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The Sumter Watchman.

VOL. XX WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 19, 1870. NO 37.

Timeo Danaos Et Dona Ferentes.—Virg.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the New York Times.]

MRS. STOWE'S SECOND NARRATIVE.

We regret to be compelled at the outset to state our opinion that the reputation which will suffer most by this new "revelation" [Mrs. Stowe's vindication of her statement concerning Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh] is that of Mrs. Stowe herself. Not only has she no new evidence of any kind to offer, but she involves herself in so strange a mesh of contradictions and inconsistencies that at last she stands before us like a prosecutor who feels himself bound to press the charge even after he has discovered the innocence of the accused. She seizes upon every straw that comes in her way She puts her own interpretation upon passages in Lord Byron's writings for the purpose of identifying the poet with the creations of his fancy. She contradicts her former "true story"; she contradicts the story which she now declares that Lady Byron told her; and lastly, she contradicts, in the last part of her present volume, the accusations which she makes in the first part. We are far from entertaining any desire to give pain to a lady from whom the whole civilized world has received substantial benefits. But we are compelled to believe that Mrs. Stowe is as much the victim of a morbid delusion as ever Lady Byron herself was, and that on this particular subject she has lost the power to discriminate between truth and fiction.

We invite the reader to form an independent judgment upon Mrs. Stowe's second story by closly analyzing it and comparaing it with the first. In her first story she distinctly and repeatedly assured us that Lady Byron knew of the intimacy which existed between Lord Byron and his sister from the time she was married till the day when she could support her ill-treatment no longer, and quitted her husband's roof. Everybody who has read the first "story" will remember the stress which Mrs. Stowe lays upon this "knowledge of the guilty secret." To quote one passage only: "The two years (*sic*) in which lady Byron was struggling to bring her husband back to his better self were a series of passionate convulsions." The astounding fact has now to be told that Mrs. Stowe ignores the whole of the statement, and, without a word of explanation, substitutes a totally different and irreconcilable series of alleged facts. In an elaborate argument she shows that Lady Byron *did not* discover the "full extent" of the guilty connection until a "later period." No new circumstances have come to Mrs. Stowe's knowledge to induce her to change her opinion thus suddenly on a vital part of her case. But letters of Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh have been published by third persons—letters written *after* the separation—so full of affectionate and trustful expressions towards the "guilty" sister that Mrs. Stowe cannot quite close her mind to the evidence they present. She feels herself obliged to account for those letters, and as she instinctively discerns that a wife could not write to her husband's mistress as Lady Byron wrote to Mrs. Leigh, she at once presents us with a totally new set of conjectures. We are asked to discard that picture presented in the *first* story of Lady Byron wrestling with Lord Byron for his soul, and to believe that not until after the seperation—*how* long Mrs. Stowe is cautious enough not to say—did the wife learn of the husband's guilt.

But now comes the most startling and inexplicable part of this second narrative. In putting forward the hypothesis just mentioned, Mrs Stowe not only contradicts herself, but she flatly alters or repudiates the disclosure made to her by Lady Byron. In the extended relation which she now gives of her conversation on the day when the secret was confided to her, we are expressly told that Lady Byron found out the intimacy *soon after* her marriage. Lady Byron told Mrs. Stowe, as the latter now declares, that one day she saw Lord Byron taking liberties with his sister, that she (the wife) remonstrated, and that Lord Byron exulted in his crime, saying that the depth and horror of it "were the very attractions—that he had worn out all ordinary forms of sin, and that he longed for the stimulus of a new kind of vice." These were Lord Byron's words to Lady Byron, as reported by the latter to Mrs. Stowe. But now Mrs. Stowe sees plainly that Lady Byron's letters to Mrs. Leigh alone disprove her charge, and she seeks to explain away the inconsistency by assigning the discovery of the guilty secret to a vague and unknown period.

