Charleston Daily News.

VOL. I....NO. 37. CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE
CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,
CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 18 HAYNE-STREET.

TERMS—CASH.

DAILY—ONE YEAR.....$10.00
DAILY—SIX MONTHS.....5.00
DAILY—THREE MONTHS.....2.50

☞ Single Copies FIVE CENTS.
☞ News Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

ADVERTISING.

One Square, **Ten Lines**, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.
Each continuation, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Less than a square, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE for first insertion; HALF PRICE for each continuation.

—o—

The following are the Agents for this paper:
JOSEPH H. SEARS, "New South," Hilton Head.
H. L. DARR, Sumter, S. C.
THAD. C. ANDREWS, Orangeburg, S. C.
J. T. HERSHMAN, "Journal office," Camden, S. C.
J. M. BROWN, "Southerner office," Darlington, S. C.
M. M. QUINN & BRO., Augusta, Ga.
J. H. ESTELL, Savannah, Ga.
DAVEGA & OTTOLENGUI, Agents in New York.
Mr. AUG. BRENTANO, NO. 708 Broadway, New York, has always the latest dates of the DAILY NEWS, as he does of all the other principal journals of the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, September 23.—The Convention this day passed an ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional districts. The Committee on the Secession ordinance will report early next week.

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, Sept. 20.

To-day the first and second clauses of the first article of the Constitution, as reported by the Committee, were adopted by the Convention, and became a portion of the organic law of this State. When the third clause came up for consideration, which provides that every judicial district in the State shall be an election district, except Charleston, which shall be divided into two election districts, Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend by dividing Charleston into three election districts, to be known as East Charleston, West Charleston, and Washington. In offering the amendment, he said that he believed that this arrangement was not only just, but would benefit the State at large. The arrangement of the Committee is purely arbitrary, fixed by no rule of property, wealth, or taxation. Charleston, by the last census, contained over 60,000 population, and they propose to give the same representation to districts having one-quarter, one-sixteenth, one-tenth of her population. With regard to taxes, she pays from 26 to 33 per cent. The principal enterprises in the State are started there, and all parts of the State feel her prosperity. He, however, left the matter to their sense of justice and fair dealing.

Mr. BOLLING opposed the amendment on the ground of inequality in the Senate.

Gen. MCGOWAN was in favor of giving Charleston three Senators. Her white population was, by census, 29,136. Ten thousand whites was a large average in the State for a Senator. If we compare her black population and her taxation with that of other districts, her claim is still greater. He also said that it had been the effort of his life to break down the feeling between up and low-country. South Carolina is, after all, a small affair. She can only rely on her moral and intellectual worth. It is no disgrace to the country to say that Charleston is superior. True, the appointment of Senatorial districts is arbitrary; but in making the rule, some regard should be had to justice.

Mr. TILLMAN delivered, on this subject, one of his characteristic speeches, in which he railed at the low-country, saying that its people sought office with the pertinacity of the blood-hound and the cunning of the fox, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. FARROW opposed the amendment on the ground that a compact city did not require representation in proportion to her population.

Mr. YOUMANS moved to amend this amendment by inserting clause of the old Constitution, and in a well considered speech, before a body whose opinions were already fixed, he quoted an up-countryman, Mr. CALHOUN, in favor of the parish system. He said that the Convention was called for a certain purpose, and that the parish system was not one of the issues of the war. He asked the up-country if it was good faith to destroy the compromise of 1808. Will this body, in the hour of gloom, called on a different basis from any other Convention, destroy the compromise? First act of legislation of this kind in South Carolina.

Mr. ORR said that he would vindicate his remarks of the other day on the anti-republican form of government of South Carolina. Any system of government not dispensing privileges equally is unjust. Objection to parish system was that parishes were entitled, for years past, to representation to which they were neither entitled by taxation or population. The voice of Pickens, in the Senate, could be neutralized by the vote of the small Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis. Even twenty years ago there was a larger population in Pendleton alone than in all of the Parishes, except Charleston.

For thirty years past bills have been passed by the House, and defeated in the Senate, to give election of electors to the people; defeated because the parishes would have lost power in casting the vote.

The argument brought before the other Conventions was, that they would have no power beyond the object for which they were called, and that it would not do in great emergencies to throw an apple of discord. Never can we have an occasion when action can so appropriately be taken as now.

