

Charleston Daily News

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BY TELEGRAPH.

The South Carolina Convention.

COLUMBIA, September 18.

The Convention has passed a resolution appointing an agent to visit Washington and attend to pardons and the lands seized by the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Committee reported favorably on extending to four years the period for which the Governor may be elected, and against dividing Pickens into two Districts.

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, September 16.

To-day has been devoted entirely to business by the Convention. Report followed Report from the permanent Committees, and Resolution after Resolution was referred to them for consideration. There was no wasting of time, because nothing came before the body over which time could be wasted. There was no speech-making, because there was no business before the Convention on which the orators could expend their wit, show their eloquence, or even talk to their different constituencies. No question came up in a shape in which any member could make capital for the Legislature, for Congress, or for the United States Senate; and the consequence was, that the day was spent in work. It is true, that the consideration that it was Saturday, and that the members, from a time-honored custom, desired to get away early on that day, may have had something to do with the matter.

On the resolution of Mr. MACNEZ, that negroes be enabled to testify in the courts, there is necessarily differences of opinion, and it will probably give rise to much debate whenever reported back from the committee. All right-minded men feel that the negro is not to be blamed for the position into which he has been suddenly thrown by the rapid events of a revolution; and I am sure that every one will agree that some method should be adopted to protect him in his newly acquired position. But what that method should be, is a proper matter for wide differences of opinion. The negro, from a protected and weaker class, has been made a competitor—still retaining his physical and mental inferiority—with the white man in the struggle for bread, and unless a wise and beneficent system of legislation is adopted, he must sink under the competition, and the country will be deprived of four millions of peasants, whose labor is necessary for the present welfare of the Southern States, and the proportion of loss in this State will be greater than in any other. To our prosperity two things are at present necessary: that each man should labor sufficiently to prevent pauperism, and that until white labor can be introduced from abroad, that the negro should be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, so that he may labor with pleasure. I do not believe that the negro can stand long before the competition with the white man, and I believe that he must eventually either die out or emigrate. The sanitary rules adopted and practised by the United States army in its passage through the Southern States, and the remarkable health of that army, seem to have demonstrated that the white man can live and labor in malarious districts.

If this be true, it will not take many years—at least many in the life of a nation—to substitute white labor for black; and as emigration pours in the negro, like the Indian, must disappear before the white man. This, it seems, must eventually be his fate; but while he is with us, justice, humanity and self-interest demand that he should be protected in his newly-acquired rights. In what manner this can be most wisely done, is a matter that demands the gravest consideration. He is ignorant, stupid, a liar, and not unfrequently a thief, and it may well be doubted whether his ability to give testimony would serve us much in arriving at the truth of the statements of a class habitually regardless, if not ignorant, of the obligations of an oath. As between themselves, it would be well that in all civil cases both plaintiff and defendant should be heard as well as other witnesses; but as between the negro and the white man it is difficult to say what course should be adopted. This Government, by the abolition of slavery, has become entirely the government of the white man, and the delegates of the people of this State, in protecting the negro, are bound to take such measures as will not place the white man in the power of those who have recently become his antagonists and competitors in the struggle for daily support.

If your correspondent reads the signs correctly, the Senatorial and Congressional one is being ground on the grindstone called "the parishes," and on the other grindstone called "popular elections." The change generally desired through the State could be effected by a Constitutional Convention; but before such body could meet,

Representatives and Senators to Congress would have been elected, and those on the "anxious seat" would not have shown "their record to the country." Your correspondent does not impeach the conduct of any gentleman who is a member of that Convention. Each man has a right to make up his record when he pleases, and no one can doubt the conscientious sincerity of the opinions of those advocating the changes to be made; but from what your correspondent has seen of the members of that Convention, he would like to see some such men as Chancellor Isaacs and Judge WARDLAW sent to the Senate, as he believes that the interests of the State would not only be safe in their hands, but he is also credibly informed that the President, who is anxious to restore the Southern States to their political rights, is desirous—to use a fashionable phrase in politics—of taking the wind out of the Radical sails, and wishes the Southern States to aid him by sending new men to Washington.

