

Anderson Intelligencer.

The Radical Brands in Pennsylvania.

"From the fullness of the heart the truth speaketh," and the Radicals illustrate that best when they utter the cry of—'Brand'—Brand was their hope for retrieving their defeat of last year in Philadelphia. Brand was the sole means on which they relied to smother the true voice of this Democratic city. Of course the President's defeat by allegations of fraud and it threatens the people of Philadelphia with a reversal of their verdict by the Radical judges and the Radical Legislature. But, unless the recent acts of Brand, Agnew, and Williams mean that brand partnership has unseated law from the bench in this city, the appeal to the courts will have no result more propitious to Radicalism than its like attempt in Pennsylvania. Only last year it went into a court in which the judges are four to one in favor of the Republican and the Democratic parties. Indeed, the sole Democratic judge last year was holding a Criminal Court, when his four colleagues tried the contested election case. Never was there more overwhelming proof than that which showed that the brands were perpetrated by the Radicals themselves. Then, as now, only humble instruments, but high official dignitaries, were compromised. In the impudent, undeniable Fort Delaware fraud, the real seat of the Commonwealth was found attached to the Governor's commission to take the votes of the soldiers—at a time when the Governor well knew that there was not a soldier in service entitled to vote, as such, under the special law which became obsolete when our volunteer soldiers returned to their homes. The litigation of last year resulted in the discomfiture of the Radicals and the triumph of the Democracy. The litigation of the year before, between Major Weaver and John Given, had the same result. The most stupendous Radical frauds were exposed, and the Republican judges took from Mr. Given his fraudulent certificate, and gave the office to his Democratic competitor. These adjudged cases sufficiently show the result of judicial investigation, when Radicals allege fraud.

The result of the great contest in Philadelphia on Tuesday last is known to all our readers. Here, where the battle was fought and won, the means that were used by the Radicals to cheat the people of their rights are fully appreciated. Never in the history of politics were such means before attempted by any party. They have no parallel in the records of crime and infamy. The Radical leaders commenced by the organization of a gigantic system of colonization, designed to fill the ballot-boxes with illegal votes. They then concocted a base conspiracy to impugn the records of a court, and disfranchise thousands of legal voters on account of alleged irregularity in the issuing of naturalization papers. This was followed by the perpetration of all kinds of frauds before the election and upon the eventual day—outrages which should make common humanity blush, and which were applauded and approved by men who pretend to respectability, and claim to occupy decent positions in society. Yet, in the face of all these enormous political crimes, the Democracy of Philadelphia gloriously triumphed, and carried their whole city and county ticket by handsome majorities. Had there been a fair election in the city—had the thousands of legal Democratic electors disfranchised been permitted to vote—had the voice of the sovereign people been heard as it ought to be expressed at the ballot-box, the majorities for the Democratic candidates would have been fourfold what they were, and there would have been no vestige of corrupt Radicalism left in our midst. This is clear and indisputable. There is not a sensible man in either party to-day who does not thoroughly realize this truth. Honor, all honor, to our indomitable Democracy! They have made a record here which proves their invincibility, despite the most fearful obstructions. They have shown what men can do who are nerved to do the right, and who are resolved to achieve success at every cost save that of honor.

[Philadelphia Age.]

The Daring Outrage.—This morning about 2 o'clock, the barn and stables of General McGowan, together with a very valuable horse and some provender, were entirely consumed by fire. The flames had made such progress, before it was discovered, as to render it impossible to save the building. It was the work of an incendiary. About the same time at which the torch was applied to the building, some unknown person entered the dwelling-house of General McGowan, through a window, and after preparing the way for his exit, in case of alarm, proceeded to ransack the house, and went to the bed-chamber of Mrs. McGowan, (who was alone, save the presence of two small children,) and forcibly carried her out of the house, some distance in the yard, where, an alarm being given by her little daughter, she was thrown to the ground, and the villain made off. In the darkness, it could not be ascertained whether the perpetrator of the deed was white or black. We hope he may be ferreted out, and made to suffer the severest penalties of the law.—*Abbeville Press.*

