

THESE WOULD SEEM TO BE extreme solicitude in certain sections of this Union to test the loyalty of this and other Southern States.

And we ourselves have conceded the obligation to respond to such exactions. Under ordinary circumstances it would seem to be enough that we accept the situation, abandon every attitude and expression of hostility, give up the institution which was the cause of action, lay off every thing that distinguishes us from the people of any other section, and thus divest ourselves of every pretext and every power to recommence the contest.

But all this is wrong. We are not in a condition to be questioned. No people ever did, or ever could, present more conclusive assurance of indis-soluble bonds to the General Government than we do now; not in utterance or demonstration—these are feeble indications of popular purpose, easily arranged, often prompted by a double purpose, and satisfactory to those only who have the motive to be pleased—but in our present condition and relations to that Government, which are consistent only with indissoluble attachment—an adhesion as logical and firm as any consequential fact, and which no sane or honest man within the limits of the Northern States believes, or can believe, that we have the purpose or the power to break.

Under the belief we were affected by a social condition here important to preserve—that our society, formed of a union of unequal races, found no expression in the General Government, and was dependent upon us ourselves for the legislative culture co-extensive with its extent and its necessities—we struck for its emancipation; but we struck in vain; our efforts were resisted, our forces overcome, our organization broken up. Slavery itself, the cause of distinction and of action, therefore, has been abolished, and there is nothing now to act for. In breaking from the General Government it would only be to form another lesser government, in no way better, in no way different from the one we have.

Such are the assurances we give of fidelity to the present Union—the assurances of an over-ruling interest. That constitutes a declivity down which human action must roll. Words may "patter in a double sense"; demonstrations blind to real purpose; and men may rave for ends to-day, they may rail against to-morrow; but the proclivities of interest are resistless as the waves of tide and time, and men must take them. Such interest we exhibit; and if there be people in this land who truly wish to know the future course and purpose of the South, they have but to look to this. If permitted to enter the Union, we have no option but to enter; if permitted to be sui juris upon the subject of her colored population, we will exercise that right; if required to abandon it, we must abandon it. The question has been fairly made whether there be State remedies, and it has, for us, been as fairly determined that there are not. We can never raise the question under fairer prospects of success. The rights we preserve must be henceforth preserved in and through the Union. The Government is the power through which it is our fortune, as it will be our purpose, now to act. We are now in perfect identity with the great democratic society of the land; we are affected by no peculiarity of social constitution not expressed in that Government; and if there be States not ready to acquiesce in the action of that Government, and who shall be impelled, by interest or feeling, to test its authority and power, those States will not be of those so late in contest at the South. Can States at the North, so rigid in exactions of expressions of loyalty from us, present assurances as strong as these? We doubt it greatly. We doubt if there be that sentiment or condition of identity with the General Government existing here; and whether, in the course of events, we may not yet occupy a different position upon some other tribunal erected to determine on the loyalty of States.

Presenting these assurances of fidelity to the Union—assurances not in words, but in facts—in facts logical, severe, and inexorable—it is not necessary, and not proper, that we should be questioned further. That may answer the purposes of those who are solicitous, rather for effect than truth—who want not conviction of our loyalty, but rather facts on which to question it. And persistent questions, therefore, by men who do not doubt, who are in no position to try the question—who are charged by the General Government with no such office—is an assumption which would not be exhibited by men having a just sense of their position, and an indignity not to be exhibited by men magnanimous enough for a just sense of ours.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.—Governor TODD, in a recent speech in Ohio, said: Now, as to this amendment to our State Constitution, whereby the negro shall be permitted to vote in Ohio, I would say that my only objection to it is that I do not think it to the interest of the black man to settle in Ohio. Slavery being abolished in the Southern States now, I think the climate, soil and productions of the South are much better fitted for him, and he for them, than at the North. I should be sorry to mislead the negro from his true interests; hence I think it would be wrong to invite him to come here, as we would be giving him the right of suffrage here. The true friend to the black man will discharge his duty to him better by advising him to seek a climate where slavery does not exist—a climate and a country more congenial to his tastes and more profitable to his labor than these Northern States and this ungenial climate can be.

The Supply of Cotton.