In reply to the charge of unconstitutionality, he asked what Constitution have we now in this State? Our Constitution of 1860 has been overruled, and I do not know if we have a Constitution at all. If it were certain that we have, Chancellor INGLIS would not have felt obliged to introduce an ordinance to retain the Constitution in force. We could not have gotten a two-third vote if the Legislature had been allowed to meet. The President says that all of our action is void, and he has appointed a temporary Governor, and authorized him to call a Convention. We were assembled through Proclamation of Provisional Governor; without that we should not have been here. Quoted the Governor's Proclamation; wanted the Convention to remodel the Constitution.

Does not understand compromise as perpetual; up-country did not get majority in House until about 1820; changes which have taken place demand the change; $300,000,000 property destroyed; relation of negroes is changed; whole Constitution founded on slavery; that being dead, should not Constitution be remodelled? If negro has been represented as slave under the Constitution, what propriety is there in continuing that now?

In reply to Mr. HUGER, he said had he used the words unequal and unjust, he, Mr. H., would not have excepted to it. The parishes, as well as the rest of the State, had honored him. He had no feeling against them, but the change ought to be made. He knew no reason why antagonism should exist between the up-country and the low-country.

Mr. HUGER followed in one of his eloquent speeches, the skeleton of which I will send you to-morrow.

The amendment of Mr. ANDREWS was adopted, and by the present third clause of the first article of the Constitution the parishes have perished. Peace be with them. They have exercised a wholesome influence in the State, and though the abolition of slavery rendered them no longer necessary, still we must all feel as if we were parting with an old friend, who leaves us forever.

COLUMBIA, September 21.

The order of the day was taken up, and the 4th section of the first article of the Constitution was considered. This section reads thus: "The boundaries of the several judicial and election districts shall remain as they are now established." Mr. TILLMAN, who is one of the representatives from the large District of Edgefield, moved to amend so as to empower the Legislature, by a mere majority vote, to divide a district. After some little debate, in which Judge FROST, Mr. TILLMAN, Gov. PICKENS and Mr. RION took part, this amendment giving to the Legislature the power of changing its own organization by a mere majority vote of its own body, was rejected. After the rejection of this amendment, the section was passed.

The fifth section was then taken up, which reads: "The House of Representatives shall consist of 124 members, to be apportioned among the several election districts of this State, according to the number of white inhabitants returned, and the amount of all taxes raised by the General Assembly, whether direct or indirect, of whatever species, paid in cash," &c.

Mr. SIMONTON moved to amend the last part of the section, so as to enable East and West Charleston for the present to jointly elect their representatives. This amendment was agreed to. Mr. JONES then moved to amend so as to make the House of Representatives consist of but 100 members, and to make population the basis of representation in the House, and property in the Senate. This amendment was lost. Mr. ORR moved to strike out, so as to base the representation in the House of Representatives on population alone. This amendment was also lost. Mr. DOZIER then moved to strike out the word "white," and on the discussion of this amendment the entire day was spent. The negro was on the carpet, and, as always has been the case, he caused a great deal of trouble. Mr. BOYCE led off the opposition on the ground—nominally at least—that it opened the door to negro suffrage; but in fact, as it appeared from his speech, because he feared that the low-country would have too many representatives.

On these words the changes were wrung in every possible shape. If the negro were represented would he not claim a vote, and would not the Northern radical make the same demand? This is an attempt, said Mr. TILLMAN, to bring back to life the dead body of the parishes. In vain the argument was urged that while this is the government of the white race, the negro has civil, though not political, rights; that those civil rights ought to be protected; that they did not and could not be expected to carry with them the elective franchise; that white women and white children formed a part of the basis of representation. They either could not or would not understand the proposition; and at about three o'clock the vote was taken, and the amendment rejected by a vote of 57 against 52. The Convention then took a recess until seven o'clock.

This question I consider the one of the gravest importance that the Convention will be called upon to consider. In it is embraced the system of labor which must prevail in all parts of this State for years to come, and much of our happiness or misery, our prosperity or adversity, is dependent on a wise and proper decision. If it were probable that the negro would remain scattered over the entire State, or if it were probable that all parts of the State would continue to be inhabited by a race of men familiar with the character and capacity of the negro, it would be a matter of small importance whether representation was based on entire population or on white population alone. But we are all satisfied that if South Carolina is ever to advance, if she is ever to shake from her feet the dust of the past, the indolent past, and take her position among the progressive people of the world, she must be aided in her work by foreign emigration. This emigration, if it comes at all, and come it probably will, will first seek the healthier parts of the State, and the negro, unable to stand the competition with the white man, will be pressed down towards the coast, and will seek a home and bread on our rice and cotton fields. His labor there will, in all probability, be required for years to come; and, to make that labor effective, the negro must form a part of the basis of representation. If he does not—if he is not protected by the white man, who knows and needs him, from him who is inimical to him, and who, being a stranger to him, knowing nothing of his wants and habits, will be able to and will override the opinions of those among whom he lives—the poor negro will not only be destroyed before his time, but also the prosperity of the State will be destroyed with him. The white man of the planting portion of our State must have power enough to cope with the white laborer, or not only will the negro be destroyed, but the State will lose a large part of her wealth, in losing a large part of her laboring population.

