WALLER & BROTHER,

GREENWOOD, S. C.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries,

HATS AND CAPS,

Shoes, Queen's Ware,

GLASS WARE.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods,

PLOWS,

IRON & STEEL,

AND, in fact, is everything to be found in a well-stocked, general store. Patronage desired on a basis of value received. Motto, "Low prices and fair dealing." Liberal advances, on shipments to our friends.

Feb. 18, 1870, 43—tf

NEW ORLEANS SYRUP.

FLORIDA SYRUP.

Refining Syrup, different grades.

BEST WATERMELON,

WHITE DRIP SYRUP.

WALLER & BROTHER.

February 18, 1870, 43—tf

LADIES SHOES!

WHITE BROTHERS would direct special attention to their stock of Ladies' Shoes. They would keep the public constantly in mind of their Ladies hand-sewed shoes. For durability these goods are superior to any others. The material out of which they are manufactured is the very best, and the fact of their being made by hand adds fifty per cent. to their value. We are anxious to introduce these shoes largely, and we will guarantee every pair. They are as cheap as machine sewed shoes, and we can recommend them with great confidence. Give them a trial.

WHITE BROTHERS.

April 15, 1870, 51—tf

Notice to DEBTORS.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for the years 1868 and 1869 by note and account are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as he is in urgent need of the money.

Thos. Eakin.

August 1, 1870, 15, tf

COUNTRY BACON

For Sale.

Hams, Shoulders, Sides.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large lot of fine sweet country cured Hams, Shoulders and Sides.

Also, Canvassed Hams, and Breakfast Strips. Also, a large lot of Western Bacon—Sides and Shoulders.

JOHN KNOX.

August 12, 1870, 16, 3t

JOHN GRAY,

Formerly of the firm of Gray & Robertson,

Abbeville,

DESIRES to inform his friends, that he is now located with R. C. SHIVER, Columbia, S. C., the proprietor of one of the largest and first-class RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSES in the South, who intends making extraordinary preparations for the Fall trade. In connection with the regular line of DRY GOODS will be added a first class Upholstery Establishment, in all of its branches. Mr. Shiver will add to his Establishment something new in the South—a fine Art Gallery where his patrons will always find something attractive. He has also in contemplation to make the Department of

Mourning Goods a Specialty.

His friends and patrons may be assured that in the prices and qualities of his goods, he cannot be surpassed. Samples of all goods will be furnished through the mail upon application being made by letter, directed to Mr. R. C. SHIVER, and addressed to my care.

Respectfully,

JOHN GRAY.

July 15, 1870, 12—3m

Fall and Winter Importation

1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of Bonnet Trimmings of all kinds, including Bonnet Silks, Satin and Velvet, Ribbons, Bonnets, Hats, Crapes, Ruches, Feathers, Flowers, Straw Bonnets, Trimmings, Straws, Crinolines, Trimmings, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.

[illegible]

Orders [illegible] promptly attended to.

August 12, 1870, 16—4t

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES,

IN CHARLESTON, S. C,

Corrected Weekly by A. C. KAUFMAN, Broker, No. 25 Broad Street.

August 19, 1870.

STATE SECURITIES.—South Carolina, old,—a82; do new,—a73; do, regist'd stock, ex int—a70.

CITY SECURITIES—Augusta, Ga. Bonds, —a 80; Charleston, S. C. Stock, (ex qr int) —a 48; do, Fire Loan Bonds,—a70; Columbia, S. C. Bonds, —a60.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Blue Ridge, (first mort. gage)—a60; Charleston and Savannah, —a68; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta,—a85; Charaw and Darlington,—a80; Greenville and Columbia, (first mort.)90a—; do, State guarantee, 67a—; Northeastern, 91a—; Savannah and Charleston, 1st mort. —a78; do, State guarantee, —a72; South Carolina,—a70; do, 71; Spartanburg and Union.—a60.

RAILROAD STOCKS—Charlotte Columbia and Augusta, —a49; Greenville and Columbia, 24a—; Northeastern, a13; Savannah and Charleston, —a33; South Carolina, whole shares—a39; do, half do, —a22½.

