

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1871. The Radical party in order to blind the people of the country to their terrible waste of the public money and their infamous corruption and extravagance, agreed to raise the cry of economy and reform as their battle cry, and it was their shibboleth during the late elections. The Senate in the debates on these questions show a queer state of affairs. There are those who are political and wish to keep on throwing dust in the people's eyes by talking economy and reform, but who always vote for all the money jobs of their party. There are others like Morton, Conkling, Nye, &c., who openly and boldly advocate the most unblushing expenditure and cry down all attempts at reform. On the question of reform which arose yesterday during the discussion of Senator Trumbull's bill to "protect members of Congress from impunity," Mr. Conkling got a set back from Mr. Trumbull when he declared that there was no abuses in the New York Custom House, by the reply of Mr. Trumbull, that Senator Patterson, who is investigating the abuses there now, would not say so. This quite disconcerted the New York Senator and caused quite a smile around the Senate, as only two days ago Conkling's friend and protege, collector Murphy, had been found guilty of the most barefaced swindling of the merchants of New York in order as he said to assist General Grant's friends. Nye, the joker, said that "none but Republicans were fit for office, and the people, by a large majority, had said the same thing." Mr. Nye did not state when the people had said so, surely it was not at the recent election. Nye will have his joke.

The judiciary committee agreed to a supplemental bill to what is known as the Congressional enforcement or election act. This addition extends the operations of the act of last session to every precinct in the country as well as to the cities. The former law was ostensibly to prevent frauds in Northern cities, in truth to crush the Democracy of New York, and other Democratic cities, but this looks to placing the South again under the control of the military, which are actually under the command of civil officers. Will this tinkering at laws to control the South continue till the crack of doom? Is the South to be made the Ireland or Poland of the New World? It would seem to be the effort.

Quite a novel scene occurred in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Democratic Legislature of Indiana directing their Senators, Messrs. Morton & Pratt, to vote against the San Domingo scheme. At Mr. Sumner's request the instructions were read amid the poorly concealed rage of Mr. Morton, who could scarce restrain himself. While Morton looked the very personification of hate and revenge, with his face distorted by the workings of his diabolical head, Mr. Sumner was as bland and serene as a summer's morning, and in his satisfaction at the tortures which Morton was undergoing, he half smiled, and in his extreme delight struck several entirely new, if not graceful positions, as he lounged with great self-satisfaction in his seat. Morton was in reality, "too full for utterance," and intimated that he would reply again.

There are a large number of bills and resolutions now on the calendar which will not be acted on this Session on account of the short time between this and the adjournment of Congress. Of these there are sixteen Railroad bills; among them is the Southern Pacific Railroad which is of National importance and of paramount interest to the Southern States. The feeling both in Congress and among the people is universally favorable to the accomplishment of this great enterprise, which will do so much to develop the various interests of the South. There is not the slightest doubt of the favorable action of Congress with regard to this important measure. It will be brought up very shortly so as to enable the projectors to at once proceed with the work.

Senator Abbott is hunting up documents and preparing evidence in order to contest the seat of Senator Vance, of North Carolina. Mr. Abbott claims the election because he received the next highest number of votes in the Legislature, and as Mr. Vance's disabilities have not been removed and he cannot take his seat, Mr. Abbott therefore claims the seat. This is cheeky, but it is worthy of a Radical and a carpet-bagger. The case will most probably be referred back to the Legislature.

The President was yesterday presented with a magnificent carriage robe, made of jaguar, wolf and fox skins, with the heads, legs and tails of the animals intact. The value is \$300. It is not supposed that this fact is mentioned on account of presents at the White House being a rarity, it is only on account of its being a rather unique "get up." The President, or rather General Grant, the distinction between the President and the General being very plainly drawn in the case of presents, receives any number of presents, and of all imaginable kinds, from seals, hawks, wild game, fish, &c. up to those which are costly and valuable. Grant brings the

champion as a recipient of presents in this country. The howlings of the negro loving Radicals in favor of the negro cadet, Smith, at West Point, has induced Congress to appoint a white washing Committee to go to West Point and investigate the troubles there on account of the negro cadet. No white cadet could stay there had he behaved as the negro did, and now after being convicted of lying twice, the interference of Congress is demanded in order to shield him from the consequences of his bad behaviour. General Howard saved him the last time, and, no doubt, Congress will this.