The following article is presented to our readers as the view of an intelligent Englishman on the subject of the present supply of cotton in this country. We are not much disposed here to agree to his results, which are wide apart from those entertained by many of our most intelligent cotton operators:

We have received the following letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, a leading member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and of the Cotton Supply Association, and one who has always taken a great interest in the important question he discusses. His views differ widely from those of Mr. Maurice Williams, whose communication appeared in yesterday's Guardian, and we think it desirable that mill-owners should be led to look at the question in all lights.

COTTON STOCKS AND SUPPLY FOR 1865.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian: Sir.—The uncertainty as to what quantity of cotton is now held in the cotton States of America is admitted to be the sole cause for our present depression of business in Manchester. The importance of some inquiry induces me to trouble you with a few lines on the subject. We have had during the last three months great variety of opinion on the subject, and estimates varying from three millions of bales down to less than one million. Permit me to draw the attention of those who are interested in the price of cotton and its supply to a few facts connected with the case. The two last crops of cotton grown in the States, previous to the war—1859 and 1860—averaged 4,165,928 bales yearly. There was no interruption to the planting of 1861, and we may fairly presume there was the same average quantity planted as in former years; the first rupture being after the planting season; and the first battle, the Bull's Run, was after the cotton was matured on the field—the 21st of July, 1861. After this date there were no military movements south of Bull's Run till August 23, 1862, when the second great battle of Bull's Run was fought. We have, therefore, every reason for supposing that the first crop would be gathered without the least interruption, and be pressed and baled without any hindrance. In the second year of the war the cotton fields were still undisturbed, and no military operations till August 28, when all the crops were ripe, the only drawback to the second year's crop would be the absence of the masters in the war, and the necessity to grow their own food for the negroes; and when the crop was gathered there was a scarcity of stacked up, and not baled. We will, therefore, take the probabilities of the case, and make our estimate accordingly.

Table with 2 columns: Bales, and 3 rows of data regarding cotton supply and stock.

How have these seven millions of bales been disposed of?

Table with 2 columns: Bales, and 4 rows of data regarding cotton disposal.

This accounts for only one million of bales. We must next make allowance for the indefinite quantity which is reported to have been spoiled for the purpose of baling 1862.

Let us now see what may be our probable supply this year without any increased aid from America, presuming that we have only the same import as last year, although we may fairly calculate upon an excess over last year:

Table with 2 columns: Bales, and 4 rows of data regarding cotton supply and import.

Present stock in Liverpool, August 11, 1865, 373,740 bales. Say in London and other ports, 50,000 bales.

Table with 2 columns: Bales, and 4 rows of data regarding cotton stock and exports.

The consumption averages this year 34,675 bales weekly, and if this is maintained for 29 weeks to December 31, 620,500 bales.

Leaves for stock December 31, 393,058 bales. The question naturally presents itself: are these prospects such as justify the belief that New Orleans cotton can be kept up to 12,000, or above three times its former value, or surats at 16d., which used to be 34d.?

August 15, 1865. SPECTATOR.

Louisiana News.

We have a pile of New Orleans papers this morning, from which we learn that the weather is awfully hot, and the supply of ice very limited—the Louisiana Ice Works not being able to supply the demand, we take it. Some eight or ten vessels were on the way from Boston, with cargoes of the frigid material, and their arrival was anxiously awaited. The old Tudor Company, which adequately met the wants of the community in regard to this matter, is remembered kindly.

The movements in cotton was renewed with increased spirit, and with increased prices for better qualities. Sales summed up nearly three thousand bales at thirty and forty-one cents for qualities ranging, according to classifications in that market, from strict ordinary to middling. About half a dozen bales of the new crop were sold. The weather was fine for picking, and the early receipts look well. A meeting of Lafourche planters had been held at Thibodaux, to discuss the Brazil emigration subject. They expressed the apprehension that the cultivation of the sugar crop would have to be abandoned for the want of laborers, and that ninety-nine chances out of a hundred are against the success of the cotton culture. A general cultivation of corn they thought would overstock the market and ruin the planters.

The Picayune thinks that the planters should not abandon their estates and their country, but should, as a class, concert measures to invite the emigration of laborers who can be depended on.

