THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

WE HAVE made frequent reference, for some time past, to the subject of our colored popula tion-more frequent, we fear, than has been pleasant to our readers; and we regret it. We would like to be cheerful-we would be gay and joyous, if the times permitted-but they do not; we have grave questions impending over us—questions involving the existence of the colored race, perhaps even of our own, within the limits of this State, and questions pressing for solution. The policy now inaugurated will perhaps, of necessity, continue; and under the circumstances we have felt that it was right, perhaps obligatory, to be instant in treatment of this matter, and thus to come to action on it with whatever of intellectual perception we might be able to achieve.

Two courses are presented—the one to exclude, the other to absorb, the negro; the one to eliminate him,-throw a sort of social parenthesis around him, and pass on as best we may, without him, to the continuance of our course: the other to retain him in individual contact and association. and bear him on as a necessary constituent of our society into all possible pursuits. The one to draw labor from all other countries for enterprises exclusive of the negro; the other to draw labor from all possible sources, but only in addition to the labor we may have already. The one, therefore, to drop the negro—the other to retain him; the one to throw him back upon his own resources for preservation and support—the other to still give him the supports of white society, and holding a civilization over him; to give him, in consideration of his industry and order, a participation in its advantages. The one, therefore, to inaugurate two distinct societies within the limits and jurisdiction of the State, each variant in race, capacity and purpose, and with only external relations to each other. The other to retain within the State only one single homogeneous society, with nothing but that which nature berself has done to make distinctions or to indicate the line of color. Of this latter thing we have been the advocates

and with greater pertinacity, perhaps, than has been pleasant to our readers, we have presented the reasons to sustain it. One, is in the argument we have been making for a few days past, to show that there is a necessary relation between population and wealth; and that we have a direct pecuniary interest, therefore, in the preservation of the negro race. Another, is in the moral obligation we are under to sustain him. True, we did not bring him here, nor are we more responsible for his coming than are people at the North. True, also, we have indicated the terms upon which we will be responsible for his custody and well-being; and those terms not complied with, we may have the legal right to remit him to his remedies, and turn away. But still he is of God's creatures, susceptible of good and bad, and pain and pleasure; and it may be doubted if we have the moral right to do so. The power to save him may,

Total and to sales...\$250,000

The engines of the Wando were estimated to be worth \$120,000. The bids on her started at \$30,000 and run very sand us. There can be no peace between societies so in contact; and, war commenced, the only question then remaining will be, that of which shall stand the sole survivor of that bloody battleground. It is true that this may not be the necessary result of the policy indicated. We may draw additional labor from abroad, without turning out the negro here at home; but it will be the result of drawing labor from abroad to the exclusion of drawing labor from abroad to the exclusion of the negro of outside. stand the sole survivor of that bloody battleground. It is true that this may not be the necessary result of the policy indicated. We may derect of opinion, particularly as to
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The Proclamation of the Provisional Governor
based on the supposed necessity of the
state, and we fear it cannot but be pregnant
of disaster. Nor, apart from other consequences,
does it have the consideration of interest to commend it. If our negroes are superseded, ever without collision, it will be years before we can
draw from abroad the labor necessary to sustain
our interests. In the moantime, they must necessarily become depressed;—not only can we not
supplies at present elevation. One generation, at
least, will be consumed in the process of transmutation; and whatever of prosperity and progress
may be anticipated from an unmixed laboring
population to riplace our negroes, ean only occur
at a period too distant to be of interest to the
actives of the present age. We have no option,
therefore, to preserve the negro; and the question
yet remainin

Teansatiantic Enterprists.—The Bultimore and Ohio Railroad Campany are about to establish a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool. They have already purchased four propellers for the enterprise, but design to place but two of them, the Worcester and Somerset, on the route at first. These steamers are now being thoroughly repaired at Baltimore, having now decks and houses put upon them; and when the contemplated repairs are finished they will be in every respect adapted for the service, and fitted up in a very superior manner. These vessels are 218 feet long on deck, 35 feet S inches breadth of beam, 12 feet 4 inches depth of hold, and are 1341 tons burden, O. M.

