

as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the receipts \$11,622,818. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$11,622,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The correspondence of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, makes us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entanglement alliances;" while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For my self, it has been and will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraph lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been extended by his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge.

A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean Sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the powers of that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominion of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime power. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials for a great mercantile States were furnished in a great measure from the work-shops of Great Britain and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain, to make war on American commerce, under shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. Those ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a good extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated, led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitration. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitration, but on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle the mutual claims between the two countries, from which those of the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which was protected by the friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretations of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and before the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time, I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interest of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those

revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only Government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have ever gently followed the advice of Washington, to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors here had occasion to announce on their part of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstention from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people as it were, to the defence of republicanism against a foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combination might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course; but by the aggression of European powers, and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to the questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress. When, on the organization of the Government under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of Government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people, through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscientious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials in our experience as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of Government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us an affectionate regard. Our country has followed a long and untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historical traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indelible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits a chain of lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the East and the West, the two great oceans. Our most fertile fields are now open to the winds of heaven, and our commerce is no longer confined to the narrow straits of the Atlantic; the latent conviction that our form of Government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaird.

The change of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the working-man is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the influence of a fruitful soil, genial climate and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen-fold in a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centred and truly independent. Here, more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here, religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to observe the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here, toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here, the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here, the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the Democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confidence of our citizens, is found so suited to their habits, or so entitled to their love, as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providence, other than the ordinary laws of nature, and the prayer that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its Constitutional vigor, to our posterity; and that they to theirs through countless generations?"

ANDREW JOHNSON, Washington, Dec. 6, 1865.

An orator, in appealing to the "bone and sinew," said:

"My friends, I am proud to see around me to-night the hardy yeomanry of the land, for I love the agricultural interests of the country, and well may I love them, fellow-citizens, for I was born a farmer—the happiest days of my youth were spent in the peaceful avocation of a son of the soil. If I may be allowed to use a figurative expression, my friends, I was raised between two rows of corn."

"A pumpkin, by thunder!" exclaimed an inebriated chap, just in front of the stage.

Charleston Advertisements.

C. A. Chisolm. R. G. Chisolm. L. L. Chisolm.

Chisolm Brothers, SHIPPING

Anl General Commission MERCHANTS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PROMPT attention given to the Purchase, Sale and Shipment of Cotton, Rice, Lumber, Naval Stores, Coal, &c. Merchandise forwarded to all parts of the country. Consignments solicited, on which liberal advances will be made.

References—John Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.; G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. Dec. 13, 51 3mo.

GRAESER & SMITH, COTTON FACTORS,

Comm'n & Forwarding Merchants, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Solicit Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, all kinds of Produce, and General Merchandise, and will make ADVANCES on the same; and sell either in this or foreign markets. Orders for Goods promptly executed at lowest prices. Goods forwarded to any point. Refer to Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., and John Fraser & Co. A. SYDNEY SMITH. dec 6 50 1m

C. D. CARR & CO., Dealers in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades, PATENT STEP LADDERS, &c.

ALSO TAILORS TRIMMINGS, of every variety, Which they offer to the Trade at New York Jobbing prices. CHARLESTON, S. C. dec 6 50 1m

Edwin Bates & Co., 124 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C., Wholesale dealers in

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, AND CLOTHING,

Are now receiving a large assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS purchased during the recent decline, and offer them At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Shall have a complete stock of CLOTHING manufactured for the Spring trade. Attention of merchants solicited. dec 6 50 4t

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c No. 197 East Bay, Opposite Frazer's Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C. HENRY BISCHOFF. C. WULBERN. nov 15 3m

JOHN KING & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES PROVISIONS FLOUR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS SEGARS CROCKERY, HOLLOWWARE & GLASSWARE ALSO 2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, No. 88 Hasel-Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. nov 8 3m

Office G. & C. R. R. NEWBERRY, S. C., Sep. 4, 1865.

ALL FREIGHTS will be received at this Depot, and shipped without pre-payment, for other than Way Stations. Freight to Way Stations must be pre-paid as heretofore. The Company cannot collect other than their own Freight over the Road, nor be responsible for cotton after leaving the cars. JOHN B. LASALLE, Gen'l Supt. Sep. 6, 37-1t

DR. J. E. DAPRAY, Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE on the North side of Main-street, formerly occupied and known, as the Law Office of G. G. DeWalt, Esqr. Dr. Dapray is now prepared to perform all operations at the OLD PRICES for CASH or its equivalent. Chloroform administered when desired. Newberry, June 1, '65.

W. A. ELMORE, AT THE OLD STAND,

Would call attention to the fact, that he has procured a stock of good material for SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c. He is prepared to make anything in his line of business at short notice. sep 27 3m

Furman University, GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th of February next. For Circular giving further information, application may be made to Prof. JNO. F. LANSNAU, Secretary of Faculty. Nov. 8-46-10t.

Carpentering

SAM JONES & TIM CLINE most respectfully announce to the citizens that they are prepared to take small JOBS in their line. They will warrant their work for neatness, cheapness and durability. Nov 29 4t

Charleston Advertisements.

