

Charleston Daily News.

VOL. I. NO. 18.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

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THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,
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THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

(Correspondence New York Herald.)

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Mexican question begins to acquire a degree of importance here next only to that of the restoration of the Southern States. While the Government was intently occupied with subduing the gigantic Southern rebellion it rather overlooked the domestic troubles of any other troublesome matters not requiring instant attention; and although it never swerved from the traditional and well-established policy of the Monroe doctrine, it was not anxious to precipitate a discussion about European intervention in Mexico before our own domestic troubles were in a good way of being settled. It did not permit its apparent dignified reserve to be misunderstood, however, and has in no way tolerated such intervention on this continent. And the language of the press, the people and Congress has been so decided and emphatic that no one could help seeing what was the universal sentiment of the country.

But while our Government has held this dignified attitude and was disposed to allow the Emperor Napoleon and his protégé, the Emperor Maximilian, to get out of their Mexican difficulty without subjecting them to the unpleasantness and humiliation of a formal warning to leave, events are occurring that may bring this question to an issue sooner than anticipated. It is evident that both Emperors are uneasy, like a person who feels the vibrations of an earthquake beneath his feet, for they have become impatient and restless. They seem unable to endure suspense any longer, and have made a desperate effort to obtain the slightest semblance of recognition or toleration of the Mexican Empire from the United States.

The well-informed correspondent of the Herald in Mexico, writing under date of July 23, states that the Chamberlain of the Emperor Maximilian, and a general in the United States on a sort of quasi private mission for the Emperor, in order to feel the pulse of the government at Washington. He was instructed, it is said, to ask an interview from the Secretary of State or the President, through the French Minister, to deliver a letter from Maximilian. This was simply an autograph letter of condolence upon the assassination of President Lincoln, and of congratulation to Mr. Johnson on his elevation to the Presidency—a polite note only, having no reference to official or international matters. This was an adroit movement, for the informal recognition of there being such a person as the Emperor of Mexico would have been a crumb of comfort to his Majesty in his misery.

It appears further that Maximilian contemplated at first sending Ramirez, his Secretary of State, and perhaps, General Bazaine with him; but this was deemed too bold a move, and as looking too much like open, official recognition to succeed. These diplomatic managers concluded that the Americans were likely to be fooled in that way, and finally concluded to send in a very private manner and character Mr. Degollado. He thought that this gentleman, a son of the late General Degollado, was a most suitable person for the mission. He, like his father, had belonged to the Juarez party, was several years in Washington as an attaché to Mr. Main, the Minister of Juarez, had married only two years ago a Washington lady, and is a quiet, unassuming person, whom no one would be likely to suspect as being engaged in any deep diplomatic game.

Before the news of Mr. Degollado having been sent on this mission was published, the gentleman himself, with his wife, arrived in Washington. After having the usual complimentary exchange with every point carefully surveyed for him, and English, Spanish and other ministers were waiting the result with the greatest interest, particularly the French Minister, Mr. Degollado made a respectful application for permission to present to President Johnson the nice little autograph informal note of condolence and congratulation from the Emperor Maximilian. Everything went on very smoothly to this point, but then there was doubt and trepidation. An empire might hang on the answer to this seeming modest application. Would the government fall into the trap? Or, seeing it, if kindly disposed towards Maximilian, arrangement to give him something of a quasi recognition, without shocking public opinion. These questions undoubtedly agitated the minds of several of the diplomats.

Well, the answer to Mr. Degollado's application came at last, and it was not long in coming, for there was nothing to hesitate about. The sagacious Secretary of State, and our clear-headed President did not evade the matter when submitted to them, out of courtesy or complacency. They were asked to receive a letter from the Emperor of Mexico. They knew no such person, and would not receive the letter. That was the answer. This is no imaginary scene or event, but a fact, full of significance, and important in the history of this country.

This declaration had to come sooner or later, and while the Government was not disposed to embarrass the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian earlier than necessary, or not at all, if they would graciously withdraw from Mexico, it met the issue fairly and firmly when brought before it by the parties themselves. No amount of diplomatic trimming or ingenious explanation can destroy the force of this fact; and its full meaning is that not only does the Government of the United States not know such a person as the Emperor of Mexico, but never can know such a person.