Your fellow-townsmen, JAMES CONNER, shows in the Convention the same clear head that he has always shown at the bar, and evidences the same manhood as he has done on previous occasions on the field of battle. If the North wanted proof of the sincerity of this State, it could have none higher than that of a General of the Confederate army, who had lost a leg in the defence of what he believed the right, standing with a mutilated limb, reminding him constantly of the baptism of blood through which we have passed, and earnestly and honestly accepting the result of the war, and working for the restoration of the State to her place in the Federal Union.

Trade in New York.

The following, from the Independent, tells some facts which will open the eyes of our country cousins:

New York merchants in old times used to enjoy two business seasons, one in the spring and the other in the fall, mid-summer being devoted to running about settling accounts, and making preparations for the next season. But the facility of communication with all parts of the country has changed the whole business relations of the city and the country, and the busy season now extends from January to January. The South is the customer more sparingly, but by no means less, and the new system is immensely profitable for all parties. Credit is curtailed by it, and the danger of laying in too large a stock is avoided. For the past two or three years our merchants have had a busy season all the year round; but business has never before been so lively in what used to be the driest seasons of the year, in July and August, as during the present two months. The opening of trade with the South has given an impetus to business which is a surprise to the most sanguine. The great difficulty with importers and jobbers is to keep up their stocks. Most of the goods imported are sold before they arrive. Extra steamers are sent out by the Commodore to bring over the piles of freight, that accumulate in the warehouses in Liverpool waiting for transportation.

The Bremen, Hamburg and Havre steamers stop at Southampton, to pick up the freight sent there from various points of the continent, and from Manchester, Birmingham, and other inland manufacturing centers, which were not taken by the regular lines from Liverpool, while the steamers are sent across the Atlantic with cargoes from Glasgow. The increase of traffic with the South is still more remarkable. There is now three times the amount of steam tonnage employed in the carrying trade between New York and the South, than there was before the rebellion. The business of our railways is proportionately large; there is now more cotton stored in New York than was at any time before the rebellion; our manufacturers are all fully employed, and several new establishments are unable to increase their business from a lack of labor. An agent for a Southern house, one day last week, went to a certain jobbing dry goods firm, and in order to be told that no more goods could be ordered that day, as they had already sold, since morning, three hundred thousand dollars worth, and they could take no more orders until they had packed and shipped what they had already sold. And this was a cash customer. The order of the day is to remove all restrictions from trade with the South after the manner of the war. It has given a still greater impetus to business, for there were a great many contraband articles which were greatly needed at the South that are now going forward rapidly. So busy are our merchants all have been, they are likely to be still more so during the next two or three months.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP—EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.—An extensive dealer of Illinois informs us that the corn crop of that State promises an extraordinary yield. It is his opinion that the new products will not bring over 25c. per bushel in the field. The result is that there is a great demand for stock hogs, and so scarce are these now that, apparently, there are none in the country. Yet it is his opinion that the next hog crop will be much larger than is generally anticipated. It is now commanding \$12 net for butchers' use. This is equal to \$25 a \$30 per head. The price that pork maintains now would justify \$12 net for hogs in the packing season. High priced hogs and low priced corn have rarely failed to result in a full supply of the former, and it is the opinion of our informant that this will be realized this season. Cattle are also being bought up in the same way. Pastures are excellent, and stock will require no feeding until snow comes. Then feed will be abundant, and the farmers regard it more profitable to fatten cattle than rely upon a market for grain. In Ohio and Indiana the corn crop also promises an extraordinary yield, and the remarks in regard to Illinois apply, in the main, to these States. There is very little doubt that hogs will open next fall at a high figure. Upon this farmers rely, and the policy they have adopted seems to be a wise one. Its effect on the interests of the pork packers is another question.—Cincinnati Gazette.

LABOR.—It is really pleasant to note that every day adds to the list, in this city, of those who are getting employment of one kind or other. Buildings are going up rapidly, and foundations are being cleared for more. The prospect is brightening for the poor white man, and we don't know one of them who is not anxious to be at work, not one. Under a broiling sun, with the thermometer over 100 degrees, this class work high up on walls, or down deep in foundations, and strive with the light might to make something whereof to support their families; and yet, some one in a lecture delivered before some "National Education Convention" in Pennsylvania, says "the poor whites of the South are more debased and less disposed to labor than before the war." This is a miserable slander, and is in keeping with certain correspondence from this city, which we see occasionally. The whole aim and object of the owners here, we venture to say, that what is called "the poor whites of the South" are as industrious and virtuous as the poor whites anywhere, if not more so.—Richmond Whig.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.—There is now an unbroken line of railroad from here to the Gulf, striking it at St. Marks. The railroad companies have sent agents to the North to arrange with some steamship company to run two steamers direct from New York to connect here with the railroad to St. Marks thence by two more steamers to New Orleans. Mr. Niblack, President of the Florida Central Railroad, has been very active in his efforts to effect this arrangement. The depot accommodations need much enlarging. Large shipments of cotton daily arrive from the interior. There is considerable reported to be ready to be shipped at the different points on the railroad. Several, however, dull, are now engaged in referring to ship on comment and hold for an advance. There is considerable scattered through the country unguined and unpacked partly for want of bagging and rope.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Letter.

