rests the remains of Allen H. Little. It consists of an obelisk upon a solid square trunk, resting upon a base, all of marble, and taken from a quarry in our own Palmetto State. It was fashioned for its present purpose at the marble yard of Burke & Spivey, of Columbia, S. C. Upon its trunk are suitable inscriptions, and upon the obelisk is a beautifully carved Palmetto tree. It is eleven or twelve feet in height, and taken entire, presents quite a handsome appearance. Standing in the burying ground of our village, in view of the Wofford College, near one of the prettiest parts of the town, it will form one of the attractions of the place. Contemplating it, if you admire the beautiful, and if you have a heart to be touched with patriotism, read the inscription.

This young patriot volunteered, at the age of sixteen, to bear, in port, the offering of his country and the banner of his State to the fields of Mexico. Near the gates of the city he lost an arm; and after his return, the gratitude and obligation of his country, acknowledged by placing him to be educated in the Citadel Academy at Charleston. Here, though he was ignorant of his letters, he graduated in four years with the highest honors.—His health was so impaired, that he shortly after fell a victim to his early ambition, and died in July 28th, 1853, while on the search of health, at Spartanburg village, leaving no regrets behind.

BAD DEBTS.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine advocates the passage of the following as a law: "Be enacted, etc., that all the laws for the collection of any debt, contracted after the passage of this law, be abolished, except where property so transferred to be the only legal security on such debt."

The writer says that should this become a law, it would prevent seventy-five per cent. of the bad debts now made, besides promoting integrity and upright mercantile character.

The Spanish Revolution is progressing. Efforts are being made to arouse the people in the interior against the Government.

DR. GUYSON'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SASSAPARILLA, put up in the largest sized bottles, contains more of the pure *Honorus Sarsaparilla* than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of any other of the Sarsaparilla compounds. The invalid should beware of poisonous Mercury, Iron, Quinine, Potash, Soda, Sulphur, Arsenic, and many other mineral and metallic poisons, enter into and form the active basis of most of the Sarsaparilla and Compound Pills of the day. Guyson's Compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla does not contain a particle of these substances; as any one can ascertain by applying the necessary tests.

Let all poisonous Sarsaparilla preparations alone, and use Guyson's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is thoroughly pure, perfectly harmless, and purely vegetable. All kinds of disease yield to its good influence. See Advertisement.

The Earl of Aldborough and Holloway's Pills.—An astounding cure by this miraculous medicine after every other means had failed. See extract from his lordship's letter, dated at Villa Messina, Lagnon, February 21, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—I beg to acquaint you that your Pills have effected a cure of my long standing Biliousness, Flatulency, Indigestion, and many other ailments, which have afflicted me for many years. (Signed) ALD BOROUGHS. Wonderful Pills will cure any disorder of the liver and stomach.

Litning Conductors.

PLEASE read the following extract from the Scientific American a paper devoted to the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, and General Science.

A STANDARD AUTHORITY.

"I have long considered a good lightning conductor for Ships a great desideratum, and have employed a good deal of my spare time and money in endeavoring to introduce into our Navy, and into our mercantile Marine, the Conductor of Sir William Snow Harris, which in the British Navy, in the Hon. East India Company's service and in some of the other Navies of Europe has been adopted; every ship in the British Navy has Harris' Conductor, and not a pound sterling nor a single life has been lost by lightning since it has been fully adopted. This is a fact which speaks to the humane, as well as to that no smaller class who look solely to their own interest.

The underwriters of New York have agreed to make a return of 2 per cent. of the premium on all Ships furnished with suitable lightning conductors, they show regard for the cause of humanity and for their own interests by making this return; and it is to be hoped that all underwriters will follow this good example, not that it is the duty of underwriters to encourage these means more than shipowners, but the concession will have the effect to wake up the owners of ships to a sense of their duty in this respect."

The owners of houses are no less bound by the ties of Humanity or the promptings of interest to protect their own and the dwellings of their tenants, by furnishing them with Otis' Patent Conductors which can be obtained from the subscribers, the sole owners of the right for this District. This is unquestionably the best Conductor for houses ever introduced.

DIXON & COGLAN.

Aug. 9, 1854 41

Watchman copy 3 times.

Palmetto Iron Works.

(LATE PALMETTO ARMORY.)

The proprietors of the above establishment, having furnished themselves with all the necessary machinery and tools for conducting the FOUNDRY AND MACHINE BUSINESS, together with a large stock of materials, are now ready to contract for the making of Stationary Engines of any power, all kinds of Mill Work, Cast Iron Fronts, Fencing, and other descriptions of Iron Work generally conducted in a well regulated establishment.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR will give his supervision of all work. His old friends and patrons will find him ready to furnish all orders with despatch. Persons desiring to patronize a home institution can be assured that their work will be done and warranted satisfactory. Our prices will be as low as any similar establishment in the country, and terms liberal. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WM. GLAZE & CO.

August 9, 1854 41 Im

NEW GOODS.

AT THE OLD STAND.

THE CONCERN OF FISHER, HOXIE & CO. having been closed by an entire sale of their stock, the subscriber announces to his old customers that he will open an entire assortment of NEW GOODS, on his own account. The extensive credit given by FISHER, HOXIE & CO. produced the necessity of closing this concern at considerable sacrifice. I now propose to open a stock of NEW GOODS about the 1st of September, at the store formerly occupied by Fisher, Hoxie & Co., No. 153, Richmond street, Columbia, where I will be pleased to receive the calls of my old friends and others desiring DRY GOODS of the best quality at the lowest prices. My terms will be

CASH ONLY.

For which I will give value received. I will not be undersold by any one. N. A. HOXIE. Aug. 9, 1854. 41 1 time.

PAUL T. VILLEPIQUE,

FACTOR AND

COMMISSION and FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

Accommodation Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sells Cotton, Grain, Flour, Bacon, and all other articles of produce.

Strict and prompt attention given to the FORWARDING of Goods and Produce.

August 9, 1854 41 Im

TURPENTINE STILLS

FOR SALE.

Two NEW STILLS and WORMS carrying from 18 to 21 Barrels Virgin Turpentine. Warranted by the maker for twelve months.

Apply to

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Wilmington, N. C.

August 9, 1854 41 Im.

Francis R. Shackelford,

FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the Planters of Sumter District to the above Card, and solicits a share of their patronage. The most satisfactory reference can be given if required.

F. R. SHACKELFORD.

Charleston, Aug. 9, 1854 41 4t

Beat Company No. 2.

IN pursuance of orders from Head Quarters you are hereby commanded to appear at Sumterville on the 7th September next for drill and inspection. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers will appear on the day previous for drill and instructions.

By order of

Capt. R. A. CHANDLER.

T. O'CONNOR, S. A.

Aug. 9, 1854 41 td

Watchman copy.

Just Arrived and for Sale.

Fire-Screens, Window Shades, and Pictures, &c. Violins and Guitars. Piano Music. I. B. HANES. August 8, 1854 41