THE WATCHMAN

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1. A. A. GILBERT, EDITOR

The Sumter Watchman has by far the largest circulation (especially in the surrounding country) of any paper published in Sumter, and was established in 1850.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

The annexed editorial remarks, taken from the Charleston Daily Republican of Friday last, we may say, notwithstanding the source from whence they emanate, we transfer to our columns with pleasure and not without hope. With pleasure because they tell the plain truth with regard to the class of men (with some exceptions) who have floated into office, on the tide of revolution, in South Carolina, and with hope because the swell and sway of partyism has so far subsided as to admit of such freedom of speech from the leading Republican journal of the State.

We have looked and we have wondered, since the organization of the Convention in 1868, and the more we have looked at the men, in the main, who manage the high and important public affairs of the State, and at their acts, the more we have wondered. Every fundamental principle of truth by which men have been wont to steer and govern their actions, has been departed from—the whole superstructure of moral philosophy is overturned—vice and corruption soar aloft in gilded plumage, in the broad light of open day, maintained at the expense of the honesty and industry, the virtue and intelligence of the country. The existence of such a condition of things, in the midst of a civilization such as this country boasts, can but be regarded as one of the seven wonders of these extraordinary times.

And the generations to come, looking back upon it, from a stand point of morals, cannot fail to be astonished, as have been succeeding generations, from a physical stand point, by the Pyramids of Egypt, the Mausoleum of Artemisia, the Temple of Diana, the Gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the Statue of Jupiter Olympus or the Pharos of Alexandria. The Republican well and truthfully says that "for a thousand years, perhaps no time would have come that would lift this class of men to the giddy height they now occupy."

But, restraining further comments at this time, we shall prefer to let the Republican tell the tale in its own clear and pointed way. There is unrest. Men are dissatisfied, and questioning. The feeling pervades the masses. The very air is charged with political scepticism. What is the South Carolina of the future to be, judging from the present? is the great question with good citizens.

That South Carolina has immense resources all admit. Soil and climate and location combine to give this State a great leverage with the world. That leverage was used in the past—not as it should have been, indeed, but still to considerable advantage—and so our State had something like its share of influence until after the mad-cap inauguration of war.

But even the desolations of war could not crush our people. They set to work, and through almost appalling discouragements climbed to better ways. And finally, though we all saw that we must struggle and economize for years before great prosperity was reached, there came a good deal of hope.

But now the corruptions and thievings and general mismanagement of some of our politicians, and of some of our so-called statesmen, are doing what even the fierce hurricane of war could not do in disheartening our people. The effect of the work of some of these jacks of politics is direful.

There are, in truth, good men holding position in the government of the State—men who are anxiously seeking the advancement of the people—but many of those who hold office, both white and colored, hold it only because the tremendous revolution in our affairs lifted them there by the merest accident; they themselves being steeped in corruption. These are the creatures of circumstance. On for a thousand years, perhaps no time would come that would lift this class of men to the giddy height they now occupy.

rumors are of course only rumors, with no foundation whatever, but others of these stories are too true, and too unerringly point to the political perdition toward which we are drifting, and which we shall surely reach unless the people, whom these corrupt men do not in reality represent, rouse themselves to action.

All this is sad enough in itself. It is sad to see men to whom were committed the people's trusts betray those trusts, making of their own souls moral ruin. And yet there is something sad even beyond this. It is that many of these men claim to be Republicans, and, elected to office by Republicans, are looked upon in some degree as representing Republicanism. The grand, sacred principles of our party, are imperiled by certain of these officials who are corrupt. We feel sad enough to see Democratic officials selling their souls for gold; but we feel worse when Republicans fall, because of the principles they claim to represent. Do these men ever ask themselves, What of the future of the great Republican party of South Carolina?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A meeting, in the interest of woman suffrage, was held at Columbia, some time since, at Whipper's residence. Miss L. Rollin, a colored woman, was elected temporary chairman and F. J. Moses, Jr., Secretary. Miss Horley and Messrs. Ransier and Moses were appointed a committee on permanent organization, and Miss Rollin, Mrs. Harris and T. J. Mackey on by-laws.