Nor is this all. Mrs. Stowe, having first depicted Lord Byron as a monster of depravity, now submits to the world a singular medical argument to prove that he was *not in his right mind*. Then even supposing her charge to be true, what becomes of the criminal's moral accountability? She says that the poet's excesses, combined with "immense draughts on the brain-power of rapid and brilliant composition," probably "ended in that abnormal state in which cravings for unnatural vice give indications of approaching brain disease." In fact she constructs two or three totally new theories to meet the circumstances revealed to her by Lady Byron's own letters—those letters in which, after the separation, she implores Mrs. Leigh to be with her brother as much as she possible could, and ascribes the separation itself to Lord Byron's "aversion to the married state." First then, we have Mrs. Stowe alleging that Lady Byron knew of her husband's intercourse with his sister directly after the marriage; Mrs. Stowe asserts that she did not find it out till a later "period." Thirdly, she quotes Lady Byron's own words, showing that she *had* discovered the crime at an early stage of her married life. Fourthly, Mrs. Stowe tries to prove that Lord Byron was insane. May we not fairly ask what it is that Mrs. Stowe really believes about this affair in her own mind?

Mrs. Stowe makes it an additional charge against Lord Byron that he wrote the verses "Fare thee well and if forever" on March 17, 1816, "while negotiations for separation were *pending*."—Mrs. Stowe's forgetfulness and confusion are simply unaccountable. Lady Byron quitted Lord Byron's house, "never to return," on January 15th, 1816, and Dr. Lushington's letter declaring that the wife never *could* be reconciled to her husband was dated January, 31st.

We have said that Mrs. Stowe has no *proof* of her first story to offer. But in this second story she supplies, unawares, some confirmation of the supposition that Lady Byron was the victim of a hallucination when she confided her "secret" to Mrs. Stowe. We ask the particular attenton of the reader to this point, because Mrs. Stowe, in the warmth of her advocacy, has so arranged her materials as to mislead those who carelessly follow her statemet. She takes great pains to show that Lady Byron was in her perfect mind, but when we discover that it was not at this healthy period the disclosure was made. We are not given the exact date—Mrs. Stowe *evades* her dates in a most unsatisfactory manner—but she is obliged to admit that when the great corversation took place Lady Byron was seriously ill. When she was *well* she spoke of her dead husband to Mrs. Stowe just as she had always written of him to Mrs. Leigh—that is to say, with sorrow and respect. We regard this as a most important piece of evidence, although Mrs. Stowe mentions it in a cursory manner. It was not until Lady Byron was "prostrated" with illness that she accused her husband of incest. Before that time, Mrs Stowe herself declares that no one would have conjectured from Lady Byron's remarks concerning her husband "that there were under all any deeper recollections than the circumstances of an ordinary separation might bring."—But at the time the "secret" was divulged all was different with Lady Byron: Mrs. Stowe says of her state at this period: "Her hands were like ice; her face was deadly pale, and she conversed with a restraint and difficulty which showed what an exertion it was for her to keep up at all." (Page 230.) Again she says that she found her "in one of those periods of utter physical exhaustion to which she was subject, on account of the constant pressure of care beyond her strength." (Page 2.9.) On the very day of the unfortunate conversation there were two other visitors with Lady Byron at the moment Mrs. Stowe entered the room. When Lady Byron got up to go out, says Mrs. Stowe, they (the other guests) "looked after her *with a singular expression* of respect and affection," and gave utterance to fears lest "her unselfishness might be leading her to over exertion." When lady Byron made the revelation "she became," says Mrs. Stowe, "so deadly pale that I feared she would faint." As for the paper which Lady Byron afterwards lent to her visitor, Mrs. Stowe seems to be unable to give us any account whatever of it. Lady Byron told Mrs. Stowe that she thought of making her story public some day, because Lord Byron was looking on from another world at the mischief he had done, and he could not "be at peace until this injustice" was righted. Now take these facts in connection with the letters of Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh and others, and which becomes the more probably conjecture—that Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh were guilty, or that Lady Byron, towards the end of her life, was not in full possession of her faculties?

We have passed by all minor points in Mrs. Stowe's second narrative. We shall not criticise the manner in which she has performed her task. Her strange rhapsodies, her spasmodic bursts of sentiment, her disordered array of such facts as she has to offer, we will put wholly aside. But there is one particular in which her moral sense is strangely at fault, and we must call her attention to it ere we leave the subject, as we trust, forever. She vindicates herself for publishing her unsupported and repulsive "story" upon the ground that she wished to defend "a wife and a mother." Is it possible, then, that she does not perceive that in reality she has come forward to *defame* a wife and a mother? No one accused Lady Byron of immorality. But Mrs. Stowe has charged Mrs. Leigh with the most shocking of all offences, and she thinks that it is enough to substantiate her charge if she shows that Lady Byron was a man of very bad character. She has asked whether Lord Byron was *capable* of committing this crime, and, having satisfied herself that he was, she proclaims that the whole case is proved. But, by an incredible perversity, she makes no account of the fact that there must have been two parties to the sin. If Lord Byron was a profligate, does *that* prove his half sister was as bad, or worse? Mrs. Stowe has not yet said one word against Mrs. Leigh. She merely assumes that if Lord Byron wished to commit the specified crime, Mrs. Leigh would have readily become his accomplice. Is a sister to be condemned because her brother happens to be a licentious scoundrel? Cannot Mrs. Stowe see that she is attacking Mrs. Leigh more than Lord Byron, and that she is not defending Lady Byron at all? Surely Mrs. Leigh ought to be held innocent until she is proved guilty; and of proof, Mrs. Stowe has not a particle to give the world.