It is the policy of the United States what should leave Mexico. Napoleon and Maximilian? Clearly will of this country. Europe could not hold it. It is hardly necessary to refer to our resources, to the million of men we could raise at the tap of the drum, to the fighting qualities of our veteran heroes, and to the unconquerable ability of our generals. All this is understood in Europe now. A doctrine of defence of republicanism in the Monroe doctrine would be most popular; and if the doctrine is forced upon us we shall accept it at any cost. But we do not want to go to war. We want peace, and the most enlarged commerce with all nations; and for this we must forget even the insidious attempts that have been made by European Powers to destroy our institutions and power.

How, then, are we to avoid war? How can the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian get out of the dilemma they are in with little discredit and danger as possible? A congress of nations seems to be the most feasible, if not the only way. Let the Emperor Napoleon weigh well this proposition. Let the United States, as one of the first Powers of the world, be invited to this Congress. To anticipate the future, to avoid war and complications hereafter, to save Europe from revolutions which must inevitably follow a war with this country, and to establish a lasting peace, let the European Powers withdraw from the American continent. In a word, let a congress of the great Powers declare that henceforth America shall belong only to the Americans.

Improvements at the Capitol.

The Washington correspondent of the Portland Daily Press thus describes recent improvements in the Capitol at Washington:

On the 18th September, 1793, General Washington laid the corner-stone of the Capitol. The edifice has passed through various mutations since then, having been partially built, then sacked and burned, so far as it was combustible, then rebuilt and finished, and now in later years so enlarged and remodelled as to change essentially its architectural character, and almost obliterate the original design. Only now at length, when our political institutions seem grounding themselves more firmly than ever before upon the everlasting and immovable principles of justice and right, and so approximating assured stability and permanence, is the Capitol at last approaching completion.

THE DOME.
The dome, its grandest feature, is now finished externally, and stands in its graceful majesty against the sky, a monument of modern architectural skill. So symmetrical and beautiful is it, that you hardly realize its magnitude, but when you climb its piddy height, and clamber among the network of iron bars and beams between its outer and inner shells, you are not surprised to learn that eight thousand tons of iron, and one million dollars, have been used in its erection. The great fresco that is to ornament the upper section of its interior surface, forming the vaulted ceiling over the centre of the rotunda, one hundred and eighty-six feet above the floor, is now progressing in the hands of Mr. Constantino Brumidi.

THE PORTICOES.
The eastern porticoes of both extensions are now complete except a few blocks yet to be added to the one upon the southern or Representatives' end of the building. The tympanum of this portico, moreover, has not yet received any statuary like those groups which form so pleasing a feature of its fellows. Both are supported by double rows of Corinthian columns, and present, now that they are completed, a front of rare magnificence. Four more porticoes, smaller than these, and to be supported by single columns, yet remain to be added, viz: one on the northern and another on the southern end or face of the Capitol, and one on the western front of each extension. The amount of marble already used in these works is truly astonishing, and still the Capitol is musical with the clink of hammer and chisel, while huge blocks on every hand are slowly assuming the forms of pedestal and base, shaft and capital, frieze and cornice. The time necessary to complete the exterior of the Capitol will, of course, depend upon the force employed. At past rates of progress, two or even three years will be hardly more than sufficient.

THE LIBRARY.
A very extensive enlargement of the Congressional Library is now in progress. A number of small rooms adjacent to the Library, formerly used for the meetings of committees and for other purposes, are being demolished, so as to form two spacious halls, one on the north and the other on the south of the Library room, and connected with it so as to form two. The apartment at present occupied by the Library is ninety-four feet in length by thirty-three in width, and the new rooms, however, they will contain three galleries, whereas the old part has but two, they will be about equal to it in capacity. The new rooms are to be finished in all respects like the other, that is to say in rich and tasteful style, and perfectly fire-proof. The iron shelves and other castings, necessary to fit those spacious halls for their intended purpose, are to be furnished by the architectural iron works of New York. The north room is to be finished, according to contract, by the first of January, and the south by the first of July, 1866. The cost of the enlargement is estimated to be \$100,000. When completed the Library will occupy the entire central part of the western portion of the Old Capitol, will contain 150,000 volumes, and will be worth a capital and a nation. The enlargement is going forward on plans made by Mr. T. U. Walters, late Capitol Architect.