Subsequently, (on the 23rd ult.), a meeting for the permanent organization of the "South Carolina Woman Suffrage Association," was held at the same place. Miss Rollin occupied the chair and submitted a constitution which was adopted.

A letter from Gov. Scott was read, expressing his warmest sympathy with the movement, and expressing "the hope that the time is not far distant when woman shall be the peer of man in political rights, as she is peerless in all others."

A letter was also read from Lucy Stone, of Boston, urging the party "not to be discouraged by small beginnings, nor by opposition," and telling them that "the Gov. of Massachusetts had just recommended woman suffrage in his annual message," and that "all things work together for good."

The following officers were elected: President, Gov. R. K. Scott, Vice Presidents, B. F. Whittemore, G. F. McIntyre, W. J. Whipper, Mrs. K. C. DeLarge, D. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. Ransier and Mrs. R. K. Scott. Secretary, Miss L. Rollin, and Treasurer, Mrs. K. Harris.

OUR MUCH MARRIED CONGRESSMAN.

It is now alleged by the Washington Star and other newspapers, that South Carolina's distinguished representative in Congress, C. C. BOWEN, who is now under indictment for bigamy at Washington, was married at Augusta, Geo., in 1852, to a Mrs. Hicks, who claims to be his wife, notwithstanding the claims of two other women to the same honor, to whom it is charged he has since been married. This woman, the Star says, has filed a declaration to the effect that she married and lived with Bowen till 1858, when he deserted her, and remained away until about six weeks ago, a period of nearly twelve years; that she has been informed and believes that during that time he has contracted a second and third marriage with Tabitha Parker, of Newport, Fla., Jan., 1869, and Susan Pettigrew King, on the 30th of August, 1870. This declaration is signed by "Francis Bowen."

THE CALHOUN LITERARY SOCIETY OF WOFFORD COLLEGE.

Wofford College, Jan. 18, 1871. Hon. A. A. Gilbert—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that you have been elected to preside at the annual meeting of the Calhoun Literary Society on the evening of the 27th of June, 1871. It may be well to state that an address from you will be expected, on awarding diplomas to those members of the senior class connected with our Society.

Asking an immediate reply, I remain Your Ob't Serv't, CHAS. A. WOODS, Cor. Sec'y C. L. S.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 28, 1871. To Mr. Chas. A. Woods, Cor. Sec. C. L. S.

My DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed notice of the 18th inst., informing me that the Calhoun Literary Society of Wofford College had elected me to preside at its next annual meeting, on the 27th of June next, has been received. Permit me, sir, with a sense of my humble ability, to accept the tendered position, and in doing so, to express my very high appreciation of this mark of the esteem and confidence of your cherished Society. And I am but the more sensible of the partiality and kindness involved, when I remember that your noble Alma Mater, in the circle of her Alumni, her patrons and friends throughout the country, embrace so large a number of gentlemen of greater ability and more fitting accomplishments for the chair. Henceforth, if I can but feel, if possible, a deeper interest in all that concerns the usefulness and welfare of your Society, and with the most earnest invocation of Divine blessing upon it, I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully, Yours, A. A. GILBERT.

THE FORTS SURRENDER!

AN ARMISTICE OF THREE WEEKS! The Forts Captured and the Army of Paris Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, January, 29.—The State Department has the following dispatch from Mr. F. Moran, acting Minister to England, under date of this morning: "The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the forts around Paris and an armistice of three weeks, by sea and land, was signed about 8 o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. The army of Paris remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disbanded or not. No details have been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it important that the fact of an armistice is concluded be circulated as widely as possible."