Since, indeed, it was *impossible* from the first that her charge could be proved, and since it was a charge fraught with cruelty and wrong to the memory of Mrs. Leigh and all her survivors and relatives, Mrs. Stowe never ought to have made it. Even if Dr. Lushington would tell us what were the exact circumstances disclosed to him by Lady Byron, it would be important evidence, but not absolutely decisive on either side. For we should still have Lady Byron's letters to Lady Anne Bernard, written more than a year after the separation, distinctly acquitting her husband of any graver faults than neglect and cruelty. We should still have the fact before us that Lord Wentworth, Lady Byron's nearest representative, declares that a manuscript was found among that lady's papers giving an account of her marriage, and that it "does not contain any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her." Mrs. Stowe takes no notice of this most weighty information. She is aware that Lady Byron's letters deny and disprove her own accusation—she suppresses a mass of unimpeachable testimonyin favor of Mrs. Leigh's innocence. Her responsibility for these defects of judgment, to use no harsher language, is great. We deeply regret that Mrs. Stowe has been willing to have her name handed down to posterity as the authority for one of the most revolting and indecent slanders ever concocted against either the living or the dead.

[From the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.]

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has some telling hints in *Hearth and Home* on the quality of children's books, which may be profitably considered when the next lot is selected for the Sabbath-school library. It may be thought the last paragraph is a little over muscular, but the advice is sound:

On Sunday night your child does not want to go to bed. He cries when compelled to go, and looks under the bed for some of the religious hobgoblins that come out of theSunday-school library. Religious books are just as bad as any other books. A child is just as afraid of Floras, Pomonas, sylphs, oreads, and faries, as of ghosts. The poor little darling in the blue sack goes home with a book thinking she has heaven under her arm, and before she gets through reading the story of love and adventure feels so strange that she thinks she must be getting lots of religion.

In the choice of our children's books let us not mistake slops for simplicity, nor insult our children's tastes by disquisitions about "footsytootsies," or keep informing them of the historical fact which they learned a great while ago, that "Mary had a little lamb," or assemble the youngsters in coroner's jury to clear up the mystery as to "who killed cock robin." If a child has no common sense at seven years of age it never will have.

Have at least one book in your library in which all the good children did not die. My early impression from Sunday-school books was that religion was very unhealthy. It seemed a terrible distemper, that killed every boy and girl that it touched. If I found myself some day better than common, I corrected the mistake for fear I should die; although it was the general opinion that I was not in much danger from over-sanctity. But I do believe that children may have religion and yet live through it. A strong mustard plaster and teaspoon full of ipecac will do marvels. Timothy lived to grow up, and we are credibly informed that little Samuel woke. Indeed, the best boys I ever saw occasionally upset things and got boisterous and had the fidgets. The goodie-goodie kind of children make namby-pamby men. I should not be surprised to find that a colt which does not frisk becomes a horse that will not draw. It is not religion that makes a boy sit by the stove while his brothers are out snow-balling, but the "dumps." The boy who has no fire in his nature may, after he has grown up, have animation enough to grease a wagon-wheel but he will not own the wagon nor have money enough to buy the grease. The best boy I ever knew, before he went to heaven, could strike a ball till it soared out of sight, and in the race, far as you could see, you would find his red tippet comming out ahead. Look out for the boy who never has the fingers of a good laugh tickle him under the diaphragm. The most solemn-looking mule on our place had kicked to pieces five dash boards.