Fears of Negro Insurrection.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]
We have received, of late, frequent accounts of outrages perpetrated in North Carolina upon the blacks by the native inhabitants. How much truth there may be in these reports we are unprepared to say. Whatever may be the situation of affairs in North Carolina, it is very evident that in South Carolina the tables are turned, and that the whites are now afraid of the blacks, instead of the blacks being afraid of the whites. We have before us a private letter from a citizen of Camden, in which he expresses much alarm lest the freed slaves may make a most unwarrantable use of their late masters. He writes: "As all the negroes are to be turned loose upon the country on the 1st day of January next, the question is: How are they to live? Poor creatures, their doom is sealed. They or the white race must perish. Which will it be? Will the North stand by and see their own flesh and blood perish at the hands of the negroes? I fear for the lot of the blacks. I think they are in a difficult position. They are arming themselves now, and I think they have more weapons than the whites. We have but few arms to defend ourselves with. As for myself, I have none. Sherman got my shotgun and revolver. I intend, however, to send for a pair of army revolvers, with fixed cartridges to fit. If not too much trouble, toll me the cost of a pair of them. I want good ones, for I am sure I shall need them."

The whirligig of time works wondrous changes. Could there be a more terrible retribution than the whole of the South, in a short four years, from the wealthy South Carolinians from the owners of slaves, confident in their faithfulness and devotion, into humble supplicants for protection against these same "hoovers of wood and drawers of water"?

We think, however, that there is no occasion for the alarm and uneasiness of our correspondent, who asserts himself to be a Union man. These same fears were entertained and expressed by the whites in the British West Indies when the negroes were set free. But no trouble occurred. The freedmen became peaceful and quiet citizens, without the intervention of soldiers or the addition of a single constable to the civil force.

The submission and docility of the slaves during the whole period of the conflict argues that they have no taste for bloodshed and slaughter. When all the Southerners were absent in the field they could, had they been so disposed, have risen en masse and inaugurated a second St. Domingo. From one end of the South to the other the negroes had come to look upon "Massa Linkum" as being proscribed by the North, and the war was being fought for their benefit. If, under these circumstances, the slaves remained in quiet subjection, refusing to strike one blow for freedom, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will now attempt an insurrection when their freedom has been secured to them, and the return home of the Confederate soldiers would render an uprising dangerous in the extreme.

Admitting, however, that the freed negroes were disposed to wreak an indiscriminate vengeance upon their late white owners, which we do not believe, there are Federal soldiers posted at nume-

rous points in South Carolina and other States, ready to quell any outbreak, be it inaugurated by blacks or whites. Our restored countrymen can therefore rest assured that so long as they remain in quiet subjection, obeying the constituted authorities of the land, they will be guaranteed peace and personal safety.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY NEWS.

There are 314,622 Indians in this country. The figs weigh 54 ounces in San Francisco. Victor Hugo is writing a five act comedy. Jeff. Davis' mother-in-law is in New York. A dozen detectives are on young Ketchum's trail. Ottawa will next month become the capital of Canada.

The English have completed three thousand miles of railways in India. Ketchum is well named. He did catch 'em extensively. The probability is that the great cable has "gone under."—*Taunton Gaz.*

Gen. Banks is named for Mr. Gooch's seat in Congress. The Richmond Times reports large quantities of tobacco on the Danville railroad. The Charleston, S. C., ladies continue very unamiable towards our soldiers.—*Boston Post.*

The lamented Zollicoffer's daughters have taken the oath in Nashville. The N. Y. Tribune is printed on bamboo paper, and very handsomely it looks. Bombay was recovering from its commercial crisis.