STILL THEY COME.—Over 17,000 passengers have landed at Castle Garden since the 1st instant. Of this great number several hundred immediately departed for Richmond and other cities in the Southern States, where they intend engaging in farming. Among these were two hundred Swedes utterly ignorant of our language; they can still render essential service in tilling the soil. About two hundred Swiss and Polish passengers have recently arrived, and thousands more are expected. These persons leave their native land, many of them in exile for political offences, and they seek our hospitable shores to escape the tyranny under which they have long bowed. They have as a general thing no money, but seem to show a laudable spirit in at once seeking employment. In this they very seldom fail, for if they are not needed here, there are plenty of avenues already opened and yet to open in the South and West. No man need be long idle if he diligently seeks employment.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Peep! Peep!!

A late London paper gives an account of an Anglo-French World-class Exhibition, which was opened at the Crystal Palace on the 7th of August last, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of peace between England and France. Speeches were made and songs sung in English and French; the band of the Crystal Palace played the national anthems, and the exhibition was commenced under the brightest prospects, and with great enthusiasm. The number of visitors for the day was 12,370.

The funds and commodities which have existed for so many years between these two great nations have at last subsided; for although a half-century has passed without actual warfare, peace with both of them has been a name, that would have been easily erased; an opportunity for a rupture had been seized on either side; but the policy of the people, as is well known, made an apparent friendship where there was actual dislike. But in the movement recorded above, where the artist, farmer and mechanic—true representatives of the popular will—step forward and inaugurate a peace-offering beautifully, there must be sincerity; and the future wars of these two countries will consequently be greatly increased.

Two other portions of the world, we know of, may take these nations for an example, and from the identity of interests which exists between them, put themselves in the same enviable situation in one fitting time.

The Trade of the Country.

We take the following very interesting statement from the New York Express of a late date:

The trade of the city is very active, especially in the dry goods line, both foreign and domestic. The Times reports that the house of Claflin & Co. sold six hundred thousand dollars in a single day, where, in former times, this would be deemed a respectable trade for six months. The importations do not seem to be the demand, and draughts continue to be made on the stock of foreign merchandise in bond. The domestic commission houses are reported doing a very heavy business in cotton goods, and the New England mill-owners are in the market for raw cotton. The receipts of cotton for the week are 21,883 bales. The present stock at latest dates are—

Table with 2 columns: Bales, and 3 rows of data regarding cotton stock.

Week before last 659 bales were direct from New Orleans, and nearly 3000 bales direct from Mobile to Liverpool, most of the exchange against these shipments being effected through New York counting-houses.

The shipments from New York to England for the fortnight are only 10,868 bales out of 41,287 bales received. The custom duties for the week (\$3,254,762) are the heaviest for any single week since April, 1864, when gold certificates were used in place of coin. The customs up to Saturday in August amount to \$10,719,421, and will be twelve and a-half millions.

There is no gold to be paid for interest in October next. The Government payments at New York will be about \$10,500,000. It is estimated that the Treasury will receive by the close of August, for the two months of the first quarter of the fiscal year, about \$23,000,000 in gold revenue, which should insure at least forty millions for the first quarter, ending September 30, as against \$19,274,100 same quarter last year.

It is also noted that the direct trade between Southern ports and Europe is becoming very large. We hear of large imports of sugar at New Orleans, as well as large exports of cotton and of tobacco from thence and from Mobile and Richmond. The autumn trade promises to be an immense one in rapidly, and with the prospect of what the market in New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia. In a good many instances payments for Southern purchases are made by sterling bills on London, against gold realized from the profits of blockade running. According to the World:

The fall trade is likely to prove the most beneficial ever transacted in New York city from the profits realized on sales of merchandise and the handling of Southern products and money. New York, as the money centre of the country, enjoys and trade, based upon the Southern products of about two hundred millions of dollars during the current year. The addition to our national wealth of about \$200,000,000 in gold or real money valuation, from the sales of Southern produce, will stimulate legitimate trading and enterprise to a much greater extent than the printing and circulation of the same amount of greenbacks. In this frame of the public mind it will be an easy matter for the Republican party to carry through Congress their proposed measures for increasing the paper-money issues of the country; by an addition of two or three hundred millions of new national banking capital and currency, under the plausible plea of "justice to our suffering brethren in the South."