There are parents who notice that their daughter is looking pale and sick, and therefore think she must be destined to marry a missionary and go to Borneo, although the only reccomendation she has for that position is that she will never be any temptation to the cannibals, who, while very fond of cold missionary, are averse to diseased meat; or finding their son looking cadaverous, think he is going to die or become a minister, considering that there is great power of consecration in the liver complaint, and thinking him doubly set apart who, while Presbytery are laying their hands on his head, has dyspepsia laying its hand on his stomach.

Oh for a religious literature that shall take for its model of excellence a boy that loves God, and can digest his dinner in two hours after he eats!

If the church could trade off three thousand hogsheads of religious cant for three thousand hogsheads of fresh air and stout health, *we* should be the gainers, but the fellow with whom we traded would be cheated mercilessly and forever.

A LA MODE.—Hiram Green, the humourous contributor of the Troy *Budget*, thus takes off the fashions:

"Whoops is discarded and cut off with a shillin, like the prodical sons who roll 'em in the parks. It is a safe bet to say that whoops is gone back to their legitimate ok upashun of embrasin barrel staves instead of stavinly embrasin the form of 'erths fairest flowers.

"In gentleman's shooes gimlet holes have been worn pooty extensively in the toes. These, we suppose, is vents to carry off the bad air.

"Waterfalls, owin to the late freshet, has riz a good eel. It takes now about a 4-yeers of 16 canowl hossis tails to supply fust class belts with this article of hed geer. Ladies, to balance their waterfalls, are sometimes forst to stoop forward. This produces the grishun bend.

"Steal trimmins haint so fashunable as they used to be with the wimmin folks but amungst the men, if the newspapers dont lie, is a gettin to be adopted pooty lively. Unlike any other fashun drawbacks seem to give the steal fashun a hist. Espeshally is this the case among the fashunables in the New York customhouse.

"Men's trowsers are worn 1-16th of an inch longer in the limbs and cotes about the same distance shorter than they were worn last year. Every fashunable young man possesses his own private spile driver, with which to force his fragile form into his trowsers, and a patent jack screw to raise his *habius corpus* up under the abbroviated excresity of his best cote.

"The laitest stile of neck tize is worn with a not tide under the left year.—These are not generally worn as yet, but I cood name a few of my ackwaintances wood look "gallus" drest in this stile. The buty of them is that a person will never ware any other as long as he lives. They are becomin with a black cap over the eyes, to give a feller a bully appearants."

— A bachlor seeing the word "Families Supplied" over the door of a shop, stepped in and said he would like a wife and two children.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having met with a very serious loss in getting his crop of COTTON burnt up, has come to the determination to offer his services to the people of Sumter District, as a SURVEYOR, and believes that his experience for the last thirty years as Surveyor, will enable him to give satisfaction, for competency and promptness.

Reference may be had to all the old Judges of the Court in this State, and the Attorneys of Lancaster Bar.

JAMES D. McILWAIN.
Nov 17 3mos.

HYDRAULIC
Clothes Washer and Wringer,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST MACHINE IN USE!

IT was awarded the first Premium by the American Institute Fair, and the first by every Fair where exhibited in the East, West, North and South.

Washes Finest Laces and fabrics of delicate texture, without wear, tear or injury. Any kind of goods washed with equal facility.

Easily operated by a boy or girl of medium size and ordinary strength, without slop, and the washing of a family completed in a few hours.

The Agent at Sumter has thoroughly tested this machine in his own family, and is prepared, to warrant it in every particular as recommended.

Capacity from six to twelve *shirts*, or their equivalent, and time required ten minutes.

It works a great saving of time, labor and wear of clothing.

No family should be without one. Several have been sold in this community, all of which give entire satisfaction, and certificates will be published.

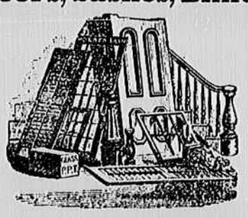
Now on hand and for sale by
D. J. WINN, Agent.
SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 17, 1869.

D. J. WINN—My Dear Sir: I have been using in my family for about six weeks, the "Hydraulic Clothes Washer and Wringer," for which you are agent, and regard it the best machine in use. It is a great savor of time, of labor, of soap and the wear of the clothes. In an ordinary way, some time since, we washed 105 pieces, some of them very much soiled, in five hours. The truth is, we are delighted with it, and would not do without it under any circumstances.
S. J. BRADFORD.
SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 12, 1869.