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Mr. E. A. Pollard, who, while professing to be friendly to the 'Lost Cause,' did more through his newspaper vanity and self-sufficiency in persistent revelations of its weaknesses, than any other man unless Henry S. Foote and Joe Brown, of Georgia, to break down the Confederate effort at independence, proposes to write the life of Jefferson Davis, whom he hated and yet hates because the latter could not let him be a spy upon his movements and councils. His chief object is, of course to make money, though his malignity is also to be gratified in it. It will be a libel and a lie from beginning to end, with only enough truth in it to hang it together. We trust that no Southern man will invest a cent in it, and that every Northern man who has a soul, however radical his dislike of Davis' political course and of the Southern cause will turn from it with loathing. All men despise a traitor and a spy."

A Glance at the Field.

Fairly to estimate the gain or loss in the contest of Tuesday in Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania we must take as a standard of comparison the result of the election in the same States two years ago, the election of Pennsylvania last year, which was purely judicial, having failed to bring out the full vote of either party, the election of Ohio at that time having turned mainly on a very exciting question of State politics which the election of Tuesday did not involve, and no general election at all having been held in Indiana since 1866. The result of the elections in these States in 1866 is manifestly the only fair standard of comparison. By this standard let us try the result of Tuesday.

In 1866, then, the Republican majority in Pennsylvania was 17,178, in Ohio 41,652, and in Indiana 14,516; while in the contest of Tuesday, accepting the exaggerated estimates of the Republicans themselves, the Republican majority in Pennsylvania was less than 10,000, in Ohio less than 15,000, and in Indiana less than 2,000. In each of the three States, therefore, the Democrats have gained largely. A glance at the field shows that we came off not only with honor, but with the prospect of achieving something more substantial in the great contest which draws near. And the more searching the glance is followed up the more cheering the prospect will appear.

The prospect rests on solid grounds.—The Presidential election, we know, is not far off, and in Ohio and Pennsylvania the majorities to be overcome, we admit are considerable; but, with proper exertion, they can be overcome even in the short time which remains. In exerting ourselves to overcome them, we shall be vigorously aided by four separate influences. There is, first, the reaction which has reduced these majorities to their present figure, and which, though it may not have acquired accelerated motion, will at least go on with undiminished force. In the Presidential election, secondly, the real issues, instead of being presented indirectly and more or less intimately mixed up with local issues, will be presented directly and simply, and, consequently, with increased effect. There is, thirdly, the relaxation of our adversaries consequent on their victory and the sense of security which it tends to breed. And, finally, there is the necessity, which did not exist in the contest of Tuesday, that every tub shall stand on its own bottom, and not lean on the surrounding tubs, a necessity which, if it had existed in the contest of Tuesday, would have cut off from our adversaries thousands of imported voters, and turned the scales of victory in our favor in both Pennsylvania and Indiana. These influences, combined with our exertions, form the ground on which the prospect rests. Said we not justly that the prospect rests on solid grounds?

In the Presidential election we can, with proper exertion, carry every one of the States that went against us in the contest of Tuesday. Let no conservative doubt it. On the contrary, let every conservative, dismissing doubt and casting off all inertness, give to the country his days and nights until the sun goes down on the final contest. If we put our shoulders to the wheel, and give a long push, a strong push, and a push all together, we cannot fail to lift from the mire of revolution the stately vehicle of the government, and set it once more, in its original strength and beauty, on the broad highway of the Constitution. The simple possibility of doing this would justify a greater effort than is required actually to do it. And shall this effort not be made? Shall we fold our arms in despair? No. The memories of the past, the interests of the present, and the hopes of the future unite to forbid it. And the hearts of true conservatives everywhere say Amen! to the lofty intendant.—*Louisville Courier.*