EXCHANGE, &c.—New York Sight, ⅜ off par; Gold, 115 a 120; Silver, 101a—.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK BILLS.

*Bank of Charleston	—a—
*Bank of Newberry	—a—
Bank of Camden	40a—
Bank of Georgetown	16a—
Bank of South Carolina	14a—
Bank of Chester	14a—
Bank of Hamburg	13a—
Bank of State of S. C. prior to 1861	50a—
Bank of State of S. C. issue 1861 and '62	25a—
*Planters' and Mechanics Bank of Charleston	—a—
*People's Bank of Charleston	—a—
*Union Bank of Charleston	—a—
Southwestern R R Bank of Charleston, old	—a—
Southwestern R R Bank of Charleston, new	—a—
State Bank of Charleston	8a—
Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston	1a—
Exchange Bank of Columbia	7a—
Commercial Bank of Columbia	14a—
Exchange Bank of Chester	5a—
Merchants' Bank of Cheraw	5a—
State of South Carolina 1868 Receivable	87—
City of Charleston Change Bills	1—

* Bills marked thus (*) are being redeemed at the Bank Counters of each.

PROF. WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MACHINE

1840 1870

CHOLERA!!!

The following letter is from Mr. Woodward, of St. Louis, to J. N. Harris, Esq., of New London, Conn. Mr. W. is a gentleman of high respectability, and during the prevalence of cholera in St. Louis, watched the result of the application of the Pain Killer for this disease, and his testimony can be relied on with the utmost confidence:

DEAR SIR:—You recollect when I saw you in January last, my expressing to you my most sanguine expectations that DAVIS' PAIN KILLER would have a tremendous sale in the West this season, and my anticipations have been more than realized, and the testimony of thousands who have used it has been that they would not be willing to go to bed at night without it in the house.

On the appearance of the cholera in this city, such was the confidence in the Pain Killer as a remedy, that many who purchased it remarked to me that they had no fears or dread of cholera as long as they had the Pain Killer by them, and hundreds took it daily as a preventative, for no person can have a derangement of the bowels or diarrhœa if they use this medicine. This was the security and confidence of hundreds acquainted with it, and when their friends were attacked with the Cholera they would administer the remedy in large quantities, and in every case when it has been taken in any of the first stages of this disease, it has proved successful.

I consider it an infallible remedy. I have not heard of any individual in any family who used the Pain Killer when attacked but speedily recovered.

The clerk informed me that he administered it to persons when cold or in the cramps, and it gave immediate relief, but still it should be given quickly, for when the discharge of "rice water" has begun, the hope of life has fled. Should this disease make its appearance among you, as in all probability it will, be not alarmed; you and all others there have the remedy, and I am confident if the Pain Killer is used, not a single death by Cholera will occur in your city.

Respectfully yours,

A. T. WOODWARD.

☞ The Pain Killer is sold by all dealers in Family Medicines.

Aug. 5, 1870. 1m

SINKING SLOWLY.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is renewed, the process of digestion and assimilation is quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means, the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In re ches of disease has the beneficent operation of the bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies afflicted with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

Aug. 5, 1870. 1m

AHEAD OF THE NORTH.—In many things the North has been for a long time ahead of the South, merely because our people have neglected their natural advantages. In nothing was this more palpably the case than in the manufacture of doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings, &c. This was noticed by Mr. T. P. Poole, an enterprising Charlestonian, and he has now one of the largest and most successful manufactories of doors, sashes, and blinds in the whole country. See his advertisement.

Aug. 5, 1870. 1m

DON'T FORGET THIS.—Wilson's New Mill never did a better business than it will do this season. Grain is already coming in from nearly every section of the District. It requires but a little more time to take grain to a good mill a little farther off, than it does to carry it to a poor Mill nearer home.

Many persons take enough wheat at one load to make flour to last the family for weeks or months and if it is spoiled in grinding at a poor Mill, who's to blame when it is known where the good beautiful flour can be [illegible] on the same [illegible] Mill. Parties taking a full load would do well to come in the morning [illegible] and at night.

[illegible] and Heartburn.