The State prisoners at Fortress Monroe are now allowed the daily papers. A man of much decision—the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. North Carolina exports 100,000 bushels of peanuts per annum.

Vanderbilt and Stewart are building the new hotel at Saratoga. It will be a palace. A brutal parent in New York attempted to hang his daughter with the clothes line. The grape crop in Ohio will fall short this year in consequence of mildew.

The Newburyport Herald reports lively business in the ship-yards there. Gen. Hooker is going to St. Louis to marry a pretty and wealthy widow.—*Ex.*

Lord Derby is preparing a fifth edition of his translation of Homer. There are in Chicago seventeen grain warehouses with a total capacity of 925,000 bushels.

The N. Y. Saturday Press says never confide secrets to your relatives; blood will tell. Prentice says the negroes as a body stand hollow-footed against all idea of work.

Mine host Main, of the Ballard House, Richmond, Va., is about to marry a niece of Jenny Lind. The Fulton and Arago will again run on the New York and Havre steamship line.

Maretsok says the price of the N. Y. Herald's friendship for the opera is \$20,000 a season. A man actually died in his bed in New York a day or two since. Street murders are decreasing.

A correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard suggests the impeachment of President Johnson. Lady Gwendoline St. Maur is married. London was in a flutter about it.

The tobacco crop in Missouri and Kentucky is suffering. There are in the oil regions a class of men called "oil smellers," who for \$10 indicate the place for boring.

Gen. Baker has gone West to investigate frauds upon government. It will be the largest batch any baker ever kneaded. There is an editor named Silver-thorn. We venture to say there is more silver in his name than in his pocket.

Mr. Quip says that most men who complain that they have nothing to do, are just about equal to the task. Our neighbor of the Democrat couldn't wash himself without losing a good deal of ground. *Louisville Journal.*

A returned soldier in Philadelphia cowdied his former captain for tying him up by the thumbs while in the army. Barnum's late property in New York has gone in the hands of Bennett, of the Herald—passed from a big lumping to a bigger one.—*Low. Journal.*

A lady at the Saratoga races wore \$28,000 worth of diamonds in her hair. Her husband hired a policeman to watch her against thieves. Among the prizes offered at the great shooting festival in Germany are a Walther watch, a Springfield rifle, and an American buggy.

"Brick" Pomeroy says President Johnson is like a young widow. He don't stick to black long after the death of his "better half." The radicals have failed in their efforts to rule President Johnson. Now they will try to ruin him—and again fail.—*Louisville Journal.*

Colonel Forney calls Wade Hampton one of the *preux chevaliers* of the South—in some respects the pattern knight and gentleman of the Carolinas. Not a man in New York to-day could be found who had ever had the least faith in the Atlantic cable. All "knew it would fail, and had always said so."

The citizens of St. Louis have collected \$30,000, put it in the bank to the credit of Gen. Sherman, and sent the General to use it in selecting a house to his taste. No one in New York has stolen over one hundred thousand up to 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday, therefore no account of theft, forgery or embezzlement was mentioned.

The editor of the Deseret News says his object in publishing his paper has been to "benefit Israel and do good to mankind." This is what we drive at in printing the News. Blondin is performing the most perilous feats in Paris on a wire cable. His agent having cheated him out of a fortune, he is nightly hazarding his life to gain another.

Marshal Bazaine arrested six editors in Mexico for certain editorial strictures upon his course, and sentenced them all to fines and imprisonment. The Emperor pardoned them. The Springfield Republican tells the story that one of the pastors of that city was recently waited upon by a loving couple whom he duly joined in wedlock, when the bridegroom asked him if there was anything to pay. The parson stammeringly said he always took what parties chose to give him, though the legal fee was \$1.25. The bridegroom then took him out of doors and said, confidentially, he had nothing with him, but he would take his address and send him down \$3.50 on the stage!

The other day, a lady was examining the fine shawls and cloaks upon the life-size frames in a store in Hartford, and finally found a silk cloak that pleased her very much, and she rated it up, examined it carefully and freely, and was at the commission very much astonished to find that she had been making free with the dress of a lady customer who very quietly stood as still as a slay figure, till all of the trimmings of her dress had been well examined.

