

Anderson Intelligencer.

Massachusetts Negro Legislators.

The public were astonished in November by the announcement that two full-blood negroes had been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. This body has convened, and the most notable personages are the colored individuals aforesaid. A correspondent of the New York Times, an enthusiastic negroophile, thus describes the two new "colored members."

Edward Garrison Walker, by far the most able man of the two, was nominated by the Republicans of Ward Three, in Charlestown, but on election day the men of that party in that city failed to support him. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of election day, it became apparent that he would not be elected. The polls closed at 4 o'clock, and he needed about fifty votes to place him among the chosen at 4 o'clock, and those fifty votes were cast by members of the Democratic party, which insured his election. He is a lawyer of considerable ability, has an extensive practice in Charlestown and in Boston, and is extremely popular as a man and an orator in the first named city. He evinced a warm interest in the Fenian cause last June, which, doubtless, gained him the Democratic votes. It is stated that the latter party did as much toward his election as the Republicans, though he has always been identified with and an exponent of the principles of the latter. Mr. Walker is a son of that Walker who more than thirty years ago caused such an overwhelming excitement in Charlestown, South Carolina, by a pamphlet distinguished in the annals of anti-slavery warfare, and his son has been enabled to create a somewhat similar excitement in Charlestown, Massachusetts, by being chosen a legislator. It was thought that his nomination was not made in good faith by the Republicans, and that his chances of obtaining a seat in the halls of legislation were slim, and the astonishment and excitement on the evening when his election was declared was great. He has studied well into the great questions appertaining to our national welfare, is well informed on all questions discussed at this day, and as an orator he will have few equals in the House. His arguments are clear, concise and conclusive, and at one time during the campaign of 1865 I saw him in a caucus in Charlestown deliver a speech that completely humiliated one of the most prominent politicians of that city. The latter accused a delegation (of which Walker was a member) of not doing their duty in a Convention to which they were sent, and Walker, in a short speech, covered him so completely that the politician was forced to beg his pardon before the assemblage. A brilliant future is predicted for Mr. Walker by his friends, who hope to see him in the gubernatorial chair or in Congress, and his chances for either are good if he serves with credit in his present term in the House, as he has become extremely popular, more especially since his election. Charles L. Mitchell, the colored representative from Ward Six, Boston, is a printer by trade, and a worthy, intelligent man, but is not by any means so well qualified for his position as Mr. Walker. The last named represents the people irrespective of color, but the former was sent to appear for the colored population of his ward, and was not sent on his individual merits, but rather to represent a minority of the party in that section of the city. The colored men in that ward are numerous, and have long desired a representative, but have heretofore always been divided on the fitness of three or four of their number for the position, and consequently have not succeeded in electing anybody. This time their wandering and divided opinions were, it seems, concentrated—they have been "reconstructed"—hence the result. Until his nomination Mitchell was not generally known in the city. He was for many years an employee in the office of the *Liberator*, and during the war enlisted as a private in the fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiment. He was rapidly promoted for bravery and good conduct, and was one of the very few men who served in Massachusetts colored regiments who received a commission as lieutenant. His friends claim that he will make a good representative, but time will show whether or not they are right. These two men could not have taken their seats at a period more favorable for them than the present. The House is made up almost exclusively of their friends, by whom they were warmly welcomed.

Accidents of Speech.

Pat has long labored under the imputation of making more "accidents" with the tongue than any of his fellow-mortals; but it can be very readily shown that the "bull" is not necessarily indigenous to Irish soil. A Frenchman, named Gallon, who died in Paris not many years ago, was remarkable for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence as follows: "My dear friend—I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday. Pray send it to me if you find it. Yours, Calino. P. S.—Never mind sending the knife; I have found it."

There is a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read: "You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible."

It is said of this same character that on one occasion he took a lighted taper to find his way down stairs without accident, and after getting down brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark as at first.

A lady once asked the Abbe de Matignon how old she was. "Why, I am only thirty-two," said he, "but I count myself thirty-three, because a little boy was born a year before I was and died, evidently keeping me back a whole year by accident."

It was a Scotchman who said that the butcher of her town only killed half a beast at a time. It was a Dutchman who said a pig had no earmarks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded: "That's a good thing for your wife."