D. J. WINN—Dear Sir:—We have been using, for about six weeks in the family, the Hydraulic Clothes Washer and Wringer, for which you are agent. We are very much pleased with it. The washing of the family for a week, is accomplished by a colored woman, in from three to four hours. The saving of labor is great, the amount of soap used is one-third less, the general appearance of all clothes has improved, and we would not dispense with the machine under any circumstances.
J. M. PITTS.
SUMTER, Sept. 13, 1869.

Mr. D. J. WINN—Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, have to say that we find the Hydraulic Clothes Washer a great saver of time and labor, soap and patience, cloth and clothing—the last no small item where clothes have to go out of the yard. Contrary to appearance, it does not break buttons.
Yours truly, J. D. BLANDING.
Oct 11 Sumter, S. C.

P. P. TOALE,
Charleston, S. C., Manufacturer of
Doors, Sashes, Blinds.



HAVING the Largest and most complete Factory in the Southern States, and keeping always on hand a large and most complete stock of DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, Sash Doors, Store Doors, Shutters, Mouldings, &c., &c. I am enabled to sell low and at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to shipping in good order.
July 21 13a

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, possessing those intrinsic medicinal properties which belong to an Old and Pure Gin.

Indispensable to Females. Good for Kidney Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
Established 1778, No. 15 Beaver St., N. Y.
June 23 1y

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Groceries and Liquors,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFER FOR SALE:

LIQUORS.....Rye and Corn Whiskies, Gins, Brandies, Rums of all grades, in bbls., half bbls. and cases.
WINES.....Clarets, Madeiras, Ports, Sherrys, Rhine Wine, Catawba, and Souppernong, in bbls. and cases.
CORDIALS.....Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Blackberry Brandy, Schiedam Schnapps, Van Brunt's Schnapps, Kummel, German, Plantation, Alpine and Saxerac Bitters, in cases and bbls.
TOBACCO.....Chewing.—Lorillard's Yacht Club, Virginia Gold Leaf, Venable's Black Crystal, Monumental, Navy, and some Common Grades, in boxes and caddies.
Smoking.—Lorillard's Rose Leaf, Eureka, Gail & Ax's Apricot, Killikinick, Danville, Big Lick, and other brands, in lots to suit.
SEGARS.....Havana imported, Partagas, Le Flor de Adrian & Vollers, Conciliation, La Corona de Espagna, and some twenty brands of lower qualities by the mills only.
FIRE CRACKERS No. 1 Gold Chop.
CAPS.....Ely's and Coals Waterproof, G. D., and Musket.
SHOT.....Buck and Drop, all sizes
FRUITS.....Apples, Dried Pears and Peaches, Shelled Almonds Layer Raisins, Cocoanuts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts, Filberts, Currants, Citron, and Oranges, at wholesale only.
CANNED GOODS.Condensed Milk, Eagle Brand, Oysters and Lobsters, Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, Brandy Peaches, and Cherries, both foreign domestic, Sardines, Mixed and Plain Pickles, Chow Chaw, in cases only.
DRUGS.....Laudanum, Paregoric, Castor Oil, Patskiller, Copperas, Sal Soda, Saleratus, Bi Carb Soda Cream Tartar, Fig Blue Washing Blue, Essence of Peppermint, and Lemon, Race Ginger, Camphor, David's and Bartlett's Inks, Castile Soap, Lye and Potash, in original cases only.
CANDIES.....Small and Large Stick, Fancy Assorted, by the box only.
TEAS.....Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Oolong, in half chests and caddies.

Our Stock of Coffee, Crackers, Soaps, and Candies, Flours, Syrups, and Molasses, Sugar, Bacon and Pork, Salt and Fish, being at present the largest and best assorted in North Carolina, we are able to fill any orders entrusted to us with dispatch.
ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
Dec 22

Established 1834.
G. H. Reese & Brothers.
207 & 209 W. Pratt Street
BALTIMORE, M. D.
WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCERS

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Sumter and its vicinity, that we are prepared to furnish
Every Article in our Line,
(*Except Spirituous Liquors*)
At as Low Rates as any House in the United States.