Legal Tenders Declared Unconstitutional in Kentucky.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky has rendered a decision declaring the Legal Tender Act of Congress to be unconstitutional. Judge ROBERTSON gave the opinion of the Court, declaring as follows:

Wherever a jurist inquires whether a statute is consistent with the State Constitution, he looks into that Constitution, not for a grant, but only for some limitation of the power inherent in the people's legislative organ so far as not forbidden by their organic law.

But, as Congress derives its power from grants by the people of pre-existing State sovereignties, an enlightened inquirer into the constitutionality of any of its acts looks only to a delegation of power by the Federal Constitution; for that Constitution expressly declares that all power not delegated by it is reserved to the States or to the people. In this class of cases, therefore, he who asserts the power holds the affirmative, and unless he "maintains it," the controverted act should not be enforced as law by the judiciary. On the contrary, the party affirming that a legislative act of a State is prohibited by the State Constitution, must prove it; and unless the proof be clear, the controverted act must be admitted to be law. The distinctive difference between the two classes of cases is, that in the former the power must be shown to have been delegated, but, in the latter, it must appear to have been prohibited.

And, in this case, therefore, the power to pass the Tender Act must satisfactorily appear to have been delegated before the judiciary should recognize and enforce it.

ATLANTA.—This city is rising, phoenix-like, from her ashes. New buildings are being erected by Northern men, and large stocks of goods are being received daily. The Gate City Hotel—the only one of consequence in the city—is filled to overflowing with strangers who pay four dollars per day for "subsistence," and sleep either three in a bed or on the floor. The halls and rooms are covered with mattresses, and here the poor victims have a chance to snatch a little rest and sleep—if the mosquitoes will let them. Atlanta seems to be the great centre of attraction for emigrants from the North, and the two classes are flocking in daily, with no object in view but to look for "location." Ground sells here for one-half more than it did before the war. One piece of ground, upon which stood a large hotel, which was offered, building and all, for fifty thousand dollars before the war, is now held by the owner at eighty thousand dollars, with no building, it having shared the fate of many others when Sherman paid his respects to the place. I think there is no doubt but it will be the metropolis of the seaboard States in a short time, though it seems to me they are crowding it a little too fast. Most of the buildings erected are upon leased ground, and, for consequence, only temporary structures. I will tell you more of Atlanta after I have look about.—Ch. N. Y. Herald.

There was a grand wedding in colored high life in Jersey City a few days ago. "The happy couple," Mr. Henry Brown and Mrs. Eliza Harkness, were dressed in the height of fashion, both being "fixed up" regardless of expense; the former—as black in color as the sea of spades—wore a swallow-tailed coat, with white pants and waistcoat, ruffled shirt, and garrotte collar. The bride, quite a handsome quadroon, was "gorgeous" in ermine, light muslin skirt, peasant waist, cut low in the neck, and waterfall. And such a waterfall! No description could do that eccentric article of female apparel justice! The bridesmaids and groomsmen were consumed with an utter contempt for "greenbacks"; the ladies displaying an extraordinary amount of jewelry, which, if it is supposed to be gold and diamonds, must have cost thousands of dollars.

[FOR THE DAILY NEWS.]

Messrs. Editors:—Why is it that so large an amount of cotton should be permitted to remain at Orangeburg, while the owners are so desirous of converting it into cash? If the South Carolina Railroad is unable to remove three thousand bales from their terminals, if they will publish the fact, the merchants will wagon it to Charleston, rather than be subjected to the delay, expense and risk from fire, as well as such damage as may arise from the inclemency of the weather.

MERCHANT.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE CITY, Major WM. EARN has full power to act as my Attorney. All claims against me will be presented to him, and all indebted to me will make payment to the same. September 8 3* N. SCHERHAMMER.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER ALHAMBRA.—The above-named vessel will receive Freight on Friday, only, owing to the early hour of sailing on Saturday.

Cotton Shippers are notified that, owing to the great difficulty of designating Cotton on its arrival in New York, no Cotton will be received in bond or otherwise than plainly marked. THADDEUS STREET. September 7 2

NOTICE.—HAVING WITHDRAWN MY NAME as Agent of the Charleston Courier for Sumter District, I am now the acting Agent for the CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS. H. L. DARR. September 1

HATCHER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable, and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, For restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York. August 17 1yr

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE E. BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas, SARAH EDMONSTON, of Christ Church Parish, Widow, has made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of LAWRENCE A. EDMONSTON, of Christ Church Parish, Merchant; These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and of editors of the said LAWRENCE A. EDMONSTON, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, at No. 3 Bridge-street, on the 15th September, 1865, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock on the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of September, Anno Domini 1865. GEORGE BUIST, Judge of Probate. September 1 2

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DIST. OF CHARLESTON, (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76.) UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE HEALTH Officer of this District, no boats will be permitted to come to the City, for the present, from James Island, except those on Military duty.