[Telegram to the New York Herald.] LONDON, January 29, 1871.—Under date of January 24, the New York Herald correspondent at Versailles sends us the following dispatch. He writes: FAVRE and BISMARCK CONSULTING. It is reported here (Versailles) that Jules Favre and Count Bismarck are now together discussing the terms of capitulation of Paris.

WHAT THE GERMANS DEMAND. The demands made by the Germans upon the French, are said to be as follows: First—All the forts around Paris to be garrisoned by the German forces.

Second—The French regulars and the Gardes Mobiles now in the city to be sent to Germany, and held there as prisoners of war until the ratification of a treaty of peace between the two nations.

Third—The French province of Champagne to be held by the Germans as a pledge for the payment of all war expenses.

Fourth—The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to be formally yielded to Germany.

PARIS AND THE FUTURE OF FRANCE. In addition the Germans agree that Paris shall receive no German garrison, but that the city shall be confided to the protection of the National Guards, who shall not be disbanded. When these demands are conceded Germany will then negotiate terms of peace. It is also agreed that France shall be left alone to reconstruct her Government as she desires, uninfluenced by Germany.

FRENCH OBJECTIONS. It is said that these propositions are combated by Jules Favre, in behalf of France, as too severe for acceptance. It is unknown at this hour what abatement of them will take place.

THE LATEST.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war, under date of January 30, confirm the news of the surrender of Paris, and state that the Prussians occupy the French forts around Paris, and with this difference the French and Prussian armies are to maintain their respective positions during the armistice. Strong efforts are being made for the restoration of the Imperial family of France, under the regency of the Empress, Trochu and Jules Favre.

MARRIED.

On the 12th ult., by Rev. J. Rodgers, Mr. F. T. BAKER, to Miss JULIA SCARBOROUGH. All Sumter District.

On the 10th ult., by the same, Mr. J. W. STUCKY, of Darlington District, to Miss MARY E. daughter of Jesse Woodward, of Sumter District, near Bishopville.

COMMERCIAL.

SUMTER MARKET JANUARY 30. Cotton past week has ruled steady at from 10 1/2 to 11, according to grade. 123 Bales have changed hands, market closing steady at same prices.

BACON—Sides, 12 1/2 @ 15; Shoulders, 11 @ 12 1/2; Hams, 25.

LARD—20 @ 25. FLOUR—Per bbl. \$7 @ \$12. COFFEE—Laguayra, 30 @ 60; Java, 40 @ 60; Rio, 20 @ 25.

SALT—\$2.50. SUGAR—Brown, 12 1/2 @ 14; C, 16 @ 16; A, 17 @ 20; Crushed, 17 @ 18. BAGGING—25 @ 37 1/2. IRON—TIES—8 @ 10. HATS—10 @ 12.

BATESVILLE SHIRTINGS—Per bale 90c. YARN BY THE BALE—\$1.40c. Per bu.

NEW YORK MARKET, JAN 30. COTTON 15 1/2 GOLD 111.

Notice to Planters.

THOSE PLANTERS WHO HAVE PAID UP their Liens, and who need supplies, will forward their applications, and see if they can meet our conditions for another year. Planters need not apply until they have paid up or have secured balances.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Factors, Charleston, S. C.

Parties who wish to make application, or secure balances will call on, GEO. E. TAYLOR, Sumter, S. C.

Notice.

HAVING REMOVED MY OFFICE TO Messrs. GREEN & WALSH'S Store, I can be found at all times ready to attend to any business in my line. GEO. E. TAYLOR.

MASONIC.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION OF CLAREMONT LODGE, NO. 64, A. F. M. will be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 2, 1871, at 7 o'clock. By order of T. V. WALKER, W. M. M. G. WILKINSON, Secretary. Jan. 4, 1871.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AGENT FOR the Watchman Company, in Sumter County, respectfully request all those who have not yet paid up, to call and settle promptly as it is necessary that they should do so. The Company requires me to give notice. ELISHA CARSON, Agent. Jan. 16 - 2m

"WANDO FERTILIZER."