General Miles has distributed the fortieth regiment United States negro troops as follows: Two companies at Raleigh, two at Goldsboro, one at Weldon, one at Plymouth, one at Fayetteville, one at Salisbury, one at Charlotte, and one at Greensboro. One company of white troops, of heavy artillery, armed as infantry, from Fortress Monroe, arrived here on Saturday. The Democrats say there is no need of troops, unless to prevent negro outrages and violence. They affirm that there is no foundation for Governor Holden's or General Miles' suspicions, or the rumors about Democratic organizations arming. They suspect the Union Leagues are arming, and say they only purchase arms when they do so, for private individual protection and use—not for hostility to the Government.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular in relation to stamps for distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff and cigars. Those interested will be governed accordingly: "In pursuance of authority conferred upon me by the 108th section of the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, approved July 20, 1863, notice is hereby given that the provisions of said act requiring the use of stamps for distilled spirits are postponed so as to go into practical operation on the 2d day of November next, and the provisions of the act requiring the use of stamps for tobacco, snuff and cigars are postponed so as to go into practical operation on the 23d day of November."

NEW PLANET.—Professor Watson, of the Michigan University, announces the discovery by himself of a new minor planet, in the constellation of Cygnus. He says it resembles a star of the tenth magnitude, and was situated in right ascension 15 degrees 20 minutes, and in declination zero degrees and 32 minutes North. Its daily motion is 45 seconds of the time retrograde in right ascension, and 3 minutes of arc South in declination.

A bachelor sea captain, who was remarking one day that he wanted a good chief officer, was promptly informed by a young lady present, that she had no objections to be his first mate. He took the hint—and the lady.

—If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth. It is caked by no hand, it is wet by no tears, it is stained with no blood.

Never Give Up the Ship.

The Baltimore Sun mentions a statement made by a gentleman from Alabama, that great numbers of the more respectable people in the Southern States intend to move into the Northern States in the event of the election of General Grant, for the reason that, if the Republicans are successful, it will be utterly impossible for them to live in the States in which they now reside.

We see but little wisdom in this immigration of Southern people to the North or West. When they have sold their property, or given it away, and have paid the cost of removal, they have lost or spent as much as it would have cost them to live for many months at home. They break up all old associations, they give up all their friends, and for what? That they may find a place where, by working hard, living frugally, they may support themselves and their families. Such a place they have in South Carolina. They have it in their own district. They have it where they are now living, without sacrificing anything that they hold dear, and without the expense of one mile of travel. But they must be ready to take things as they come, and not be over-particular. A Southerner who goes to New York or St. Louis, and cannot find employment as an artist or clerk, will go to work as a day laborer, and will be willing to accept any occupation which will give him bread to eat. He will be careful not to spend a cent in waste. He will be chary of even the mildest dissipation. He will work without tiring; and if he makes money, the merit will be in the work and frugality, not in the fact of living in Missouri or New York instead of South Carolina. Let our people but work here as they would be compelled to live and work there, and we shall hear no more of the new Southern exodus.

Nor do we believe that any political event can make the State unendurable. There is no curse upon us; no blight upon the land. The sun will shine, the rains will fall, the rivers will run, the grain will ripen, the fields will grow white with cotton—whichever be President or King. No mere political trouble can keep this country down. We do not fear the negro, because we are white men, and we know that although every freedman had as many votes as could be stuck upon a bayonet, the intelligence and influence of the white race would soon rule the State. There is no reason for discouragement but our own faint-heartedness. We have met and overcome troubles that once seemed far greater than those which now threaten us. We shall overcome the new danger as we overcame the old; but we must keep steadily before our eyes the necessity of working hard and being of stout heart. This people will never give up the ship; nor will they run it upon the breakers and go down in the general ruin. They will prefer to hold steadily the helm, and steer the good craft into the haven of success.—*Charleston News.*

A very celebrated lawyer was old Squire Jones. Being a man of great influence, and a testy old gentleman, when aroused he generally said what he pleased in court. He was once trying a case, the opposite counsel being a smart young lawyer named Davis, who so worried the old gentleman that he commenced cursing and swearing most outrageously in court.—Such a contempt could not be overlooked by the court, but Squire Jones was a man of so much influence and consequence that the court could not think of punishing him. So the wise justices, after putting their heads together, announced that they would "send Squire Jones to jail if he did not stop making Squire Jones swear so!"