At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire, a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow.

At a negro ball, in lieu of "Not transferable," on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening: "Parents, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have."

A Maine editor says a pumpkin in that state grew so large that eight men could stand around it; which statement was only equalled by that of the hostler who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them.

Those two observing men, one of them said that he always noticed when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

An authoress compares a man to a silk umbrella, in these quaint terms: "A good man is like a strong silken umbrella—trustworthy and a shelter when the storms of life pour down upon us. A mere walking stick when the sun shines a friend in misfortune."

The "heart" is the best card in the chance game of matrimony, sometimes overcome by diamonds and knaves, often won by tricks, and occasionally treated in a shuffling manner, and then out altogether.

"Teddy, my boy, just guess how many cheeses there are in this ere bag, and faith I'll give you the whole five."

"Five to be sure."

"Arrah, by my soul! bad luck to the man who told yer."

There is one advantage in being a blockhead, you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can worry, he ceases to be a fool.

An editor describing a lecture to the fair sex, exclaimed, with enthusiasm, "three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of a single man!"

Southern Apathy.

An "officer of high rank and eminent distinction," who has recently made a leisurely tour of the Southern States, expresses himself as follows in regard to the tone and temper of the Southern people, through the columns of a New York paper:

The Southern politicians may be as a whole placid enough in their temper and tone. The Southern newspapers as a general thing may be temperate enough in their utterances. The Southern Legislatures may have expressed their deep desire for peace, quiet and conciliation. But neither the politicians, the journalists, nor the legislative bodies give a representation of the all-absorbing and inexpressible desire that exists among the great body of the Southern people—the planters, the townspeople, the traders, &c.—for relief from political turmoil and excitement. They have little care about the terms of reconstruction that may be offered them, or the political forces that their Northern conquerors may impose upon them. If they have a desire at all that the old order of things may be renewed, as far as possible, it is mainly because the pre-revolutionary or pre-Confederate customs and traditions have still a hold upon them. But if it be the determination of the North to reduce the once proud and powerful States of the South to a territorial condition, or to govern them by military power exclusively, the bulk of the conquered people will receive the knowledge of the fact with something very like entire unconcern, and will succumb with only the feeblest of protests. Nay, if the Congress at Washington were to decree an entire change of government, and to proclaim a regal or imperial order of things for the South, the dispirited people would passively, at least, recognize the Emperor, and would make not even a show of resistance to the force which they have already acknowledged to be supreme over them. The fact is, in brief, that they are thoroughly disgusted with politics, politicians and all the political pretensions and pretenders which have wrought them out upon their desolated country and their blasted prospects—as they see the weeds growing over the graves where the flower of Southern youth and chivalry lies, sleeping—as they feel the deep oppression of ruined hopes and broken hearts—their cry in weariness and despair of soul, as formerly they cried angrily and defiantly, "let us alone."

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ONLY A DREAM.

BY A. J. REGULAR.

By the lake, beyond the meadow,
Where the lilies blow—
As the young moon dipt and lifted
Her reflected bow!—
Lived and died a dream of beauty,
Many years ago.

Something made the milk white blossoms
Even whiter grow;
Something gave the dying sunset
An intenser glow;
And enriched the cup of rapture,
Filled to overflow.

Hope was frail, and Passion fleeting—
It is often so;
Visions born of golden sunsets,
With the sunsets go;
To have loved is to have suffered
Martyrdom below.

By the lake, beyond the meadow,
Where the lilies blow—
Oh! the glory there that perished,
None shall ever know—
When a human heart was broken,
Many years ago.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.—I have speculated a great deal on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married, as the world says, well. Some moved into their costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid home for happiness, and have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them, as the young are carried away with similar feelings. I love to get, unobserved, in a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes meeting me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of future happiness, and persuade myself it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes and murmur in low tones the not now forbidden tenderness; and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and beautiful endearments of the wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the day to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, wishing he would come, and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the side that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze with him on the graceful form as she moves about for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow; and her girlish graces resigned into dignity, and loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her; and her fair children are grown about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.