The Provost Marshal of the Sub-District and City is charged with the execution of this Order. By order of Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT, Commanding Post and Sub-District. GEORGE S. BURGER, First Lieut. 54th N. Y. V., and A. A. G. September 6 3

TRUSTEES DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 30, 1865. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN CONSEQUENCE of the transfer, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, of Abandoned and Confiscable Lands, Houses and Tenements, within the City of Charleston, to the control and supervision of the Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, all Leases heretofore made at this Office will terminate on the 31st day of August, 1865. Appraisement of the same will be made at the Office of Captain JAMES P. LOW, A. Q. M., Freedmen's Bureau, who has been duly authorized by Brevet Major-General R. SARGENT, Assistant Commissioner, to take charge of the above mentioned property. T. C. CALLICOT, September 2 6 Supervising Special Agent.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, BUREAU OF REFUGES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, No. 29 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. (Circular, August 30, 1865.) I IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and the orders of the Major-General Commanding the Department of South Carolina, all abandoned and confiscable houses, lands, and other property, except such as is required for military purposes in the City of Charleston, have been transferred to the undersigned, duly authorized to take charge of the same, by virtue of the following Order:

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER BUREAU OF REFUGES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. HEADQUARTERS, S. C., August 15, 1865. (SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7.)

II. CAPTAIN JAMES P. LOW, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, is hereby appointed Agent to receive from the Military Authorities, and from the Agents of the United States Treasury Department, all abandoned houses, lands and other property, and all confiscated property ordered to be transferred to this Bureau, as contemplated in the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, establishing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. (See General Orders, No. 110, Current Series, War Department.)

By order of Brevet Major-General R. SARGENT, Assistant Commissioner. STUART M. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

III. All persons who hold Leases from the Agents of the United States Treasury Department of any of the above mentioned property, are notified that said Leases will terminate on the 31st day of August, 1865, and applications for the renewal of the same must be made forthwith at this office.

IV. All persons who are indebted to the United States for arrears or rent of any of the houses, lands or other property herein referred to, are notified that payment of the same must be made at this Office before the 10th of September, 1865, after which time parties in default will be ejected and the premises leased to others.

JAMES P. LOW, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. September 2 6

PHILIP H. KEGLER, Banker and Collection Agent, No. 255 King-street, CHARLESTON, S. C. September 2

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, DRY GOODS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WILLIAM H. DEVLIN, No. 19 COMING, CORNER WENTWORTH-ST. August 26 1mo*

KING & CASSIDY, SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE, No. 151 Meeting-St., CHARLESTON, S. C., OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERfumery, Fancy Soaps, Stationery, Writing Inks, &c. LEADS, Varnishes, Oils, Dry and Mixed Paints, Window Glass, Brushes, Wines, Liquors, &c. ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR PATENT LEGS AND CRUTCHES, Isaacson's Rat and Insect Poison, &c., &c. September 1 1mo*

CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION. A MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF THIS Institution will be held at the Office of Messrs. HAYAT, MCBURNEY & CO., No. 37 Hayne-street, 76-morrow Afternoon, at Four o'clock. JOSEPH PREVOST, President. September 8 2

NOTICE. THE FIRM OF MIDDLETON & CO. BEING DISSOLVED, I will continue the FACTORAGE BUSINESS on my own account. Office Vandenhors's Wharf, September 7 3* C. W. HENRY.

MASSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, THAT LARGE AND ELEGANT TWO STORY MANSION HOUSE, recently built, and of the best materials, situated in the Town of Sumter, S. C., on Church-street. The House contains four rooms on each floor, with wide passage between them; fire-places and closets in each room; private staircase, large pantry, and piazza front and rear. The House is located on the centre of a lot of about six acres, enclosed with a good fence, and surrounded with wild orange and oak trees. There is a large, comfortable Kitchen, with five rooms; a large Stable, Carriage, Fodder and Smoke House, all in good order; Fruit and Flower Trees, and a well of good water. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Dr. ST. JOHN PHILLIPS, on the premises. September 7 2

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH DESIGNS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAIL DRAWINGS for Buildings of every description, and in every style of architecture that may be desired. Orders from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention, with moderate charges. WALTER S. WEST, Architect, Corner 4th and Broad-streets, Richmond, Va. September 5 3mo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON, under the name and firm in each city of W. B. & T. E. RYAN, WILLIAM B. RYAN, of New York, and THOS. E. RYAN, of Charleston, and THOMAS E. RYAN the partner resident in New York. Consignments of all kinds of Produce and Manufactured articles are respectfully solicited. THOS. E. RYAN, of Charleston, given immediately. For terms, apply to East Bay-street, and three doors north of Tradd-street. September 5 1mo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. BOWERS & SILEX, HAVING ENTERED INTO COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of conducting the BROKERAGE AND GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, will be thankful to our friends and the public for a share of patronage. Office, for the present, at No. 238 KING-STREET. J. E. BOWERS, August 30 10 J. SILEX.

WANTED.—PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING in a good family is desired by a gentleman and his wife. For a GOOD PLACE, the price will not be a consideration. Address "C," Daily News Office. September 8

WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD COOK AND WASHER for a small family; white preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 27 Smith-street, near Wentworth, from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M. September 8 2*

INFORMATION WANTED OF MY SON, DANIEL F. SMOKE, a member of Company "G," Second Regt. S. C. M., aged about 17 years, complexion light, and blue eyes. When last heard from he was left sick at Kingston, while on the way to North Carolina with his company, in February last. Any person having a knowledge of his whereabouts will much oblige an anxious father by addressing G. W. SMOKE, Midway P. O., September 1 6mo*

TO RENT, A CORNER STORE IN A business portion of the city. Will be rented only to a Tobacconist. For further particulars, apply to H. M. MARSHALL, Broker and Auctioneer, No. 61 Broad-street. August 6 1mo*

TO RENT, THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, AT the Bend of King-street. ALSO, DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES in King-street. Apply to H. H. RAYMOND, Corner of Water-street and the Battery. August 18 1mo*

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, A VERY LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STOREHOUSE, centrally situated. To rent, SEVERAL OFFICES in Broad-street. Apply to R. M. MARSHALL, Broker and Auctioneer, No. 61 Broad-street. August 6 1mo*

PRIVATE BOARDING, CORNER OF KING and Tradd-streets. Day Boarders taken. August 24

SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE. KING & CASSIDY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 151 MEETING-STREET, OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, Charleston, S. C. E. D. KING, M. D., "ESSEY" CASSIDY, of No. Ca. September 1 1mo*

C. F. PANKNIN, CHEMIST & APOTHECARY, No. 123 MEETING STREET. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND CHEMICALS constantly on hand. August 14 1mo

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. September 8 6mo*

F. MELCHERS, BOOK STORE, No. 318 KING-STREET, ONE DOOR ABOVE SOCIETY-STREET, Charleston, S. C. CARD PRINTING AT NEW YORK PRICES. The latest New York papers constantly on hand. August 25

S. G. COURTENAY, BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPOT, No. 9 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. TO THE BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS OF THE SOUTH. JAMES O'KANE, Bookseller, Stationer and Manufacturer OF POCKET DIARIES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, and CARTE DE VISITE. Begs respectfully to say that he is still located at his old stand, No. 126 Nassau-street, New York, where he continues to supply the Jobbing and Retail Trade with all articles in the BOOK AND STATIONERY LINE, on the most liberal terms. Books, Stationery, Note, Letter, Cap, Legal Cap, Bill, and Bath Papers, Photograph Albums, Carte de Visite for Albums, Blank Books, Inks, Mucilage, Envelopes, &c., &c., &c. in great variety and cheap. A superior line of POCKET DIARIES FOR 1866. Catalogues sent on application. Orders promptly filled. Address JAMES O'KANE, No. 126 Nassau-street, NEW YORK. August 14

DR. T. REENSTJERNA, HAVING RESUMED his Practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, will be found at his Office, No. 100 BROAD-STREET, between King and Meeting-streets. N. B.—Diseases of a Private Nature cured with dispatch. August 15