H. L. JEFFERS & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C., General Agents, Commission Merchants, AND LAND AGENTS, OFFICE 118 EAST BAY, will give prompt attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce. WILL NEGOTIATE

For the shipment of Cotton to the most reliable Houses in Europe and the North. And make liberal advances on the same when in hand for sale or shipment.

WILL BUY GOODS for Merchants and Farmers to order. WILL RECEIVE AND FORWARD GOODS. WILL BUY AND SELL GOLD and Silver. WILL NEGOTIATE the Sale of Plantations, Lands and Tenements, when placed in their care. And on this subject we beg leave respectfully to say to our friends and the public, that as we were born and raised in the State, and engaged in business for thirty years, and having travelled extensively over the State, and well acquainted with the location, soil and climate, and feeling in the closest degree identified with you, we flatter ourselves that we can be of great advantage to those who wish to sell their lands or plantations. We are now in correspondence with friends who are natives of this State, but recently located in New York, which will give us additional facilities for finding the most desirable purchasers. We therefore offer our services to those who wish to dispose of their lands, etc. To such we say, send us a plain written description of your property; the district in which it is located; whether North, South, East or West, and the distance from the county site; how watered and the character of the streams; number of acres, and how many cleared and in cultivation; and, as near as you can, the number of acres in bottom and upland; and your price per acre; with \$25 to cover expense of advertising; and we will refer you to the best of our ability.

IN FACT, give their personal and undivided attention to every interest committed to their care. H. L. J. & CO.

I most respectfully beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public for their long and liberal patronage. I thank them. And now, as the day disastrous and fatal war is over, I am again established in this city; and (as it were) commencing anew; I therefore assure my friends and the public that my personal attention and energy shall be faithfully given to every interest committed to my care. Hence I most respectfully appeal to all my friends and the public, and among you, and thirty years devoted to business under your own eye, is my reference. Nov 8 4t H. L. JEFFERS.

E. B. STODDARD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS, AT THEIR OLD STAND, 165 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Take pleasure in announcing their resumption of business, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock, which is now complete. nov 8 6m

AITKEN, NOYES AND JOHNSTON,

No. 159 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, DELAINES AND PRINTS, FRENCH MERINOS, PLAIN AND PLAID LINSEYS, ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, IRISH LINENS, BROWN & BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, OPERA FLANNELS, SATINETS AND KERSEYS, TICKS AND STRIPES, ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OPERA HOODS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS AND NUBIAS.

ALSO, A COMPLETE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, To which we invite the attention of the trade. Nov. 1 45 3t

C. GRAVELEY, direct importer of

HARDWARE CUTLERY, FINE GUNS, Powder and Shot, Agricultural Implements, Bar Iron and Cast Steel, NO. 52 EAST BAY, South of the Old Post-office, Charleston, S. C. N. B. GRIND STONES and MILL STONES. Nov 29 4 4t

W. H. CHAFEE,

No. 205 EAST BAY STREET, (Opposite New Custom House,) CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, and LIQUORS.

CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY STAMER of Goods selected expressly for the Charleston Market.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Charleston, S. C., Nov 8 1865. 3m.

Columbia Advertisements.

Jacob Sulzbacher & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing Hats, Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, Groceries, Segars, &c.

Assembly Street, between Plain & Washington. COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec 13 51 t

PHENIX IRON WORKS

Situated at the Foot of Richardson Street, near Greenville R. R., and Opposite the Water-Works. COLUMBIA, S. C. GOLDSMITH KIND, PROPRIETORS.

THESE WORKS, Newly Erected, are now completed, and the undersigned beg to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish All Kinds of Iron castings, AND Machine Work; SUCH AS ENGINE WORK, GRIST AND SAW MILLS, GIN WHEELS, COTTON PRESS SCREWS, RAILROADS & FENCIBLES Of Every Description. SUGAR MILLS AND BOILERS, etc. ALSO, ALL KINDS OF Brass Castings. M. Goldsmith, P. Kind. Nov. 29 40 1mo

P. B. GLASS, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

COLUMBIA, S. C. OFFERS his Stock, (all entirely new), of School and College Text Books, Letter, Cap and Note Papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pens, Ink, and other School and office Stationery, at the Lowest Market Rates. Orders promptly attended to. Terms cash. Nov 29 49 6t

Confederate Baptist

THE publication of this WEEKLY RELIGIOUS PAPER will be resumed in JANUARY NEXT. The names of subscribers may be sent to the proprietor, at Columbia, S. C. Payment will not be required until after the issue of the first number. G. T. MASON. Papers throughout the State will confer a favor by extending this notice. Nov 8

TRI-WEEKLY HACK LINE, FROM LAURENS TO NEWBERRY,

COMMENCING The 11th of December, Instant. LEAVE Laurens on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Leave Newberry on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Passengers will be carried through in ONE DAY, and in DAY LIGHT. In consequence of the irregularity of the Trains on the Laurens Railroad, and the probability of their discontinuance altogether, I propose to establish a Hack Line between this place and Newberry, commencing on or about the above stated time, and on the days mentioned. Passengers will be furnished with comfortable Coaches, and every accommodation usually afforded in such travel. Passengers going down will arrive at Newberry in time to take the cars on the Greenville Railroad for Columbia, thus meeting with no detention. Passengers coming up will arrive at Newberry in the morning in time to take the Hack for this place. I do not undertake the enterprise so much for what I expect to realize from the profits, as to facilitate me in publishing the Herald, as we are compelled to have mules and as no one else seemed disposed, I have undertaken the project. For further information apply at this Office. T. B. CREWS. Laurens C. H., S. C., Dec. 1, 1865. Dec. 6-50-4t.