A young lady moving in the upper circles at Chicago was betrothed, at the beginning of the war, to a lieutenant in the army. He was killed in battle and his body taken home and buried by his nearest friend and comrade, who was with him when he fell. To this young man the lady's affections were very naturally transferred in time, and she engaged to marry him. When the happy day arrived, and just as the clergyman was about to pronounce them man and wife, the lady suddenly fainted, and being revived, forbid any further progress, as she said she had seen the spirit of her former betrothed, and was opposed to the match. She persisted in her decision, and has since retired to a convent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH
bark MELLOURNE, Captain Tross, having a portion of her cargo ready, will have dispatch for the above port.
Apply to GIBBS & CO., Adger's Wharf.
Do "The Columbia Phoenix and Darlington New Era will copy three times, and send bills to Gibbs & Co., August 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH
Barque IRMA, Capt. John Cummins, will receive Freight on the 24th instant for the above port, and sail with dispatch. For engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, Mills House, August 23.

FOR BALTIMORE.—THE A. SCHIR
"FLYING SCUD," J. T. McNamar master, will leave with dispatch. For Freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents, Mills House, August 31.

FOR BOSTON.—THE SHOONER
FRANKLIN will have quick dispatch for the above port. For Freight apply to GEO. W. CLARK & CO., No. 145 Meeting-street, August 21.

NEW YORK & CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

LEARY LINE.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS

QUAKER CITY, Side Wheel,
W. H. WEST.....COMMANDER.

GRANADA, Propeller,
R. BAKER.....COMMANDER.

ALHAMBRA, Propeller,
R. B. BENSON.....COMMANDER.

THE SPLENDID

WILL LEAVE BROWN'S WHARF, ON SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at half-past Two o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For Freight or Passage, having HANDSOME ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to THADDEUS STREET, No. 74 East Bay, August 31.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
OFFICE GENERAL SUPT' W. AND M. R. R., WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24, 1865.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, DAILY TRAINS will be run over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, between Wilmington and Kingville.

Leave Wilmington daily at.....6:00 A. M.
Leave Kingville daily at.....7:35 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington daily at.....1:25 A. M.
Arrive at Kingville daily at.....3:35 P. M.

There is daily communication North from Wilmington by Rail. These Trains connect with Trains on the Northern Railroad, Chester and Darlington Railroad, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. They also connect at Kingville with a line of Stages for Columbia, and at Sumter with a line for Camden.

HENRY M. DRANE, General Superintendent, August 21 Imo

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

OFFICE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD, CHARLESTON, August 25, 1865.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 26TH, THE PASSENGER TRAINS will arrive and depart as follows:

Leave Charleston.....9:30 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston.....11:00 A. M.
The Tri-Weekly Trains will continue until Friday, 1st September, when daily trips will be resumed.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent, August 25 Imo

C. E. CHICHESTER, REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 18 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE in any of the Southern States. ALSO AGENT FOR THE SALE OF RENTING, REPAIRING, &c., OF CITY PROPERTY. August 21

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, DRY GOODS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WILLIAM H. DEVLIN, No. 10 COMING, CORNER WENTWORTH-ST. August 26 Imo

C. F. PANKNIN, CHEMIST & APOTHECARY,

No. 123 MEETING STREET. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND CHEMICALS constantly on hand. August 14 Imo

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER RECENT ARRIVALS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BROOMS WOOD AND WILLOW WARE BRUSHES, CORDAGE, TWINES, &c. Attention of Retailers especially called. WM. M. BIRD & CO., No. 23 East Bay, New York. August 28 One door North Cumberland-street.

TIMBER WANTED

AT TORRE'S STEAM SAW MILL, TUPPER & FEEER. August 29 Imo

A. C. SCHAEFER, JAS E. BROWN & CO., GEO. Y. BARKER, No. 33 B. Front Street, New York. Philadelphia. A. C. SCHAEFER, Jr., CORNER LIGHT AND PRATT STREETS, Baltimore.