Our long experience and unsurpassed facilities for procuring goods upon the most favorable terms, enable us to guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. We pay particular attention to
TEAS,
and can at any time, out of our extensive stock, furnish the finest, as well as all other grades that come to this country. Purchasers may rely upon having their goods carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.
Sept 22 6m

ROBERT BROUN
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
MANCHESTER, S. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him, in his line.
REFERS TO
EITHER FOES OR FRIENDS.
Respectfully begs leave of absence for 1 months, after March next.
Nov 24

B. R. NASH. P. N. DULIN.
NASH & DULIN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Manufactured Tobacco,
SMOKING AND CHEWING, OF DIFFERENT GRADES,
SUMTER, SO. CA.
ALSO
Keep a good supply of NORTH CAROLINA RYE and CORN WHISKEY, SEGARS, and LIQUORS of various kinds.
TOBACCO at Wholesale furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.
Country Merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.
All orders promptly executed when accompanied with the cash.
The custom of my old friends whom I have furnished by wagon for several years is respectfully solicited.
B. R. NASH.
Oct. 6—6m.

REEDER & DAVIS,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants,
ADGER'S NORTH WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
OSWELL REEDER. ZIMMERMAN DAVIS.
Sept 1 6m

THE BEST IN USE.

It is a preventive of Chills, a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, a Delightful Beverage, a pleasant tonic, an invaluable traveling companion.

NO BITTERS equal to them. For the weak. For the pale. For the sickly. For the aged. For females. For spring use. All use it with wonderful success. Brings color to the pale white lip.

Bloom and Beauty to the thin Face and Care-worn countenance. Cures Fever and creates Appetite.

:o:
THE BEST IN USE.
Recommended by the Highest Medical Authority in the State. See Circulars around each Bottle.
TRY THEM. USE NO OTHER. Ask for SUMTER BITTERS. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. See that our signature is over the cork of each bottle.
DOWIE & MOISE.
PROPRIETORS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct 13 4m

FARMERS!
Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Land, by using
PHOENIX GUANO,
Imported by us direct from the Phoenix Islands, South Pacific Ocean.
Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s MANIPULATED GUANO.
Prepared at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., which has proved in the soil the best Manure in use.
FOR SALE BY
WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
GUANOS.
99 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
64 EAST BAY-ST. CHARLESTON, S. C.
241 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.
Also, by.....Agent.
WE ALSO KEEP
Pure No. 1. PERUVIAN GUANO.
" DISSOLVED BONE.
" LAND PLASTER.
For further information, address as above for circular, or subscribe to *Southern Agriculturist*, published by W. C. Macmurphy & Co., at Augusta and Savannah, Ga., at the low price of 25c. per annum.
Dec 8 4mos

HARDWARE.
SAMUEL R. MARSHALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
—IN—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, Muskets, Powder, Shot, Caps, Cartridges, Axes, Cotton Cards, Nails, Horse Shoes, Fairbanks Scales, Grindstones, Mill Rocks, Bolting and Wire Cloth, Steel Corn Mills, English Ovens, Pots and Spiders, Builders Hardware, Blacksmiths, Carpenters and Tanners Tools.
A great variety Tin and Wooden-Ware, Seine Twines, Gilling Seines. A large stock of Single and Double Barrel Guns, my own Importation of several Makers.
Agent for the Dodges Celebrated Plows and Stock Bells at Wholesale and Retail.
310 KING ST., Sign of the (BIG GUN.
Oct. 13. 6m

Ph. SCHUCKMANN,
271 KING STREET,
(OPPOSITE HASEL ST.,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BERLIN ZEPHYR WORSTED, KNITTING WOOL, EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, FLOSS SILK, EMBROIDERY SILK, KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY COTTON, KNITTED WORSTED GOODS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
ALSO
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS VELVETS, FRINGES, &C.
All orders by mail will be most carefully attended to, and dealers will be supplied at New York wholesale prices.
Nov 10 1y

LENGNICK & SELL,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
LADIES TRIMMED HATS,
AND MILLINERY AND
STRAW GOODS,
27 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct 13 6m

B. JOHNSON & CO.
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS,
301 KING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
A FULL assortment of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, always on hand, better and cheaper than any imported,
Wholesale & Retail.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of WALKING CANES
We pay especial attention to the manufactur of
BUGGY UMBRELLAS,
which we can furnish as low as any house North and of a better quality for the PRICE.
Oct. 13. 6m.

EDMONDS T. BROWN,
Of the late Firm of
F. D. FANNING & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOY'S
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
ALSO
Ladies' Misses & Childrens'
HATS.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
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Nov. 17 6mos