Virginia News.

TRIAL OF NEGROES IN MARY.

The Alexandria County Court has rendered a decision involving a entire change in the proceedings against negroes charged with a criminal offense in the Territory last a negro named Waters was tried before the Court in the charge of grand larceny, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Court tried him according to the provisions of the Code of Virginia, and of course without a jury—Waters' counsel, J. L. Smith and S. F. Beach, Esqs., protesting that under the ruling of the Court, the law was changed, so as to place free negroes and slaves upon the same footing in this respect.

Mr. Wiloughby, Esq., County Attorney, opposed the motion, arguing that the same law which made the five gentlemen on the bench a court, prescribed the method by which that Court should try the negroes. The objection to the Legislature was in effect, that the law of the Legislature was in effect, that the law of the judicial tribunals of the whole country, and never been questioned until now.

Mr. Smith urged in reply, that whatever may have been the former practice or former decisions, the case before the Court was this: that the Legislature was in effect, that the law of the Legislature was in effect, that the law of the judicial tribunals of the whole country, and never been questioned until now.

The Court (Justices McKenzie, Daw, Harmon, Carlton and Taylor) decided that judgment should be arrested, in accordance with the motion of the defense, and the Court was discharged, and the Commonwealth's Attorney said the decision had placed him in a singular position. Under the decision of the Court he was without the means of bringing one class of offenders to justice.

In response to questions of the Presiding Justice, many members of the bar expressed the opinion that the Court was right in its decision, and that the law of the country, as it existed by which negroes could be tried at all for offences not homicide or punishable with death. Others expressed adverse views.

The Presiding Justice thought that, at least, they could keep the negroes in jail until a law was made to suit their case.

The counsel for Waters waived their right to demand his discharge, at this time, in understanding that if there was no further action before the Court closed he should be discharged.

RENTS.—A Richmond letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, from a "commercial traveler," says that the high rents for business houses in this city is caused by the anxiety on the part of persons to establish their business here from the West and North, and illustrates the view of the matter by the following incident, of which he was a witness:

A gentleman from Chicago called upon a citizen here who owns a number of dwellings and some stores. The Western man, after the customary courtesies of introduction, said he had seen one of his stores which he had thought to rent. The citizen asked him what he thought it to be worth. He replied, about \$2000 to \$2500 a year. The property-holder, thinking the man was joking (he having rented it previously for \$800), said he must have \$2000—to which the Western man replied, "No, sir, I am inclined to the belief that the golden rule of the net, and as you would be done unto," will not be rigidly observed at the present day.

A Richmond correspondent, dating his letter on the 23d, says: "Yesterday six Swedes arrived here by way of New York. They intend starting for Scotland County, in the Upper James Valley. In the month of May last, a great number of emigrants from that country settled in Goose Neck County, and they sent to their friends in Europe such glowing accounts of their present condition and future prospects, that those distant Swedes became infected with the mania of emigration, and on their way to the States, they were in a great hurry to get to the States. The lands they have "snatched" on have been sold on the most favorable terms to these hard working men. They pay for the land by instalments running over a term of several years, so that even the poorest can ultimately become the proprietors of the land they cultivate."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—The Boston Journal of yesterday says: Our latest dates from Newfoundland speak of improvements in the fishery prospects of the island. The accounts received from the latter place being especially encouraging. The screw steamer Wolf, the pioneer vessel engaged in the Greenland whale fishery, from St. Johns, has returned after an absence of about two months with a full fare, roughly valued at eight thousand pounds. The Wolf was engaged in the spring seal fishery, and was successful at that, and it is thought that the success that will give her way to the land, and especially on her return back of the shore fishery of the island has caused merchants to turn their attention to the bank fishery, several vessels having been fitted out for its prosecution this year.