LOST BY NOT TAKING A COUNTRY PAPER.—Generally speaking but little importance is attached to the taking of a country newspaper. This neglect and indifference had its practical reward the other day.

Some time ago a gentleman in this town was appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of an administrator amongst the creditors. Notice of the auditor was published in two of the county papers.

It so happened that a few creditors residing in a certain portion of the county who had collectively claims to the amount of seven or eight hundred dollars, from the neglect of taking a county paper never heard of the audit until after the report of the auditor had been confirmed by the court. They then came into town to enquire about the likelihood of securing their claims; called upon an attorney who examined into the matter, and informed them that they had forever lost their money, and we presume charged them five dollars for the information. All this resulted in being too penurious, too careless to subscribe for a county paper.

These gentlemen have learned a lesson that will last them the balance of their lives, and serve as a warning to others who from the same motives fail to take their county paper. There is scarcely a man in the community who will not be caught up some day on a legal notice, that does not take a paper, unless he clandestinely reads his neighbor's, and every gentleman should be above literary pilfering like this—so says an exchange.

A GOOD STORY.—A friend at a town down in the country, somewhere near Bowling Green, tells the following: A short time ago a couple of medical students disintegrated a subject a short distance from town, dressed it, sitting upright on the seat of a covered wagon, and started for home. Coming to a tavern and seeing the bar-room lighted up they left the wagon, and went in for a drink. The hostler observing the man sitting alone in the cold, attempted some conversation, but receiving no answer, he discovered how the affair stood, and instantly resolved to have a little fun of his own on the occasion. So taking the corpse to the stable, he put on its overcoat and cap, and seated himself in the wagon. The students soon returned, and took their seats by the side of the supposed dead man, when one of them, in merriment, gave him a slap in the face, saying: "How would you like some flip, old fellow?" then remarked tremulously, to his companion, "He is warm, by heavens!" "So would you be," replied the corpse, "if you had been stolen from hell, as I have been!"

Both students bolted, and never returned to inquire for the horse and wagon, which was brought into town next day, when the joke came out.—*Louisville Courier.*

For making ice cream: "Take out the prettiest girl you can see, step gently into the corner, and ask her to give you a kiss—you will soon have a nice cream."

Columbia Advertisements.

P. B. GLASS,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,
On Plain St., a few doors west of Main St.,
HAS constantly for sale a large assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
LAW,
Medical, Theological, Juvenile,
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Furnished at Publishers' prices.

Letter, Foolscap, Note, Legal,
And other Papers, of English, French and American manufacture.

ENVELOPES,
All sizes, qualities and colors.

GOLD AND STEEL PENS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
STATIONERY,
For the Office, School and Counting House.

BLANK BOOKS,
For Sheriffs, Clerks, and other District Officers, made to any Pattern at Lowest Prices.

Orders by Mail attended to carefully and promptly. Wholesale purchasers, Schools and Libraries supplied on special terms. Address,
P. B. GLASS,
Columbia, S. C.
Dec 6, 1866 25 3m

FISHER & LOWRANCE,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,
KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of the following goods, viz:

SWEDS IRON, all sizes, 1 to 12 inches,
ENG. IRON, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches,
COUNTRY IRON, horse shoe size to 5 1/2 inches,
CAST STEEL, 3 in square and octagon to 1 1/2 "
PLOW STEEL, 4 to 12 inches wide.
ANVILS and VICES,
WAGON, TRACE, LOG and COIL CHAIN,
NAILS, TACKS, SCREWS, AXES, PICKS,
HAMMERS, HATCHETS & LOCKS, all kinds,
HOLLOW-WARE, a full assort, 10 cts. per lb.
GRINDSTONES, AUGERS,
CHISELS, DRAWING-KNIVES,
FARMERS' TOOLS,
SAWS, mill, cross-cut, hand, &c.,
IBOTSON'S FILES, the best in market,
WESTONHOLM'S, RODGERS' & ALEXANDER'S POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY and RAZORS,
BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3 to 10, as low as can be bought in this market,
BELTING, from 3 to 10 or 12 inches—larger sizes brought out to order,
COFFEE ROASTERS, COFFEE MILLS,
AXLES, SPRINGS, WAGON BOXES,
SPOKES, SHAFTS, FELLOWS, HUBS,
ENAMELED CLOTH and LEATHER,
OIL CARPET,
BOLTS, MALLEABLE CASTINGS, WRENCHES.