Plain & Japanned Tin Ware.

THE following useful articles have just been received at WRIGHT'S TIN SHOP:

JAPANNED TEA and COFFEE CANISTERS. Molasses Pots. Candle-sticks. Nutmeg Graters. Pepper Boxes. Fancy Cups for children. Pressed or Seamless Pans, assorted Sizes. Tin Plates. Soup Ladles. Large Iron Spoons, &c.

In addition to the above, I have on hand a good assortment of PLAIN TINWARE, and having received a good supply of the very best material—both of TIN and SHEET IRON, I will manufacture in the neatest and most substantial manner, all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Store Piping, &c., usually kept in a well-regulated Tin Shop. It is my intention to work none but the very best Stock, and having had sixteen years practical experience in the Tinning business, and being desirous of establishing a reputation for my shop which few others have, I think I shall be able to please the most fastidious in every particular. All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice. Oct 25 44 1mo WILLIAM T. WRIGHT.

HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

HENRY BLEASE, AT THE OLD STAND, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Would call attention to the fact, that having established himself again in the above line of business, he will soon be prepared to meet the wants of the citizens of Newberry and vicinity. The services of competent workmen having been secured, he will be able to furnish HARNESS, Of superior make and quality. SADDLES AND BRIDLES, Of every variety, kept on hand. Together with Whips and Harness Findings, Of all kinds. Orders for Harness, or any work in this line, it will be well to send in early. Together with the above will be found a most beautiful article of FRENCH LEATHER VALISES, Suitable especially for the Ladies, And a variety of other styles of VALISES and CARPET BAGS, suitable for any body. A continuation of that patronage, so liberally extended in the past, is respectfully solicited. sept 29 39 t HENRY BLEASE.

Great Closing Out Sale of Stock Worth over \$25,000. Interesting News for ALL GREAT BARGAINS.

THE undersigned, late of Charlotte, N. C., has brought to this market, a stock of goods worth over \$25,000, consisting of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, a fine assortment of Dry and Fan Goods, a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Ladies Hats of the very latest Style, Nubias, Sontags, Hoods, Bonnet-Shawls, also of the late fashion, and in short many articles impossible to be mentioned. The undersigned has chosen this town to sell out the entire Stock, at Wholesale and Retail, AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN, in any town or city, North, South, East, or West, and very respectfully invites citizens and merchants to examine his Stock and convince themselves, come soon, come early, come all, if you wish bargains. No doubt there will be a great rush for the goods. I am determined to sell, and the goods must be sold. JACOB STERN. N. B. Cotton taken at the highest market value in payment of goods. Store east of Martin's Hotel, Newberry Court House. Nov. 8-46-1m.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned having this day formed a Co-Partnership in the Drug business, under the name and style of Pratt, James & Co., at Newberry C. H., and James, Pratt & Co., at Laurens C. H., advertise the same and solicit a share of patronage. One of the partners is now in New York selecting stock, which will comprise every thing usually found in the best ordered Drug Store. Dr. W. F. PRATT, Dr. B. S. JAMES, Dr. S. B. GABLINGTON. Newberry S. C. Nov. 24th 1865 49-3t. Laurensville Herald copy.

A Buggy supposed to be Stolen.

WAS traced on Thursday last, by Lt. D. J. Crooks, commanding post at Newberry; and is now in his possession. It is a single seat buggy, with movable top, immediately under the seat on either side is painted the figure of a horse's head, with blazed face. The property will be delivered up, by the owner presenting evidence to the Provost Marshal where he resides, and forwarding the same through the regular military channels to the undersigned. Augustus Constitutional copy three times and forward bill to this office. Lt. D. J. CROOKS.

A LARGE LOT CONCENTRATED LYE, NO. 1 RICE, BLACK PEPPER, RIO COFFEE, ETC.

To be had at HARRIS' Wholesale and Retail. nov. 1 45 1t

DRIED PEACHES.

WANTED from ONE to a THOUSAND Bushels of DRIED PEACHES, for which the highest price will be paid by A. HARRIS. nov 8 46 t

LITTLE & MARSHALL, AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

173 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, SO. CA. AGRICULTURAL Implements of all kinds, of the latest and most approved patterns. CONSISTING OF Plows, Harrows, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Cotton Gins, Horse power Thrashing Machines and Separators, Saw and Corn Mills, Plantation Carts, Handbarrows, with Plough Castings of all kinds. ALSO, Improved Hand Power Portable Cotton Presses. For sale for CASH at New York prices. Dec. 6, 50-1m.