THE SAVANNAH AND GULF RAILROAD.—The public will be gratified to learn that those energetic contractors, Messrs. Spratt, Callahan & Co., having completed their engagements on the Central Railroad, are now employing their entire force on the line of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad between this city and the Altamaha. The timber for all the destroyed bridges and trestle work is rapidly being got out on the line of road, and will be brought down as needed. The contractors have now about five hundred hands employed on the whole line of road, and will shortly increase their force to some eight hundred or a thousand. The work is being pressed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the road will certainly be completed by the first of December next.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.—We came very near being run over some days ago by the driver of a broad cart. It was looking up we recognized in the man who "held the ribbon" a former well-to-do citizen, who lived at his case in the city, occasionally rusticated on a fine plantation on our lower coast. With true independence, he earns his bread by providing it for others. Such is the spirit that will resuscitate the South and give it a worthy and lasting independence.—N. O. Times.

THE DROUGHT.—The drought is severely felt on the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The country is parched, the fields have an unwholesome brown appearance, and the smaller streams are nearly all dried up. As a consequence the later crops are severely suffering; the pasturage is poor, and the cows obstinately refuse to yield their usual quantum of milk.—Albany Journal.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—We learn that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will be open from this city to Corinth, Miss., in the course of a week or ten days, and from thence to Stevenson, Ala., by the 1st of November. Speed the day when railroads shall give us mail and traveling facilities as before the war.—Memphis Argus.

To Housekeepers!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER FROM ENGLAND, THE FOLLOWING INVOICE OF

TIN WARE.

WHICH HE OFFERS AT A GREAT BARGAIN. 1 dozen Collyer's Tin Buckets (assorted sizes) 2 dozen Tin Cans (assorted sizes) 3 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2, 1 and 6 quarts 4 dozen Wash Basins 5 dozen Milk Strainers 6 dozen Milk Pans 7 dozen Tea Pails, 6 to 16 quarts 8 dozen Tea Pots 9 dozen Assorted Candlesticks 10 dozen No. 4 Plated Candlesticks 11 dozen Rubbing Brushes 12 dozen Collyer's 13 dozen Clark's Lanterns 14 dozen Saws (assorted sizes) 15 dozen Teapots 16 dozen Coffee and Pie Plates 17 dozen Coffee Mills 18 dozen No. 49 Spoons 19 dozen Spoons 20 dozen Forks (assorted) 21 dozen Knives and Forks 22 dozen Puddles 23 dozen Tea Spoons 24 dozen Tumblers 25 dozen Tea Bottles 26 dozen Cane Moulds 27 dozen Dish Pans 28 dozen Tea Trays 29 dozen Tea Sets 30 dozen Tea Sets

DAVID BARROW, No. 163 East Bay, September 16 6

T. A. JEFFORDS & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Cor. Main-street and the Railroad, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

T. A. JEFFORDS, for many years connected with the City and Country, part of the Forwarding business. He promises to give all business entrusted to his care his personal attention; and having a large Store-house within three yards of the depot, can always (when orders are not present) store the goods at small expense to the owners. September 6

NATHAN & OTTOLENGUI, AUCTIONEERS, Brokers and Commission Merchants, SOUTHWEST CORNER MEETING AND WENTWORTH-STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to us, either at Public or Private Sale. M. H. NATHAN, ISRAEL OTTOLENGUI, 11, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22

J. DRAYTON FORD, BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND INSURANCE AGENT, HAVING RESUMED HIS BUSINESS, WILL PURCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE, BONDS, STOCKS, and all other kinds of Property on Commission. Also, will take BILLS OF EXCHANGE AGAINST FIRE on Cotton, Buildings, Stocks of Goods, &c. in First Class Companies. Office No. 69 HASSEL-STREET, next to King. September 15

R. M. MARSHALL, BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, HAS RESUMED BUSINESS AT HIS OLD STAND, No. 31 Broad-street. Attends to the BUYING AND SELLING OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c. &c. Also to the RENTING OF HOUSES. September 6

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF ADAMS, FROST & CO.) Has resumed the FACTORAGE & COMMISSION BUSINESS, OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT Cor. Accommodation Wharf and East Bay. September 9 1mo*