GROCERIES.
BAGGING, ROPE,
SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c., &c.
Sept 27, 1866 16 3m

MILLINERY.

MRS. C. E. REED,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Millinery, Straw & Fancy Goods,
MAIN STREET, NEXT TO FISHER & BRINNEIS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

INVITES the Trade to examine her full stock and varied assortment of Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Ribbons and Flowers of all descriptions, Ladies' Hair in every color and shape. Also, Plain and French Corsets, which will be sold very low.
Oct. 25, 1866 19 3m

Miscellaneous Advertisements

Greenville & Columbia Rail Road.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Columbia, Sept. 12, 1866.

On and after Monday, 17th inst., the Passenger Trains will be run daily, (Sunday's excepted) until further notice, as follows:
Leave Columbia at 7 15 a. m.
" Allston, " 9 05 "
" Newberry, " 10 35 a. m.
Arrive at Abbeville, " 3 13 p. m.
" " Anderson, " 5 10 "
" " Greenville, " 5 40 "
Leave Greenville at 6 00 a. m.
" Anderson, " 6 30 "
" Abbeville, " 8 35 a. m.
" Newberry, " 1 20 p. m.
Arrive at Allston, " 2 45 "
" " Columbia, " 4 40 "

The bridge at Allston being now completed, passengers and freights will be transported without delay. The expense of freights, by the discontinuance of the wagons and boats, will be largely reduced.
J. B. LASALLE, Gen'l Supt.
Sept 20, 1866 14

Schedule over S. C. Railroad.
GENERAL SUPTS OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3, 1866.

ON and after Wednesday, November 7, 1866, the Passenger Trains of this road will run the following schedule:
AUGUSTA TRAIN.
Leave Charleston, 8.00 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia, 6.20 p. m.
Leave Augusta, 6.00 p. m.
Leave Columbia, 6.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charleston, 4.00 p. m.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Augusta, 5.05 p. m.
Arrive at Kingsville, 1.05 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia, 3.00 a. m.
Leave Columbia, 2.00 p. m.
Arrive at Kingsville, 3.40 p. m.
Arrive at Augusta, 12.00 night.

H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Supt.
Nov 15, 1866 22

Schedule over the Blue Ridge Railroad.
ON and after Monday the 17th inst., the Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will leave Anderson for Pendleton and Walhalla, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, after the arrival of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Trains.

Will leave Walhalla on Mondays, at 8 1/2 o'clock, a. m., connecting with the down Train of Greenville & Columbia Railroad.
Will leave Walhalla on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock, a. m.

W. H. D. GAILLARD,
Superintendent, B. R. R.
Sept 20, 1866 16 3m

Charleston Advertisements.

NORTH, STEELE & WARDELL,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery,
Hosiery, Furnishing Goods,
White Goods,
EMBROIDERY, &C.,
167 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

J. B. STEELE, C. C. NORTH,
H. W. WARDELL, Jr. New York.
Dec 6, 1866 25 6m

ESTABLISHED 1854.
LENGNICK & SELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers In
MILLINERY, STRAW,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

North-east Corner Meeting and Market Sts.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
INVITE the Trade to examine their full and varied assortment of

BONNETS & HATS, trimmed and untrimmed,
RIBBONS, of all descriptions,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
DRESS CAPS, NETS,
VELLS, of newest designs,
RICHES, LACES,
GRAPE, SILKS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.
Sept 20, 1866 14 4m

H. L. JEFFERS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 East Bay,
Charleston, S. C.

HENRY L. JEFFERS, **WM. H. JEFFERS.**
HAVING resumed the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, carried on before the war by Cotman, Jeffers & Co., we hope, by energy, and careful attention to the interest of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1866. 19

To the Public.
THE PAVILION HOTEL,
Corner Meeting and Hasel Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

SO LONG AND ABLY CONDUCTED BY THE late H. L. BUTTERFIELD, will still be kept open for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. And its former friends and patrons will find the usual accommodations and attentions bestowed on them as formerly, and the public favors already so well established as THE HOTEL of the Traveling Merchants of the South, will by earnest efforts be faithfully preserved.
Oct. 25, 1866 19 4

MILLS HOUSE,
Corner Queen and Meeting Sts,
Charleston, S. C.