—A Kentucky editor advertises:—"Wanted, at this office, a bull dog, of any color, except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, snub nose, cropped ears, abbreviated continuation—who can come when called with a beefsteak, and will take his pound of flesh from the man who squirts tobacco juice on the stove, and steals the exchanges."

Two jockeys in Illinois agreed to swap horses without seeing them—if either refused, a forfeit of five dollars was to be paid. One trotted out a sorry looking steed, and the other appeared with a wood sawyer's horse on his back. The latter says he got the worst of the bargain.

The latest from Paris. A popular cook advertises that a full-grown ox will be roasted entire. On the payment of a dollar visitors are admitted to the kitchen, get a plate of roast meat and enjoy the music of a first-class orchestra.

An old Frenchman has just died and left his young widow \$100,000 on condition that she passes the hours from eight A. M. to six P. M. in his tomb each day. If she misses one hour she loses the money. She worried him while he was living, and thus he gets even.

—"Madam," said a cross tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise, their tongues would make it a purgatory."—"And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," replied the lady, "would soon make it a desert."

A robust country man meeting a physician, ran to hide behind the wall.—Being asked the cause, he replied: "It is so long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."—"Am I not a little pale?" inquired a lady who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor.

"You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

—One of Josh Billings' maxims. "Rise early, work hard all night, live on what you can't sell, give nothing away, and if you don't die rich and go to the devil; you may sue us for damages."

John Esten Cooke's New Novel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome St., New York,
Have in Press, to be ready in October, 1868,
MOHUN;
Or, the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins,
By J. ESTEN COOKE,
Author of "Surry of Eagles' Nest"

Of "Sunar," of which Mohun is a sequel, Ten Thousand copies were almost immediately sold. The new work is still more intensely interesting. Printed on fine-toned paper, and richly bound in cloth, with upward of 500 pages, it has for its frontispiece a fine steel medallion head of General Lee, and four beautiful illustrations in Homer's best style. Either book is sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the price, \$2.50. For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers in town and country.
Oct 14, 1868

New Advertisements.

GOOD NEWS TO ALL
OF MY FRIENDS WHO DESIRE THEIR
TIME - PIECES
THOROUGHLY RECONSTRUCTED
AT THE LATEST
LOW RATES!

HAVING secured the services of a SWISS WATCH MAKER of thirty years experience, I will be able to do work with more dispatch, and parties may feel secure that their work will be done as well as if I had done it myself, or as well as anywhere in the world.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELRY,
On Hand.
Watch-Glasses fitted for 25 cts.
A SPLENDID LOT OF
One and Eight Day Clocks,
Striking and Alarm.
PIANOS, &c.
Call at No. 4 Brick Range.

Respectfully,
Sept 16, 1868

W. C. CARRINGTON, President. J. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

PIEDMONT
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE CO., VA.,
FOR LIFE INSURANCE ONLY.
Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.
Income for the first six months, over Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars—a success unsurpassed by any Company in existence. Insures on Mutual, Cash, and Non-future Plans.

Agency at Anderson C. H.
A. B. TOWERS, Agent. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner.
ANDERSON C. H., S. C., Aug. 19, 1868.
THIS Company has secured a popularity never reached by any company in existence in the same length of time. The perfect and unsurpassed reliability of its officers is vouchsafed by upwards of fifty of the first men in Virginia, and its pecuniary responsibility is unmistakably shown by the sworn statement of its officers, backed by the certificates of the civil officers of the county in which it is located. It has a basis, therefore, which will insure its immediate success and permanent prosperity. For further particulars, call on the subscribers at Anderson C. H., S. C.
A. B. TOWERS, Agent.
T. A. EVINS, Med. Examiner.
August 19, 1868

J. J. BAKER,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,



At the Sign of the Golden Mortar,
No. 3 BRICK RANGE,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
Sept 23, 1868

Fall and Winter Clothing.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old friends and customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving a nice assortment of goods in their line, such as
Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Satinets,
Tweeds and Vestings,
All kinds of Trimmings,
Hats and Shoes, a fine assortment.
A small stock of Ready-Made Clothing.
Part of our own make, all of which we will sell as low as can be had in the up-country.
J. R. SMITH & SON.