Aug. 5, 1870.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Scenes on the Battle-field—Evidences of a Terrible Struggle—McMahon's Retreat a Rout—Over a Thousand Men Engaged.

The special correspondent of the New York papers writes on Thursday, (11th,) from the headquarters of the Crown Prince an account of the battle of Woerth, which has just been telegraphed from London. The correspondent says:

The swift and skilful movement against Weissenburg, resulting in complete success to the German arms, was but a foretaste of the storm which threatened the northern part of Alsace. On the second day after that of Weissenburg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a victory over the ablest General in France. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy loss on their opponents, but the fact of this hard fighting and of this heavy loss shows how serious a defeat was sustained by McMahon.

BATTLE-FIELD SCENES.

I traversed the field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and could form a good notion of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidence which remained. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is much of wooden land in the neighborhood; and especially behind the French position on the western side of the valley, there is a strip of forest which forms a cover to retreating troops.

The little river Bruder, not big enough in summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and a high road comes winding down towards the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the Prussian position. Stretching far to the right and left along this road were heaps of spiked helmets to be seen, and cart-loads of accoutrements were collected under the trees. At a distance the French machetty fire had told more heavily than the German, and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served.

SIGHTS OF THE DEAD.

But though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on the eastern side of Woerth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the Western side. Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of the one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewed with German dead; but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Black Turcos and wide-trowsered Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breastplates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of retreat, while the dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds.

And so westward through the wood went the traces of increasing disaster; officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen. Some in quiet, shady spots, as though upon a picnic, seemed asleep. Pools of blood remained where the wounded had been found. There were knapsacks, rifles and overcoats, either thrown away in flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then I came upon a spot where the French had rallied, and where the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos were those who had evidently fought to the last, and had tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as though they had halted and faced about in regular order.

But the aspect of the fields beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned, baggage was thrown out upon the roadside; many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battle-ground of Woerth when I did, could have failed to realize that a great disaster had befallen the French arms, though my observations were made when most of the wounded had been removed.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

On a large scene of action it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. I see no reason, however, to doubt the official return on German side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7000 Germans *hors de combat*, and about 7000 prisoners taken by the victors—4000 in the battle and 3000 in the pursuit. These losses, with the farther loss of cannon and colors, made the battle of Woerth an evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince as he passed, and cry that Germany was safe. It will often be told how the armies met on the 6th of August, and how McMahon made his unsuccessful effort to repel the invasion of Alsace; how the Prussians held the left of the line, and the Bavarians and Wurtembergers the right, and how a few Baden troops held in reserve by the Crown Prince were brought up just in time to share the honors of the day. There was a fierce attack on both sides, it being difficult to say which party began the fight. Gradually, as the German troops pressed round upon their opponents' line of retreat, the French were forced to so hasty a retrograde movement that the retreat became very nearly a rout.

THE NEEDLE GUN AND THE CHASSEPOT.

The needle gun proved itself to be fully the equal of the chassepot, and perhaps more than that—at least so say the German soldiers, with apparently good reason. Moreover, the Prussians knew their weapon better, having long been accustomed to it, and the Crown Prince handled his army so as to make the most of the deadly fire of his infantry. The cavalry was not used for an attack in the first instance, but was used in pursuit when the enemy began his retreat.

It was a victory due to the patriotic ardor of the German people rather as to anything in their discipline or tactics, but we must not forget that the French showed valor likewise, and the scale was turned for the Germans at WOERTH by their intelligent understanding of the breech-loader drill, and by their steadiness in firing. These matters take time to learn. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