They are fitted with vertical direct engines, 44-inch cylinders, with a stroke of 3 feet. The boilers of each vessel contain 4500 square feet of fire surface, 144 feet of grate surface, and their propellers are 12 feet in diameter. Messrs. Van Deusen Bros., of New York, built their hulls, and Messrs. H. Elser & Co., of Brooklyn, constructed their engines, If the enterprise succeeds, the company intend to construct improved propellers of 3000 tons burden.

Senaton Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Mr. William Mason, of Taunton, Mass., are about to creet a very large cotton mill in the last named place. Those two purses, aggregated, ought to be capable of doing almost anything.

MISSISSIPPI.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, GOVERNOR SHARKEY AND GEN-ERAL SLOCUM.

JACKSON, Miss., September 5 .- Governor Shar-KEY publishes the following correspondence:

It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of citizen militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government.

draw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government.

If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in defence of the State and Federal Governments. Gen. Washington declared that the people, or the militin, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States; and as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the Government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed flown to the people by the founder of the Republic. The people must be trusted with their government; and if trusted, my opinion is, that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union. The main object of Major-General Carl Schuzz's mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The Proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties, as prescribed in the Proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the Government of his intended interference.

Andrew Johnson.

GENERAL SLOCUM'S ORDER. [General Orders, No. 22.]

Headquarters, Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 24, 1865.

Headquarters, Department of Mississippi, 1

Headquarters, Department of Mississippi, 21, 1865. (

The attention of District Commanders is called of a Proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, of the 19th inst., which provides for the organization of a military force in each county of the State. While the General Government deems it necessary to maintain its authority here by armed forces, it is important that the powers and duties of the officers commanding should be clearly defined.

The State of Mississippi was one of the first that engaged in the recent rebellion. For more than four years all her energies have been devoted to a war upon our Government. At length, from exhaustion, she has been compelled to lay down her arms; but no orders have, as yet, been received by the military authorities on duty here indicating that the State has been relieved from the hostile position which she voluntarily assumed towards the United States.

The General Government, carnestly desiring to restore the State to its former position, has appointed a Provisional Governor, with power to call a Convention for the accomplishment of that purpose. Upon the military forces devolve the duty of preserving order, and of executing the laws of Congress and the orders of the War Department. The orders defining the rights and privileges to be secured to freedmen meet with opposition in many parts of the State, and the duties devolving upon military officers in the execution of these orders are often of a delicate nature.

It has certainly been the desire of the Department Commander, and so far as he has observed of all officers on duty in the State, to execute these orders in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance; and while obeying implicitly all instructions of the President and the War Department, to make military rule as little odions as possible to the people.

While the military authorities have acted in this spirit, and have been as successful as could have

moral right to do so. The power to save him may, and does, in conscience, constitute the bond to do so; and, though we might well inquire why it is we have been so tried—why upon us has been imposed the responsibility of preserving this race, so variant from our own—and why, if charged with such responsibility, we should not be allowed the dictates of our own experience and intellect to indicate the way, but should be compelled to take the judgment of another people, who are not instructed in the facts—who seem rather anxious not to be and who are not directly interested in the result;—but, though justified in such an inquiry, the existence of this race amongst us is now a great fact. Upon that we must act, however we may question the right of its occurrence. That cross is now upon us, and whether we can see or not the reason why it has been imposed, it is only left for us to bear it with the strength we have, and trust to the Omnipotent ruler of this and other worlds for the reasons for its imposition.

A third reason, and perhaps the most conclusive reason, is in the ruin to result from any other course. It were simply impossible that we can isolate the negro, and leave him here within our State, to take what steps he may for his own preservation, without ruinous results both to him preservation. to the people.

While the military authorities have acted in this

where the offence was committed.