TROUT & AMESBURY, DEALERS IN LIME AND BUILDING MATERIALS, GENERALLY, ALSO, HAY AND PRODUCE, CONSIGNMENTS OF VESSEL AND MERCHANTS are respectfully solicited, and the utmost attention paid to all business entrusted to our care. Office at No. 20 CUMBERLAND, NEAR CHURCH-STREET. September 16 1mo

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. 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 Broad-st.; KEMP, DAY & CO., No. 116 Wall-st.; THOMAS & BENHAM, No. 108 Broad-st., N. Y. 6mo* August 24

ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., SHIP & STEAMBOAT AGENTS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 126 AND 128 MEETING-STREET, Charleston, S. C. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. August 16

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, RENTING, REPAIRING, &c., OF CITY PROPERTY. August 29

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. STOKES, BOND HULL & CO., New York. DEMEREST & WYGMAN, New York. JNO. BLEIGHT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. September 1 1mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for an AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. August 21 2mo

STYLES & CARTER, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS FOR Orleans Line of Southern Packets, No. 19 Vanderhorst Wharf, L. C. STYLES, J. C. CARTER, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WM. H. ROBSON & CO., AGENTS IN NEW YORK. Advances made on consignments. September 4 1mo

JAS. B. CAHILL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, Wines & Liquors, No. 171 Broad-street, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. September 1 2mo

W. T. BURGE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, YANKEE NOTIONS, No. 41 Hayne-street, ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which they invite the attention of Dealers. 1mo September 7

GRAESER & SMITH, COTTON FACTORS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, (OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT AT No. 86 EAST BAY.) THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RESUMED THEIR BUSINESS connection, as above indicated, and will sell or purchase on Commission COTTON, NAVAL STORES, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. Advances on Goods expected at lowest prices. Advances made on consignments for sale in this or foreign markets. C. A. GRAESER, A. SYDNEY SMITH, REFERENCES: Messrs. G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.; Messrs. JOHN FRASER & CO. September 8

J. M. EASON, COMMISSION AGENT, No. 9 EXCHANGE-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. September 8 1mo

WILLIS & CHISOLM, FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, OFFICE, MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C. E. WILLIS, CHAS. A. R. CHISOLM, WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT OF Foreign and Domestic Cotton, RICE, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES; to the Collection of Drafts, Purchase and Sale of all Securities. Consignments of vessels solicited. REFERENCES: Messrs. JOHN FRASER & CO., Charleston, S. C. Messrs. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston, S. C. Messrs. PENDERGAST, BROS. & CO., New York. GEO. SCHLEY, Esq., Augusta, Ga. T. S. METCALF, Esq., Augusta, Ga. Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., New York. Messrs. MURRAY & NEPHEW, New York. Messrs. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, Penn. Messrs. PENDERGAST, FENWICK & CO., Baltimore, Md. Messrs. SAM'L HARRIS & SONS, Baltimore, Md. 2mo

WILLIS & CHISOLM, FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, OFFICE, MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C. 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 1mo

L. W. SPRATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE OVER M'KAY & CAMPBELL, HASSEL-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. He will act as Agent in procuring PARDONS and adjusting CLAIMS on Treasury Department. August 16

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

F. B. Childerster, E. M. Pritchard, JERSEY CITY PLANING MILLS, CHIDESTER & CO. WOOD MOULDINGS, ARCHITRAVES, HAND RAILS, BRACKETS, TRUSSES AND Inside Trimmings Of every description on hand and made to order. SCROLL SAWING & WOOD TURNING, Nos. 12 & 14 WAYNE-STREET, CORNER GREENE, JERSEY CITY. September 8 1mo

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, JACOB B. SCHENCK, Agent, NO. 70 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. WOODWORTH PLANING, TONGUING AND GROUING MACHINES; Sash and Blind Machinery; Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers; Page's Circular Saw Mills of the most approved construction, of all sizes, and all kinds of Machinery for working wood and iron. Also a superior quality of LEATHER BELTING, RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, &c., &c. Orders respectfully solicited, which will receive prompt attention. 2mo September 14

SOUTHERN ADVERTISING AGENCY. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED ON THE MOST RESPONSIBLE TERMS for the LEADING NEWSPAPERS in the South. Specimen copies can be seen by applying to HORACE P. HUGG, No. 108 Market-street. Advertisers will do well to call. September 19