THIS popular and well-known House is now fully open for the reception of visitors, having been refurnished with new and elegant furniture throughout; and offers to the traveller accommodations and conveniences as a First Class Hotel, not to be equalled by any North or South. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.
Rates of board, per day, \$4.00.
Rates of board per month as may be agreed on
JOSEPH PURCELL,
Proprietor.

Feb 15, 1866 25

HILBERS HOUSE,
(LATE MRS. DIBBLES.)
284 KING STREET,
Between Wentworth and Hazel Streets—East Side,
Charleston, S. C.

Transient Board—\$2.50 per day.
Permanent Board—\$10 to \$15 per week.
Special attention paid to the accommodation of families and single gentlemen.
August 10, 1866 9

F. HORSEY,
SUCCESSOR OF
HORSEY, AUTEN & CO.
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
No. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dec 6, 1866 25

Geo. W. Williams & Co.,
FACTORS,
Church Street, Charleston,
WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
New York.

Liberal cash advances will be made on Cotton consigned to either House.
Oct 4, 1866 16 2m

CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS popular and well-known HOTEL, has been newly furnished throughout by the present proprietor, who has been sixteen years connected with the establishment.
W. WHITE, Proprietor.
GEORGE G. MURRE, Superintendent.
CHARLES A. MILLER, Cashier.
May 8, 1866 46 3m

Charleston Advertisements.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

THE Wholesale Dry Goods Business heretofore conducted in the name of
JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.,
WILL HEREAFTER BE CARRIED ON IN THE NAME OF
MILNOR, WILBUR & MARTIN,
AT THE OLD STAND,
135 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OUR HOUSE is now in receipt of a full and desirable stock of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, and we would invite our old friends and the trade generally to an examination of our stock.

FACTORS AND PLANTERS
Will find it to their interest to examine our stock, as we are prepared to give them every facility in our line to enable them to fill their orders and lay in their supplies.

Orders carefully and promptly filled.
Mr. Wm. C. SMALL, late of the firm of Chamberlain, Miller & Co., is with us, and would be pleased if his friends will give him a call.
N. B.—Messrs. NAYLER, SMITH & Co's Office can be found at our Store (up stairs).
JOHN G. MILNOR,
T. A. WILBUR,
J. J. MARTIN
Nov 15, 1866 21

Nov 15, 1866 21

Nov 15, 1866 21



No. 153 Meeting Street,
FORMERLY JOHN ASHURST & CO.,
GEORGE C. GOODRICH,
PHILIP WINEMAN,
JOHN ASHURST,
South Carolina.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Nov. 15, 1866 22 6m

JOHN S. FAIRLEY, **RUTLEDGE WILSON.**

JOHN S. FAIRLEY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

INVITE the attention of Retail Merchants throughout the country to their complete assortment of the above mentioned Goods, now being opened at

No. 37 Hayne Street,
The old stand of Messrs. HYATT, McBURNEY & Co. Their Stock has been selected with great care and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the Southern people, acquired during many years experience in business in Charleston.
Our business motto will be

Quick Sales and Short Profits.
Orders will be promptly and carefully filled.

JOHN S. FAIRLEY & CO.
The subscriber is particularly desirous of renewing business relations with the customers of his old house, MANSHALL, DEAN & Co.
J. S. FAIRLEY.
Dec 6, 1866 25

J. E. ADGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
Bar Iron, Steel, Nails,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &C.,
151 Meeting Street,
(Near Charleston Hotel.)
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. S. HYDE, formerly Clark, Hyde & Co., is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.
Dec. 5, 1866 25

E. H. RODGERS & CO.,
FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BEG to inform their friends that they have removed their Office from Adger's Wharf to North Atlantic Wharf.
FRANCIS J. FELZER,
FRANCIS S. RODGERS.
Oct 18, 1866 18 3m