With the aid of our correspondence and from other sources, it is possible to now give some connected account of the manœuvering of the two armies from Saarbrucken to Verdun. As originally formed, the opposing lines lay as follows: General L'Admirault, commanding the Fourth Corps, held the French left at Thionville; next to him came the Second Corps, under General Frossard, at St. Avoid, forming, with the Third Corps, under Marshall Bazaine, at Metz, the left centre; next the Fifth Corps, under General de Failly, at Bistche, forming the right centre; and then the First Corps, under Marshal McMahon, at Hagenau, forming the French right. Back of the Third Corps, as the Third was back of the Second, was the Eighth Corps, under General Bourbaki. Opposed to the French line, the Prussian right, under General Steinmetz, lay from Trier to Saarbrucken; the centre, under Prince Frederick Charles, between Saarbrucken and Bahn; and the left, under the Crown Prince, from a point opposite Worth to in front of Weissenburg. With this formation the French opened the campaign by moving upon the left flank of the Prussian right, General Frossard leading the assault. Pushing on from St. Avoid, through Ferbach, he assaulted and took Saarbrucken on the 2d inst. With this success for the French, the Crown Prince advanced the Prussian left on the next day, the 3d, upon Weissenburg, and, after a determined contest, carried that point by storm upon the 4th. On the 5th Marshal McMahon advanced on Weissenburg to retake it, and simultaneous with this movement on the French right, the Prussian right, under General Steinmetz, advanced upon Saarbrucken to retake that, the right of either army moving upon a victorious opposing left, and the centre of both armies lying on their arms. In both encounters the French were, from all accounts, heavily outnumbered, worsted and driven back. General Frossard lost heavily at Saarbrucken, but drew off in some tolerable order under cover of his well served artillery. At Froschweller, or Worth, Marshal McMahon claims to have fought 35,000 against 110,000, and though defeated the French appear to have crippled the Prussians so seriously that no effective immediate pursuit was possible. As a result of these reverses at Saarbrucken, Weissenburg, and Proschwelier, or Worth, the French left centre and right having been disorganized, the right centre and left were equally in danger of being flanked, and a retreat and reformation of the whole centre and right of the line became necessary. Advancing their whole army from Saarbrucken to Suiz, the Prussians occupied Forbach, St. Avoid, Luzelstein, and Hagenau, with intermediate villages; or in a word, took possession of the original French line, the French falling back until a new line was formed from Thionville to Nancy. Then General L'Admirault was ordered in from Thionville, and the line ordered in from Thionville, and the line narrowed down to from Metz to Nancy. At this time Marshal Bazaine was made the actual commander-in-chief of the entire French army, and General Trochu appointed to the head of the administrative department, or to be major-general of the army. Pushing on, the Prussians brought up their army to confront this new line of the French. A cloud of cavalry was at once thrown out, before a complete reconnoisance could be obtained the French army took up the line of retreat for the Meuse. This was on the 13th, Saturday last, and on ascertaining the movement the Prussians at once assaulted in force. General Steinmetz advanced upon Bazaine's rear guard as it was covering the transfer of the main army over the Moselle, but was repulsed. The Prussian centre, crossing at or about Pont-a-Mouson, marched to the right oblique, or northeastwardly, and struck the French left between Metz and Verdun, the Crown Prince advancing meanwhile from Nancy, which he had taken in the retreat of Mac-Mahon toward Chalton, upon Bar-le-duc. A repulse of Prince Frederick Charles, with a loss of 40,000 men, is semi-officially reported, and there our present information ends. If it be true that Prince Frederick Charles has been repulsed in his effort to sever communication between Marshals Bazaine and McMahon, then the entire French army is well on its way to Chalons, at which point all indications go to show the main battle of the war was intended by them as soon as the effort to carry their arms across the Rhine was foiled by Saarbrucken and Weissenburg. If victorious there, they will be enabled to all but annihilate the Prussians, on whose retreat every fortress now in their rear—Metz, "Strasbourg, Bitsche—will pour forth thousands of fresh troops to swell the pursuit. On the other hand, if the French are defeated, the result will be no worse for them than if they fought their great battle at any other point nearer the Rhine. These chances considered, it is evident that Bazaine seeks a battle where, his chances for victory being the same as elsewhere, the consequences of a victory will be most disastrous to the Prussians. A knowledge of the fact is doubtless the occasion of the persistent assaults of the Prussians upon his line, in hopes of forcing it to a general engagement at some other point than the one now to all appearances chosen.

Attention Republicans!