If any citizen, possessing information which would lead to the capture of the outlaws, refuses to impart the same, he will be arrested and held for trial. The troops will be quartered on his premises, and he will be compelled to provide for the support of men and animals.

These villains can be arrested, unless they receive encouragement from some portion of the community in which they operate; and such communities must be held responsible for their acts, and must be made to realize the inevitable consequences of countenancing such outrages.

By order of Major-General Slocum.

J. Warnen Miller, Ass't Adj't General.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA,—Large fields of cotton are growing in California—over 100 acres in one field looking well. The State of California offers a bounty of \$3000 for the first 100 acres of cotton—also \$3000 for the first 100 bales of 500 pounds each. Over \$100,000 is given by the State for the encouragement of agriculture in the raising of various products. rious products.

Cotton.—About 1300 bales of cotton reached Savannah, by flat, from Augusta, on Sunday last,

A New Road acres the Continent.

The following letter fom Dr. Macgowan, who has been attached by Goernment to the Commission charged with conveing the Indian tribes in our Western Territories will be read with much

interest:

FORT SCOTT, H.NSAS, August 29, 1865.

Wm. Coventry II. Waddi, Esq., Secretary American Geographical of Statistical Society:
Sin—A discovery, latry made by Mr. Butterfield, agent of the Ovenued Dispatch Company, possesses not only geographical interest, by making us better acquained with the interior of this continent, but is of grat value in a mercantile point of view. The decovery makes known a route across the plains thich reduces the route to Denver one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles, and which has he advantage of avoiding the terrible alkali springs of the Platte route, via Fort Kearney, which are so fatal to cattle, occasioning the death in sone seasons of thousands of animals.

The new channel has the further advantage of

Fort Kearney, which are so fatal to cattle, occasioning the death in sone seasons of thousands of animals.

The new channel has the further advantage of enjoying a fortnight's earlier verdure than that of the Platte River. This newly discovered route to the Rocky Mountains lies up the Valley of the Kaw, or Kansas, to the fork of the Smoky Hill river, and thence up that valley to the centre of the continent at Deliver. It presents a direct route from New York through St. Louis to the great mineral regions of the West. An officer of the United States Army was detailed to accompany Mr. Butterfield's expedition, to make topographical observations, whose report will soon be published by the General Government. Meanwhile, arrangements are making for the transportation of passengers and freight across the Plains by this route, which in six weeks will be completed, the company having abandoned the old channel of communication between the East and the West.

Lawrence, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, will be the new point of departure. It is believed that this will give an increased impetus to the vast traffic which is now carried on between a few points on the Missouri river and the Territories of Cologade, Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, while it will afford increased facilities to the stream of emigratien which is flowing into and across the Plains. Correct statistical information regarding the overland traffic is not easily attainable, but data for a calculation are furnished by the business of the Overland Dispatch Company, which transports about one-tenth of the freight sent across the Plains. This Company, by the close of the season, will have sent 25,000 tons; employing near 2000 wagons and 80,000 oxen. A single merchant at Salt Lake City pays, this season, \$5150,000 for freight. These facts demonstrate the importance of expediting the work of the Pacific Railroad Company. Respectfully, D. J. Macowan.

Cattle on the Western Plains.

Hon. W. Gilpen, who has participated in nearly all the early explorations of the remote West, said in a recent lecture :

said in a recent lecture:

On those immense plains, once popularly supposed to be deserts of shifting sand, I found thirtylive million head of aboriginal cattle; and when we consider the wild horses, the elk, the bear, the antelope, and the badgers that roam over these tracts in boundless profusion, we may arrive at an idea of the number of domestic cattle they will support. Fifty sheep or five head of domestic cattle can be supported on what would be necessary for the sustenance of one buffalo. The soil is dry and dusty from the fact of the rainless atmosphere, but they are beautifully smooth. Great rivers, which collect the eternal snows of the mountains, course through it, and their waters can be applied in irrigation. The vegetation is a fine, delicate grass, that forms the carpet of the plains. This the heat and droughts cures into hay, on the ground, and it is on this that one hundred and fifty millions of animus, between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Sea are fed. Here, then, is the great reservoir where the constantly increasing population of our great cities are to find their flesh—food.