THE PRICE OF THIS POPULAR FERTILIZER HAS BEEN REDUCED FOR THE SEASON OF 1871, TO MEET THE NECESSITIES OF THE Planting Community, AND HAS BEEN FIXED AT CASH—Fifty Dollars per Ton of 2,000 lbs. at Factory. TIME—Fifty-five Dollars per Ton of 2,000 lbs. at Factory, Payable 1st November, 1871, without interest.

WM. C. DUKES & CO., General Agents, CHARLESTON, S. C. ELISHA CARSON, Agent for Sumter County.

Call and see me at GREEN & WALSH'S STORE. Feb 1

THE DICKSON COMPOUND,

MANUFACTURED BY THE DICKSON FERTILIZER COMPANY.

THE DICKSON COMPOUND is made on the formulae used almost exclusively for several years past by Mr. Dickson upon his own farm, the best Peruvian Guano in liberal proportion being used as a base supplying ammonia. It is a happy combination of essential ingredients being used by careful and gradual trial on Mr. Dickson's part to be the safest and most reliable as well as the most productive in crops of all fertilizers available to the planter.

The materials for its manufacture are carefully purchased by analysis or made at our own works, under competent chemical advice, and the preparation of the Compound is conducted with all necessary care and attention to ensure uniformity in quality and value. Nothing whatever that is inferior is sold from our hands.

A. WHITE, & CO. Agents at Sumter.

Feb. 1—

ATTENTION Sumter Fire Engine Co.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF Company will be held this (Wednesday) evening Feb. 1, 1871, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., at Engine House.

A punctual attendance is requested. By order of President E. C. GREEN, M. G. RYTERBERG, Secretary. Feb 1

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK

South Carolina. DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS RECEIVED. Interest allowed at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on Certificates of Deposit, and Six per cent. on SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. COMPOUNDED EVERY SIX MONTHS.

OFFICERS. WM. MARTIN, President. JOHN B. PALMER, Vice President. JOHN P. THOMAS, A. G. BRENNER, Cashier. JOHN C. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier. J. W. DARGAN, Assistant Cashier at Sumter.

Local Finance Committee at Sumter. J. T. SOLOMONS, J. S. RICHARDSON, L. G. PATE, T. B. FRASER.

This is a Home Institution and merits the patronage of the people of the State—at the same time a safe place to deposit their money, which can be withdrawn whenever needed.

A general Banking Business done. Home and Foreign Checks Bought and Sold. Old Bank Bills, Dilapidated Currency and Gold purchased. Revenue Stamps for Sale.

Banking Hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M., and every Saturday afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Jan 16

ISAAC A. M'KAGEN,

APOTHECARY. Sole Agent for the State of South Carolina, for the sale of the celebrated "WANDO FERTILIZER."

DISOLUTION. THE FIRM OF BUDDIN & MOORE, at Lynchburg, S. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BUDDIN & MOORE.

The Books, Notes and accounts of the late firm will be found in the hands of J. A. BUDDIN. All those indebted are notified to come forward at once and make payment. J. A. BUDDIN. Jan 26, 1871—3m

Partnership. I have undesignated my share in the firm of J. M. TINDALL & CO., and will continue the General Merchandise business, at their new store, at Charleston, S. C., where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. J. M. TINDALL, J. N. WELLS, J. N. WELLS, Jr. Charleston, S. C., January 4th, 1871. 2m

Desirable Residence. THE NEWLY BUILT HOUSE, CORNER of Washington Street and Custom Street, FOR SALE ON 90 HENT. Apply to CHAS. H. MOISE. Jan 25

Sumter Female Institute. THE FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SUMTER FEMALE INSTITUTE will commence February 1st, 1871. For terms apply to the Institute. E. A. WILKINSON, Agent. Jan 25

FOR SALE BY THE OFFICE OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE. THE WATCHMAN COMPANY, Agents for the State of South Carolina, for the sale of the celebrated "WANDO FERTILIZER."