I AM requested by the State Executive Committee of the Republican party of South Carolina, to call a MASS MEETING at Abbeville C. H., on September 5th, and at Cokesbury, September 6th. Able speakers will address the meetings, and it is earnestly requested that every Republican throughout Abbeville County will attend them.

H. E. HOMAN,

Chairman State Executive Committee.

Abbeville County.

August 19, 1870, 17—3t

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Governor Scott gives notice that an election will be held in the several counties of this State, on the third Wednesday, (being the 19th) of October next, to fill the vacancies in the various county offices and the respective Congressional Districts; said election to be conducted according to the rules, principles and provisions prescribed by the act of March 1, 1870." All barrooms and drinking saloons shall be closed on the day of election, and any person who shall sell any intoxicating drinks on the day of election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than one month nor more than six months.

The commissioners and managers of elections, and each of them, are hereby required, with strict regard to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State touching their duty in such case, to cause such elections to be held in their respective counties on the day aforesaid, and to take all necessary steps for the the holding of such elections, and for the ascertaining and determining the persons who shall have been duly elected thereat.

They shall appoint three managers of elections for each election precinct for the county for which they are appointed, and the said commissioners of elections and said managers of elections shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by Section 30, Article 5, of the constitution. The managers are from Abbeville—E. L. Mann, Alcq. Bowie, Geo. Nichols.

CONSIGNEES.

The following named persons have freight in the Depot:

P W Goodwyn, S C Clinkscales, John Knox, Mays, Barnwell & Co, J J Cunningham, Norwood, DuPre & Co.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Agent.

EXPRESS.—J P Young, J C Simpkins, Mrs M Pieggot, T A Sullivan, J C Haskell, Wickliffe & Wakefield, Young & Co.

C. V. HAMMOND,
Agent.

Markets.

ABBEVILLE, August 26.— Cotton 14 @15¼.

NEW YORK, August 24—Cotton dull —19½@20¼.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—Cotton steady, middlings 18⅝.

AUGUSTA, August 24.—Cotton active, middling 17½@17¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton active—uplands 9⅛; Orleans 9¼.

100 Bushels Prince William Island Black Oats,

for sale at

TROWBRIDGE & CO.

THESE Oats sold in Columbia last Fall at $3.00 per bushel. 15 bushels were sowed in November, and harvested by the 15th of May, and realized 250 bushels. They are a very fine Oats, and can be had at Trowbridge & Co, at $2.00 per bushel

E. F. PARKER.

August 19, 1770, 17—4t

Due West Female College.

A FULL corps of experienced Teachers has been secured, and every facility for the advancement of pupils will be provided.

TERMS: Boarding can be had in the College, or in private families, at $12.00 per month; including fuel and washing $15.00 per month.

Tuition per Session of 5 months in literary department including Latin, $20.00; Music including use of Piano $26.00. French (optional, $5.00, Admittance fee $1. Board and Tuition in regular studies per Session $96.00 including music and use of Piano $122.00, including French $127.00. Payment to be made by the Session in advance.

Uniform: Solid blue worsted, black cloak, black hat, plush or velvet, trimmed with black velvet ribbon.

The Winter Session will open on Monday, 3d October.

For further information address

REV. J. I. BONNER,
President.

Due West, S. C.,
Aug. 19, 1870, 17—3t

Important to Planters.

A great saving of time and labor is all that we need to make the planting interest, a success.

WE are the sole owners of the right for the "BOTTOMS HORSE POWER" for Abbeville and Anderson Counties as we have bought the right from A. A. Allen, the agent for the State of S. C.

It useless for us to say more than has already been said in favor of this Machine. The simplicity of it, when seen, will speak for itself.

We have made arrangements with Mr. W. S. Henry, the well known machinist and manufacturer, of Charleston, S. C., to have these "Horse Power" constructed of the best material and in the most durable manner.

The writer will in a few days canvass the Counties of Abbeville and Anderson and will exhibit a model of the Machine.

Mr. L. H. Russell my partner will be at Abbeville, C. H., to take any orders for the Machine in my absence.

Come in with your orders as soon as you can as it will also Mr. Henry time to make the Machine. First come, first served.

[illegible] WIER & [illegible]

July 8, 1870. 11—3m.