TAILORING.
We have also in connection with the store a Tailoring Establishment, where work will be put up in the very best and latest styles, and prices to suit the times. All work warranted.
J. R. S. & S.
Sept 30, 1868

Fall and Winter Importations 1868.

MILLINERY GOODS!
Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons,
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
FANCY BONNET MATERIALS
French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments,
BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS,
BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,
In Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt.

We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the United States, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 2, 1868

Watson & Co.

WOULD inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they keep constantly on hand the best and most varied assortment of Goods to be found in this market, which they offer to the public as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Our stock consists partly of
DRY GOODS,
Such as Silks, Muslins, Poplins, Brilliants, De-Laines, Alpaccas, Calicoes, a beautiful lot, at low prices. Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Toweling, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Veils and Veiling, Linen and Paper Collars, Gents and Ladies Gloves, Bedies and Gents Hose, Ladies Cravats, Collars and Handkerchiefs, Gents cotton, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Gents Cravats, Ladies Trimmings, a fine assortment—Needles, Thread, Combs, Suspenders, Pocket Books, &c.

CLOTHS.
Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blends and Cotton Goods for Men and Boys' outfits.

HATS! HATS!!
A fine assortment of Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys Hats. Our stock of Hats embraces every style and variety.

SHOES! SHOES!!
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes—in full stock of splendid goods in this line. Also, Men and Boys' Shoes—a large lot, and very cheap.

HARDWARE!
We have on hand a good assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. If you need anything in this way, give us a call.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.
COFFEE, SUGAR,
RICE, MOLASSES,
SALT, TEA,
SPICES, SODA,
STARCH, SOAP,
CANDLES,
PEPPER, BLACKING,
GINGER, TOBACCO,
POWDER, SHOT,
LEAD, GUN CAPS,
FACTORY YARN,
&c., &c., &c.

We expect to keep on hand, to serve our customers, a good assortment of elegant goods, at as low prices as they can be bought elsewhere. When you want goods, call on us and examine our Goods and prices before you buy. Remember our place,
Corner of Old Anderson Hotel,
AT THE SIGN OF
WATSON & CO.

April 15, 1868

DRIED FRUIT! DRIED FRUIT!
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 bushels of Dried Apples and Peaches, for which we will pay the highest price in goods or cash.
WATSON & CO.
Sept 2, 1868

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!
BEST CUBA MOLASSES,
For sale cheap by
July 1, 1868

"HERE'S YOUR PRICE!"
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, any quantity of Green and Dry HIDES, for which we will pay 10 cents per lb. for Green, and 20 cents per lb. for Dry.
WATSON & CO.
July 10, 1868

W. H. NARDIN & CO.
HAVE just received a full supply of fresh and genuine
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Direct from New York, which they offer at the lowest market rates, for either Cash or Produce. Castor Oil, Laudanum, Gum Camphor, Sweet Oil, Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Number Six, Batesman's Drops, and Tinctures of all kinds, which are prepared by us, and warranted genuine.
Also, Strychnine to kill your crows; now's the time. Dye stuffs of all kinds.

ALSO,
A small and well selected stock of almost everything the people want, such as
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware, and
Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,
Soaps, &c.

Give us a call when you want to barter your Corn, Meal, Peas, Wheat, Oats, or anything you may have to sell, and if you are not suited in goods, we can pay the cash.
W. H. NARDIN & CO.,
No. 7 Brick Range.
April 22, 1868

Gullett's Patent Steel Brush
COTTON GIN!