These being the views of your correspondent, he was rejoiced when a reconsideration of the whole matter was moved this evening; and the probability is, that unless a change takes place before to-morrow, the negro will form, under the Constitution, a part of the basis of population.

The Rev. J. P. BOYCE showed me, to-day, a telegram from the President to him, announcing his pardon, and adding, that "the proceedings of the Convention so far gave him great satisfaction; that he hoped all will be right, and that in less than twelve months the union of the States will be completely restored."

The Convention proceeds but slowly with its work. The members that I have spoken to do not think that it can adjourn before the latter part of next week. I very much doubt if its business will even be finished then.

COLUMBIA, September 22.

The day has been entirely spent by the Convention in discussing and passing the first and a part of the second article of the Constitution. The members applied themselves steadily to the work from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 7 P. M. until half-past 10, and the consequence was that a great deal of work was done, and to-night the leading members of the Convention are speaking of the probability of an adjournment by Tuesday night. Some of the members propose, when the business is finished, to adjourn *sine die;* but others, among whom are some of the wisest and most conservative members, suggest that it may be necessary for them to empower the President to call them together again after the meeting of Congress, when they will have been able to see the effect of their present action. I do not clearly see how the Convention can finish its business at the time indicated, because there is work still ahead. The Bill of Rights has to be acted on after Executive and Judiciary have received the attention of the body. A series of resolutions on political questions of vital importance, favorably reported on by the Committee, may provoke discussion. The reports of the Committee on Amendments generally, may consume time. The members, however, are anxious to get home, five dollrrs a day not holding out to them any inducement to remain here, and work may be done speedily.

The proceedings of to-day may be given in a few words. From some cause or other it was ascertained this morning that the opinion of the Convention had undergone a complete change on the subject of making all population the basis of representation; and though the section of the Constitution had been recurred to, for the purpose of reconsidering the matter, the friends of the movement found it necessary to have the motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The decision with regard to the City of Charleston was changed. The city is allowed to elect her Senators and Representatives as from one district. The property qualification has been removed with regard to a seat in the Senate. Each Judicial District is to have a Senator, except Charleston, which will have, in addition, two for the city. Foreigners having declared their intention to become citizens, and resided in this State two years after such declaration of intention, are entitled to vote. The maximum number of Representatives for any one district is twelve. Taxes must be levied on value of the property. The Governor is to be elected by the people, and to serve for four years. During the debate on the propriety of giving to the Governor the appointment of certain officers, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Above you have all of the information that can be given on the subject of the business of to-day. I will make no remark in the premises. My opinion was clear on the point that most of the changes should be made, but I did not believe this Convention to be the proper body to make the necessary reforms. I thought that it had certain work to perform which alone it could lawfully do; but as it has gone further, and because it had the power of a Convention, framed a new organic law, I, together with all good citizens, pray for the success of the work, and say God save the State.

Facts vs. Theories.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their levers on, either to move the world or to cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms against the effect of "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting-place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhœa Pills stand unrivaled, and his Salve operates with magic effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think Maggiel's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggiel's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA has appointed the following named gentlemen as Special Aids for the purpose of assisting him in the discharge of his official duties in reconstructing the State, and restoring her to all her civil and political rights in the Federal Union:

WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, of Charleston City.
STEPHEN ELLIOTT, of Beaufort District.
WADE HAMPTON, Jr., of Columbia.
ROBERT L. McLAW, of Yorkville.
WILLIAM H. EVANS, of Society Hill.
JAMES H. HARRISON, of Anderson Village.

The above-named gentlemen will receive and communicate to the Provisional Governor, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, all information which they may deem advisable as to the condition of the State, its citizens, the freedmen, the home police, and the military garrisons. They will likewise report to him by letter, at his headquarters, at Greenville Court House.

By order of the Provisional Governor.