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CAROLINA FERTILIZER.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THIS EXCELLENT MANURE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

\$50 Cash per ton of 2000 lbs. \$55 Time, with approved City Acceptance, BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM.

If Furnished on Liens, the usual Lien Interest will be Charged.

Freight and Drayage to be added to above Prices. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Factors, Corner Hayne & Church Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Call on GEO. E. TAYLOR, SUMTER, S. C. Jan 25

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Peruvian Guano FROM THE GUANAPE ISLANDS. FOR SALE BY GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Agents for Charleston, S. C. Jan 25

ETIWAN GUANOS, SOLUBLE MANURES,

AND SULPHURIC ACID, MANUFACTURED AT THE Etiwan Works, Charleston, S. C. BY THE SULPHURIC ACID & SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPANY.

The now well-known ETIWAN GUANO is manufactured from the Native Bone Phosphates of South Carolina. These Phosphates in their natural state are insoluble, and require to be ground to powder, and made Soluble by Sulphuric Acid. This Company have now in operation the largest Sulphuric Acid Chambers at the South, and are, therefore, able to manufacture at the lowest rates, the highest grade of Fertilizer; it being clear that the greater the proportion of Soluble Phosphate which any Fertilizer contains, the less the quantity required per acre. In order to make the Fertilizer complete, Ammonia and Potash in sufficient quantities are added. With these views the Company manufacture and offer for sale

Etiwan Guanos, Warranted to contain from 15 to 20 PER CENT. OF DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and from 2 to 24 per cent. of AMMONIA, with a sufficient addition of PERUVIAN GUANO and POTASH, to adapt it to all crops. Price \$65 per ton, cash; on time, \$70 per ton, and interest 7 per cent. per annum.

Dissolved Bone. Of high grade, suitable for Manufacturers or for Planters, being in itself an excellent Fertilizer and specially adapted for compost. As large quantities of Sulphuric Acid are used to dissolve the Phosphate, this will be found a cheap and convenient way to transport that material. The grade furnished will be from 18 to 20 per cent. Dissolved Bone Phosphate. Price \$40 per ton, cash. On time, \$45, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Still higher grades will be furnished to order at an additional price per cent.

COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE, Specially prepared for composting with cotton seed and other plantation manures. Price \$35 per ton, cash; on time, \$40, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Ground Bone. At much lower rates, consisting simply of the Native Bone Phosphates ground to powder. Price \$20 per ton, cash; on time, \$25 and interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

WM. C. BEE & CO., Agents, No. 14 Adger's Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

N. B.—The percentage of Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, and Ammonia in all the Etiwans, is ascertained at the Works, by their Chemist, before delivery. Should any purchaser be dissatisfied, he may return average samples of any purchase, within thirty (30) days after delivery, and they will be analyzed anew, and any deficiency in the percentage guaranteed will be made good to him by the Company.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Agent at Sumter, S. C. Jan 25

THE GREAT FERTILIZER

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE STANDARD GUARANTEED 200 lbs. MANUFACTURED BY WALTON, WHANN & CO. WILMINGTON, DEL.

FOR SALE BY CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO. COTTON FACTORS COMMISSION MERCHANTS AUGUSTA, GEORGIA AND CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE GREAT FERTILIZER TO COTTON AND ALL CROPS. The unparalleled success of this Great Fertilizer on ALL CROPS, proves it to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Manure now offered in the market. It has been used by many of the most eminent Planters in the South, and

IN EVERY single instance it has given Entire Satisfaction. On COTTON its effects have been particularly marked. It is no rare thing for WHANN'S FERTILIZER to increase the yield from ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. or even more!

Mr. Geo. C. Dixon, an eminent planter of Cameron, Ga., in a letter to the "Banner & Planter," says that in an experiment with seven leading Superphosphate and Gases, the WHANN'S proved itself the best of all those tried, paying a net profit at the low market rate of \$20 00 per acre of cotton. A copy of Mr. Dixon's letter furnished on application.

FOR SALE BY CLAGHORN, HERRING & CO. Charleston, S. C. and Augusta, Ga. Jan 18