COTTON ginned on this Gin sold in Charleston last season at one to two cents per pound more than the same class of cotton ginned on the ordinary Gins of the country. This statement is certified by twenty-five of the principal Factors and buyers in Charleston. Price, Six Dollars per Saw, for Cash or city acceptance. Sent for a circular, to
C. GRAVELLY,
No. 62 East Bay, South of Old Post Office, Charleston, S. C.
SULLIVAN, MATTISON & CO., Agents,
Anderson C. H., S. C.

Brinly's Patent Ploughs,
And a full stock of HARDWARE and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, for sale low, wholesale and retail.
July 15, 1868

Sky-Light
FINE ART GALLERY.
PICTURES taken in the various styles at No. 4 Brick Range.
F. C. v. BORSTEL.
Sept 16, 1868

PENDLETON FACTORY.

THE WOOL CARDS
AT this place are now in complete running order. All the Wool offered will be carded into Balls of the best quality at short notice, at the following rates for cash:
All Wool, Plain and Mixed Balls, 12c. per lb. Mixed cotton and Wool Balls, 15c. per lb.
Bacon, Lard, Corn and Cotton will be taken at market rates in exchange for carding. Wool may be sent to the Factory from any point on the Railroads, through the agents, and the Balls delivered by them as soon as the Wool can be carded, and returned.

COTTON YARN
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Will be kept on hand at the Factory, and customers supplied promptly, at as low figures as the market will justify.
Dealers will find it to their interest to give us a trial before buying elsewhere.
Respectfully,
WILLIAM PERRY & CO.
Proprietors,
Oct. 9, 1867

Keese & McCully,
DEALERS IN

HEAVY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BACON, LARD, &c.,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
NO. 10 GRANITE ROW,
Anderson C. H., S. C.
April 15, 1868

SHARPE & FANT,
BROKERS,
No. 7 Granite Row,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
STOCKS, Bonds, Gold and Exchange on New York and Charleston, and uncurrent Bank Bills bought and sold.
State money always on hand for sale. But see PAY YOUR TAXES.
Feb 12, 1868

TO PLANTERS,
MERCHANTS
AND
SPECULATORS.
ON and after this day we will be prepared to make advances on cotton and all other produce shipped to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, or Williams, Taylor & Co., New York. Parties wishing advances, will furnish us the railroad receipts for the produce shipped.
SHARPE & FANT.
July 31, 1867

J. B. MCGEE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
Offers his services to the public generally in this and surrounding Districts, and will charge moderate commissions.
Jan. 15, 1868

E. F. MURRAH,
Painter, Glazier and Paper Hanger,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public generally that he has resumed work, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line, with promptness and dispatch. He will be found at this place, when not engaged in the country, and all orders addressed to him at Anderson C. H. will be attended to at once.
May 20, 1868

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE BY THE HUNDREDS.
Oct 14, 1868

BENSON HOUSE,
ANDERSON, S. C.
THE undersigned has taken charge of the above well-known Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate the traveling public in the very best style, and on the most reasonable terms. The table will be supplied with everything the market affords, and every attention given to render guests comfortable. Stables are attached to the House, and Horses will be carefully attended to.
WM. M. OSBORNE.
Jan 25, 1868

NICKERSON'S HOTEL,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Passengers conveyed to and from the Depot, free of charge.
Persons arriving on the G. & C. R. R., will be furnished with conveyance to this Hotel and back to the Depot, inclusive of dinner, for One Dollar. Ample time allowed passengers going to Charleston to obtain this accommodation.
Rates of Board, \$3.00 per day.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Superintendent.
Sept 16, 1868

Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public, he has taken charge of the above well-known FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and refurbished and refitted it, in all its departments.
The celebrated ARTESIAN WATER BATHS, HOT, COLD and SHOWER, at all hours.
Coaches run to and from all Railroads and Steamers, with attentive Porters. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.
J. P. HORBAUGH, Agent.
Jan 20, 1868

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
BOARD, PER DAY, \$2.00.
Mas. E. L. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor,
Superintendent.
March 11, 1868