WM. H. PERRY,
September 25 3 Private Secretary, &c.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPRESENTED THAT IN MANY portions of the State there is great disturbance and apprehension from lawless persons, who are thieving, marauding and committing acts of violence remote from military garrisons stationed at the Court Houses; and whereas, Brigadier-General AMES, commanding the Northwestern portion of the State, has suggested the organization of a militia police force in each District of his command, to act in concert with his forces in preserving order and peace in the community; and whereas, it is supposed that the other military commanders will have no objections to the aid and assistance on the part of the citizens in suppressing crime and maintaining order; and whereas, also, it appears that President JOHNSON has sanctioned and authorized the Provisional Governor of Mississippi to organize a similar force in that State, and has forbidden the military authorities there to interfere with such organization:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim, order and declare, that there shall be formed and organized in each Judicial District one or more militia companies for a home police, to act under and be auxiliary to the military garrison of such District in preventing crimes and preserving the peace of the District. The companies will consist of a Captain and three Lieutenants and eighty men, scattered over the District so as to be easily accessible from all points where any disturbance may occur. When the companies are formed, they will report, through their Captains, to the respective Brigadier Generals commanding in South Carolina, and to the Provost Marshals at the respective Court Houses, and from them receive their orders. When arrests have been made, they will turn the offenders over to the civil authorities or bring them before the Provost Court Marshal for trial and punishment, according to the terms of agreement between Generals MEADE and GILLMORE and myself as to the respective jurisdictions of the civil and military authorities in South Carolina.

This police guard will be voluntary in its organization, and should be composed of none but discreet persons of standing and character in the community, who are willing to render their services promptly when the occasion requires. It is thought that the bare organization of such forces throughout the State will have a most salutary influence in preserving peace and order and in preventing crime. The evil-doers will know that there is a power, ready at hand, to arrest them and bring them to justice. It is to be hoped that all good citizens will cheerfully render this service. It should be a post of honor, as it is, to guard and protect the country.

Done at Columbia the day and year above stated.

B. F. PERRY.

By order of the Provisional Governor.
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary. 3 September 22

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

E. WILLIS.....A. R. CHISOLM.

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES; to the Collection of Drafts, Purchase and Sale of all Securities. Consignments of vessels solicited.

REFERS TO:
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.

☞ The Columbia Phœnix will publish every other day for one month, and other South Carolina papers weekly for the same period of time, and send bills to this office.
August 14

D. J. STURGES,
AGENT FOR THE STAR LINE N. Y. PACKETS,
Shipping and Commission Merchant,
ALL GOODS TO BE FORWARDED TO AND FROM New York or the country, will receive my personal attention. Consignments solicited, and advances made.
Office, No. 16 VENDUE RANGE, Charleston, S. C.
Agent in New York, GEO. W. BROWN, No. 115 Wall-street. 1mo September 25

R. E. Screven.....Douglas Nisbet.

SCREVEN & NISBET,
PRODUCE BROKERS,
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE OF
COTTON, RICE, NAVAL STORES, &c.
And Sample, Class, Mark and Ship the same.
OFFICE, FOR THE PRESENT,
No. 68 Broad-st., up stairs,
NEXT TO THE CHARLESTON LIBRARY BUILDING,
(The present Custom House.)
September 25 mth

WM. M. LAWTON & CO.,
Wm. M. Lawton, Sr.....Winborn Lawton.
Factors and Commission Agents,
WILL RESUME BUSINESS IN THIS CITY, OCTOBER 1st. An extensive connection in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and long experience in the COTTON and RICE trade, they trust will give them a share of patronage.
PLANTATIONS, HOUSES and LOTS, BONDS, STOCKS and other securities, will be bought and sold on commission.
Consignments of Produce will be shipped to New York or a Foreign Market, when desired by the owners.
No. 9 BROAD-STREET.
September 18 18 21 25 28 2d oct*

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
NEWBERRY COURT HOUSE, S. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, at Newberry, S. C. (the present available terminus of the Greenville Railroad). Consignments of Merchandise for all Depots on the Greenville Railroad and its Branches, and orders for the purchase and shipment of Cotton, &c., solicited.
Our covered Wagons, for the present, leave Newberry Depot on the 1st, 10th and 20th, Orangeburg on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, in charge of a trusty wagonmaster.
WM. A. COURTENAY.
September 11 mth5 P. C. TRENHOLM.