Adolphus C. Schaefer & Co.,

(FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE.) General Shipping & Commission MERCHANTS, No. 111 WATER-ST., NEW YORK.

EVERY FACILITY OFFERED FOR CONSIGNMENT and execution of orders in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. August 14 Imo

CENTRAL ICE CREAM GARDEN.

No. 7 GEORGE-STREET, BETWEEN KING AND MEETING-STREETS.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that the GARDEN will shortly be closed for the season. A Grand Promenade Concert will be given on Monday Evening, 4th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. Programme on Monday, 17 September 2.

PAPER.

ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS, Seamless, Grain and Flour Bags, &c. For sale at New York prices, by H. M. JAMES & BRO., Agents for Nassau Mills, N. Y. No. 4 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C. August 31 that 3*

HOLDERS OF MERCHANDISE

WHO WISH TO REALIZE IMMEDIATELY, WILL consult their interests by consigning the same to JAS. B. CAHILL, General Commission Merchant, September 1 3 Augusta, Ga.

SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE.

KING & CASSIDY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 151 MEETING-STREET, OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, Charleston, S. C. E. D. KING, M. D., JESSE L. CASSIDY, } of No. Ca. September 1 Imo

HERIOT BROTHERS,

General Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C. Will give their attention to the purchase and sale of Merchandise and Produce of every description. CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON SOLICITED. J. R. HERIOT, Jr.,.....B. M. HERIOT, REFERENCES: WM. B. HERIOT & CO., Charleston, S. C. HAZARD HULL & CO., New York. DEMEREST & WYANT, New York. JNO. SLEIGHT, Foughkeepsie, N. Y. September 1 Imo

JAS. B. CAHILL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, Wines & Liquors, No. 171 Broad-street, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. September 1 Imo

JAMES M. STOCKER & SON,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants, ORANGEBURG, S. C. PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE OF COTTON and other Produce, also to forwarding of Cotton and Merchandise generally. JAMES M. STOCKER.....SAM'L H. STOCKER, August 29 Imo

BOWERS & SILCOX, Brokers, Auctioneers,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON, RICE, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. Also, their attention will be given to SALES OF FURNITURE, REAL ESTATE, &c. Office for the present, at No. 238 KING-STREET. August 30 Imo

WILLIS & CHISOLM, FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS, OFFICE, MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C. E. WILLIS.....A. R. CHISOLM WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES; to the Collection of Drafts, Purchase and Sale of all Securities. Consignments of vessels solicited. REFERENCES TO: Messrs. JOHN FRASER & CO., Charleston, S. C. Messrs. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston, S. C. Messrs. FENDERGAST, BROS. & CO., New York. GEO. SCHY, Esq., Augusta, Ga. T. S. METCALF, Esq., Augusta, Ga. Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., New York. Messrs. MURRAY & NEPIEW, New York. Messrs. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, Penn. Messrs. FENDERGAST, FENWICK & CO., Baltimore, Md. Messrs. SAM'L HARRIS & SONS, Baltimore, Md. The Columbia Phoenix will publish every other day for one month, and other South Carolina papers weekly for the same period of time, and send bills to this office. August 14 Imo

HOWE, DOUCIN & CO., Commission Merchants,

Ship Chandlers and Grocers, No. 151 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. C. HOWE, JR.....P. M. DOUCIN.....E. C. HOWE. August 14 Imo

C. & E. HOWE, Commission Merchants,

No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Prompt attention given to sales of Merchandise. Produce purchased on Commission, and liberal advances made. Refer by permission to Messrs. HENRY SWIFT & Co., No. 115 Broadway; Jno. M. SMITH'S SON & Co., No. 122 Broadway; KEES, DAY & Co., No. 116 Wall-st.; THOMAS & BENHAM, No. 108 Broad-st., N. Y. 6mo* August 24 Imo

RICHARD ALLISON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 96 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW YORK. COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE SOLD ON COMMISSION. General Merchandise purchased and forwarded to order. Imo* August 15 Imo

D. O'NEILL & SONS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 375 King-Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF FINE FUR AND WOOL HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS. August 21 Imo