A gentleman who recently arrived at St. Louis from Denver says he passed and met three thousand wagons on the great thoroughfare, travelling along without molestation. All the wagons passed belonged to and were filled with Montana gold hunters, who were satisfied with their trip out there.

Acction Sale of Naval Vissels at New York. The sale which was announced for Tuesday, the 5th instant, took place at noon, but resulted in less interest than on former occasions. The auctioneers did not begin with their former promptitude, and the persons present were in quest of vossels at lower prices than the Department felt justified in selling. The following vessels were sold:

sold:	3
Name.	Price. Purchaser. \$10,000Smith & Dunning
Augusta Dinsmore	\$49,000 Smith & Dunning
Fort Morgan	70,000 Ward & Co.
dome	35,000 Benner & Brown.
Honduras	27,000 W. A. Lighthall.
Oleander	16,400 Smith & Dunning
Delta	5,709 C. & E. J. Peters.
Jama	
Commodore Hull	12,500 Benner & Brown.
Shokokon	23,509Capt. Tifft.
Bohio (brig)	6,300 D. Trundy.

come.

There was quite a large attendance of persons and many millions were represented, but prices und not suit. A general impression seemed to prevail that the prices set by the Navy Department were too high. The truth is, that with what have already been sold, and will be put up at auction, the market is glutted, and parties are a little more careful in their purchases than they were a few weeks ago.

FRUIT-GROWING IN MARYLAND .- The farmers on the Eastern shore of Maryland are turning their attention to fruit-growing on a more extensive scale than usual, and some of them consider the raising of peaches, apples, pears, &c., more profitable than wheat and corn. The Cambridge Intelligencer says :

Intelligencer says:

Colonel Wallace, who stands at the head of the fruit-growers in Dorchester county, will clear three thousand dollars from his peach crop this year.

T. D. Martin, H. D. Wright, Dr. J. F. Kurtz, and numbers of others, have large orchards, and their profits this season have been considerable. Our farmers could not do better than go on planting and cultivating all kinds of fruit. The position and other natural advantages of Eastern Maryland warrant the inference that it is destined to be a great vegetable and fruit garden for the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

RUMORED REBEL CAPTURE OF PEKIN.—A telegram from Shanghai arrived in London on Friday, announcing that the Nienfei rebels—the rebels, that is, of the northeastern country of China—had taken Pekin. That, if true, would be the most important message ever received from that country, for the capture of the capital involves universal anarchy, and it may be the murder of our own minister, but it is very likely not true. The telegram is dated July 12, and another of July 22 had previously been received, which announces all quiet. There is still enough doubt, however, to make all intorested in China to look somewhat anxiously for idetailed information, the Nienfei rebels having, by the latest letters, taken a town within one hundred miles of the capital,—London Spectator, August 26.

USEFUL DISCOVERIES.—Two French discoveries of merit have been recorded lately. One, which is authentic, enables copper smelters to utilize their pestiferous smoke so perfectly that Mr. Vivian, head of the greatest firm in Swansos, says he shall be able to turn out 1000 tons of sulphuric acid per week, restoring incidentally many thousand acres of land to cultivation. The other, which is less authentic, is a new mode of tanning in turpentine—said to be so rapid that twolve hours will tan a skin, at half the former cost. That is good news for shoe-wearers and bad news for the Scotch proprietors, who have for years been covering their unculturable hills with young oaks, the bark of which they sell to the tanners.

The Pope is thinking of a counsel of all the sishops in Christendom to regulate his position in regard to modern civilization.

WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 5, A. F. BI.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF YOUR LODG
Will be held at Masonie Hall, This Evening, at 7'
Clock. By order of the W. J. SHAW.
September 14

Figure 14

I ARM HAND WANTED.—A WHITE MAN on a small farm, about fifty miles from this city, sober, industrious person can secure a good and permanent home. Enquire at No. 18 Broad-street.

Sentember 14

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JOINERS WANTED.—TEN GOOD JOINE ERS wanted, on Steamer Fannie. Apply at DRY DOCK. 2 September 13 FOR SALE-A LOT OF OLD PAPERS
Apply at this office. September 14

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, A VERY traily situated.

To rent, SEVERAL OFFICES in Broad-street.
Apply to R. M. MARSHALL, Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 33 Broad-street.

August 6

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

THE SISTERS OF MERCY WILL OPEN A DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, CORNER RADCLIFFE AND RUTLEDGE-STREETS, on Monday, 17th inst.

THE UNDERSIGNED

AVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for carrying on a GENERAL HOUSE, SIGN. SHIP PAINTING AND GLAZING BUSINESS. Estimates given for Painting and Glazing all damaged buildings at the lowest possible rates for cash.

No. 21 STATE-STREET, near Chalmers.

WM. DOUGLASS

WM. DOUGLASS.
WM. C. MILLER,
Late with Carmalt & Briggs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him in business his son EUGENE R. WALTER, the firm will hereafter be known as GEORGE H. WALTER & SON.

The new Firm will continue to receive and forward promptly all merchandise and produce confided to their care, and they hope the patronage so literally extended to the old house will be continued to the new Firm.

GEORGE H. WALTER.

Orangeburg, September 11, 1865.

September 14

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THE UNDERSIGNED

THE UNDERSIGNED

T S 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

AD-CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER "FRANCISCO." Smoot, Master, are hereby notified that she is now dis-charging at South Atlantic Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf after sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents.

23- NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOL LOWING described CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Great Western Insurance Company of New York have been lost, and that after the usual period application will be made, as usual, for new Certificates, viz: No. 379, 17th May, 1858, 26 Shares; No. 389, 11th June, 1858, 20 Both in name of E. L. Trenholm, in trust for Eliza B. Trenhelm. thG* September 14

22- NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next General Assembly application will be made for a renewal of the charter of the CAROLINA MUTUAL IN-SURANCE COMPANY of Charleston. September 12

93 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICA TION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for an AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

EF-BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!-THE ORIGINAL nd 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 ill 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.

HEADQUARTERS. DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., HILTON HEAD, S. C., September 5, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.]

THE FOLLOWING ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY ARE hereby announced, viz:

Brevet Major-General CHARLES DEVENS, U. S. Volunteers, to the Command of the Military District of

Charleston, S. C. Brevet Major-General ADELLERT AMES, U. S. Volunteers, to the Command of the Military District of estern South Carolina.

Captain HENRY SETON, 54th New York Veteran Volunteers, as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding the Department.

By command of Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE W. L. M. BURGER. Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: T. D. Hopges, Captain 35th U. S. C. T., Act. Ass't Adj't Gen. September 14 HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON CHARLESTON, S. C., September 12, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129.]
III. CAPTAIN W. W. SAMSON, 23D U. S. C. T., IS hereby announced as ACTING ASSISTANT LASPECTOR of the Post and First Sub-District of the Military Dis-

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT, Commanding Post and First Sub-District.

GEORGE S. BURGER, First Lieutenant 51th New York V. Volunteers, September 13

and A. A. A. General.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, DRY

GOODS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WILLIAM H: DEVLIN, NO. 10 COMING, CORNER WENTWORTH-ST. F. B. Chidester.....E. M. Pritchard.

JERSEY CITY PLANING MILLS

CHIDESTER & CO. WOOD MOULDINGS, ARCHITRAVES HAND RAILS, BRACKETS, TRUSSES

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

RICHARD ALLISON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 96 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW YORK.

COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE SOLD ON COM-MISSION. General Merchandise purchased and forwarded to order. Imo August 16

W. BROOKBANKS. PRACTICAL GAS FITTER & PLUMBER.

No. 238 King-street, NEXT DOOR TO PORTER'S LD STAND

FOR LIVERPOOL. -BARK IRMA will take eighty bales Cetton on deck.

Apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM,

Mills Hense.

ORLEANS LINE.—FOR NEW
YOUN.—The A I schedult JULIA A, HALLOCK, Capt. J. P. Brewster, now loading at
Vanderhorst's Wharf, having part of cargo engaged, will leave on or before Wednesdry, 20th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to
STYLIS & CARTER.
Vanderhorst's Wharf.

The Al Packet Seler, WM. HUNTER, Captain, Harksen, will have innucliate dispatch for the above port. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. J. STURGES, No. 10 Adger's Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP

MONEKA,

THE NEW, FAST, ELEGANT AND FAVORITE STEAM-SHIP



MONEKA

WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF, TO-morrow, 14th inst., at One o'clock, P. M.

precisely.

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Meeting-street,

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

Agents, No. 141 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.



nect at Kingville with a line for Camden.
at Sumter with a line for Camden.
HENRY M. DRANE,
Line Gener I Seperintendent.

LAND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. No. 61 (West Side) St. Phillp-st., Charleston,

TWO DOORS BELOW VANDELHORST-STREET. JOHN A. MICHEL. HOURS OF CONSULTATION FROM 9 A. M., TO 2 P. M., AND FROM 4 TO 6 P. M.

PARTIES WHO HAVE LOST OR MISLAID THEIR Plats can have them duplicated by applying as above. A liberal discount to Attorneys at Law and the Profession. All Office Work and Patent Office Drawings properly executed. TERMS CASH.

September 14

COMMERCIAL HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OPENED THE COM-

MERCHAL HOUSE, corner Queen and Churchstreets, will use every effort, by strict attention, to please
his patrons.

THE DAR attached has been fitted up in a tasteful
style, with all modern improvements, where the choicest
Liquors may be found; also, furnished at the Table and
in the Rooms, when desired, every day in the week.
September 13

4

C. OSFICH,

"LIVE OAK CLUB HOUSE," No. 32 GEORGE-STREET

Free Lunch at 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.,

Every Day.

Dinners and Suppers to Order, IN THE LIVE OAK STYLE.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER KING AND SOCIETY-STS.

THE ABOVE HOTEL HAS BEEN COMPLETELY renovated and refurnished, and is now open for the pretronage of the public, under an entirely new manage-

A BAR, fitted up with the invest and most modern ma-provements, is attached to the House, where may always be found LIQUORS of the most superior quality in the

City.

LIQUOR can be obtained at the table; and will also be furnished in the rooms at all hours and all days of the week, if desired.

Mr. H. H. PARSONS, formerly connected with the Partition Hotel, is attached to the Hotel, and would be gratified to meet any of his old friends.

LORING & BENNETT, Proprietors.

FREE COLLATION
SERVED EVERY EVENING AT MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BAR, Corner King and Society-Streets.

GIVE US A CALL!

MOTTS' SAMPLE ROOMS. . Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. No. 8 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. FREE LUNCH from 11 till 1 o'clock every day.

JUST TAKE A LOOK AT US ! THE ALBION. Ales, Wines, Liquors and Segars.

No. 25 BROAD-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C. Free Lunch, from 11 to 1 o'clock, every day. PROPRIETORS—WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS and WALTER PETERS. 1mo August 31

HOLDERS OF MERCHANDISE WHO WISH TO REALIZE IMMEDIATELY, WILL

consult their interests by consigning the same to General Commission Merchant, September 11 3mos Augusta, Ga.

PHILIP H. KEGLER, Banker and Collection Agent. No. 255 King-street,

CHARLESTON, S. C. D. O'NEILL & SONS,

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.