J. B. Chalmers & Co.,

Have in Store a large stock of

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

Gig Perambulators & Hobby Horses

[illegible] unless [illegible] up [illegible] steel-engraved [illegible] with the [illegible] Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

[illegible] T. HELMBOLD

[illegible] 25, March, 1870, 43—tf

To Physicians.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my preparation of COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now to use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 10 Years' Experience.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Hembold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where the others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies. Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

[illegible] July 8, 1870, 11, 12m

TO THE PUBLIC!

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership in the

GROCERY

AND

PROVISION BUSINESS,

at ABBEVILLE C. H.,

No. 3 Granite Range,

Respectfully solicit their friends and the public generally, to call and examine their

STOCK.

THEY ARE determined to sell at the lowest market prices. All kinds of Marketable Country Produce taken in exchange for GOODS.

TERMS CASH.

J. G. & E. EDWARDS.

August 19, 1770, 17—tf

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE, at PARKER & LE 'S.

August 5, 1870, 15—tf

SEA MOSS BLANK,

FOR MAKING PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, &C.,

Also, Liquid Rennet,

at Parker & Lee's.

August 5, 1870, 15—tf

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

GEN. M. C. BUTLER, General State Agent, S. C.

QUARLES, PERRIN & CO., Agents at Abbeville, S. C.

DIVIDEND, JUNE 1ST, 1870, FORTY PER CENT.

ASSETS, June 1st, 1870, $856.464.82.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER $600.000.00.

This Company offers the following inducements.

OUR tables by which a DEFINITE CASH SURRENDER VALUE IS GUARANTEED on all Policies lapsed by the non-payment of Premium, present one of the most valuable features to Policy-holders yet introduced into Life Insurance.

With sufficient capital for entire security, no Life Insurance Company offers superior advantages to the Carolina.

All its profits are divided among its policy-holders, in dividends, on the contribution plan.

No restrictions on travel or residence in the United States, Canada or Europe.

All Policies non-forfeitable after second year.

All Losses paid promptly in cash.

QUARLES, PERRIN & CO., Agents.

August 5, 1870, 15—tf

NORWOOD, DuPRE & CO., GROCERS,

Grain and General Provision Merchants

No. 3 White's Block, Abbeville, S. C.

July 22, 1870, 36, tf

STILL GREAT INDUCEMENTS, AT ENOCH NELSON'S.

WE ARE now offering to Cash buyers still greater inducements in the way of selling goods low. The season is advancing and we want our stock reduced. We are selling Ladies' Dress Goods—Mozambiques, Japanese cloths, Grenadines, &c., for 12½, 15, 20, 25, and 30, worth 25, 30, 40, and 50c. We have a nice line of Jaconets, Swisses, plain and drilled, Nansooks plain and striped; which we are selling from 12½ cts, up. We have Spring and Summer Cassimeres, for 75cts., $1.00, $1.25, worth $1.00, $1.55, $1.50. We are selling all of our Gents and Boys Ready-made clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c., at fully 25 cts, lower, and every thing else in proportion.

TO THE LADIES.

We have extended our inducements to the Millinery department, where we have a splendid assortment of Millinery Goods. We are securing supplies every week from New York, which have been bought at greatly reduced prices, and our prices have been reduced in a much greater proportion. We can please in price style and quality.

ENOCH NELLON.

May 27, 1870, 5—tf

Office of County Commissioners,

ABBEVILLE COUNTY, S. C.

ABBEVILLE C. H., August [illegible] 1870.

ALL OVERSEERS

COMMISSIONED by the undersigned [illegible] to have the [illegible] their [illegible] roads COMPLETED by the 25th of September.

[illegible] P. CURTIN,
County Commissioner.

August 10, 1870, 16, 4t

FIFTY DOLLARS

Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Wade Press (colored,) who escaped from the Abbeville jail on the night of Saturday, the 4th inst. He is a fine high [illegible] about thirty years old, weighs 165 to 170 lbs., of fine appearance, and quite [illegible] in his manners.

H. K. CASON,
Sheriff Abbeville County.

June 10, 1870, 7—tf