T. A. JEFFORDS.....HENRY KIRCK.

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 house of JEFFORDS & Co., would solicit from his friends in 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 Storehouse within three yards of the depot, can always (when wagons are not present) store the goods at small expense to the owners. wfm 26 September 6

TROUT & AMSBURY,
T. B. Trout.....Oliver Amsbury.
DEALERS IN LIME AND BUILDING MATERIALS GENERALLY. Also, HAY AND PRODUCE, CONSIGNMENS OF VESSELS AND MERCHANDISE are respectfully solicited, and the utmost attention paid to all business entrusted to our care. Office at
No. 20 CUMBERLAND,
September 16 1mo NEAR CHURCH-STREET.

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.
Will attend to the sale of COTTON, RICE, or any other PRODUCE, in this or any foreign market. Also, to the PURCHASE AND SHIPPING OF COTTON. Will also RECEIVE AND FORWARD GOODS.
September 9 1mo*

BOWERS & SILCOX,
Brokers, Auctioneers,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
☞ WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON, RICE, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
Also, their attention will be given to SALES OF FURNITURE, REAL ESTATE, &c.
Office for the present, at No. 238 KING-STREET.
August 30 1mo

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

JAS. B. CAHILL,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Wines & Liquors,
No. 171 Broad-street,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
September 1 3mos

R. M. MARSHALL,
BROKER, AUCTIONEER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
HAS RESUMED BUSINESS AT HIS OLD STAND, No. 33 Broad-street. Attends to the BUYING AND SELLING OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, &c., &c. Also to the RENTING of HOUSES. September 6

TUPPER & THURSTON,
TIMBER, LUMBER,
AND
WOOD MERCHANTS,
(TORRE'S STEAM SAW MILL,)
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GEORGE TUPPER.....JNO. G. THURSTON.
September 21 5

FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 AND 89 BOWERY
AND 65 CHRISTY-STREET.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR
Have the largest variety of
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT
AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM
AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
To be found in this city, and at the lowest prices.
MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS
FROM $5 TO $7
EXTRA WIDE CANOPY BEDSTEADS
FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.
August 14 mwf 2mo

STYLES & CARTER,
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR
Orleans Line of Southern Packets,
NO. 19 Vanderhorst Wharf,
L. C. STYLES, I. F. CARTER, CHARLESTON, S. C.
WM. H. ROBSON & CO., AGENTS IN NEW YORK.
Advances made on consignments.
September 4 1mo

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.
HARMOND HULL & CO., New York.
DEMEREST & WYGANT, New York.
JNO. SLEIGHT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
September 1 1mo

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 22

ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO.,
SHIP & STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 126 AND 128 MEETING-STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
August 15

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.

C. & E. HOWE,
Commission Merchants,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
C. HOWE, JR.....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

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 RISKS OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on Cotton, Buildings, Stocks of Goods, &c., in First Class Companies. Office No. 69 HASEL-STREET, next to King. fmw12 September 15

MARINE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
AGENCY.
GREAT WESTERN
Marine Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
WILL TAKE RISKS ON MARINE AND INLAND Transportation on COTTON and MERCHANDIZE, on favorable terms.
Merchant's Fire Insurance Company.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
WILL TAKE RISKS ON DWELLINGS, STORES, MILLS, MERCHANDIZE, COTTON, &c., and on terms which cannot fail to please those who look for real security in Insurance.
ATLANTIC FIRE
AND
Inland Transportation
INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN.
OFFICE IN NEW YORK.
WILL COVER ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MERCHANDIZE, COTTON, BUILDINGS, FACTORIES, &c., on their well known liberal rates.
National Banking and Insurance
COMPANY,
OF ST. LOUIS,
PRESENTS ITSELF FOR A SHARE OF SOUTHERN BUSINESS, and by its liberality and promptitude will prove itself to be worthy of patronage.
New York Life
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Assets, $3,658,755.55,
WILL ISSUE POLICIES ON LIFE, WHICH MAY secure families comfort and ease when the husband and father may be removed forever.
Do not Neglect your Life Insurance!
British Commercial Life Insurance
COMPANY,
UNITED WITH THE
British Nation Life Assurance Company,
No. 316 Regent-street London.
THESE COMPANIES HAVE "PAID PROMPTLY OVER SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, thereby providing for many families who otherwise would have been left destitute." Call and get Books, which cost nothing, and are interesting.
Our INSURANCE DEPARTMENT being partly arranged, we are able to offer to our friends ample security up to such amounts as we can safely take.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
September 22 fmw3