

Telegraphic-Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, September 28.—Partial returns of the voting in the Department of Maine et Loire give Maillier, Republican, 25,000, and Bonas, candidate of the Septennate, 80,000 votes.

LONDON, September 28.—A frightful typhoon passed over Hong Kong, yesterday. The steamers Leonora and Albay and eight other vessels were wrecked or foundered, and many are missing. A great number of houses were destroyed, and it is reported 1,000 persons were killed. The damage to property in the city and harbor and the surrounding country is immense.

ROME, September 27.—Mount Vesuvius is still agitated; rumbling noises are heard inside, and yesterday an earthquake shook the mountain to its base. The shocks extended to the village of Raddozza and destroyed several houses.

PARIS, September 28.—Additional returns of the voting, yesterday, in the department of Marne et Loire, to fill a vacancy in the Assembly, are in favor of De Mouille, Republican candidate, and it is probable that he is elected.

Telegraphic-American Matters.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The Herald's Washington special says that the Porto Rico annexation story was part of Bismarck's scheme to convulse Europe. That Russia has assured the State Department she is prepared to ally herself with the United States in the event of Germany enforcing her aspirations. Russia's action in sympathy with the Carlist movement and refusal to recognize Serrano is regarded as an omen of war, in which the United States will necessarily be involved, unless Grant's proposition that European governments having colonial possessions in American waters can no longer transfer them from one to another, should be acquiesced in by England, Spain and Denmark.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—A correspondence between Marshal Packard and General Emory asserts that the Marshal never asked, and the General would not have allowed, the use of the Federal troops for political purposes.

The following telegram has been received from Governor Moses, of South Carolina:

COLUMBIA, September 25.—To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States, Washington: The State of affairs in Edgefield County, in this State, has been, for the last ten days, of such a character as to threaten the lives and destruction of the property of law-abiding and peaceful citizens. I have exhausted my efforts with the peaceful and legal means at my command to restore the usual situation. Armed bands are assembled at various points in the County, and have demanded the surrender to them of the State arms in the hands of the regularly organized militia of the State. From this action a reign of terror exists. I issued my proclamation on the 22d instant, commanding these armed bands to disperse and retire to their homes within three days, and hereafter to refrain from a repetition of such actions. They are still under arms. I am powerless to enforce my orders except by the use of the inexperienced State militia, the employment of which I fear would hasten a conflict which I desire to avoid. Having exhausted all means at my command, I call upon you, under the Constitution of the United States, for such assistance as will enable me to restore order and quiet to the County, and to this end I ask that you will send immediate orders to Colonel H. M. Black, commanding the United States forces—these to report to me with such of his command as it may be found necessary to employ as speedily as possible.

(Signed) F. J. MOSES, Jr., Governor of South Carolina.

To which Attorney-General Williams replied by the following:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, September 26.—To Hon. F. J. Moses, Jr., Columbia: I have to say, by direction of the President, in answer to your telegram of yesterday to him, asking for troops to aid in suppressing disorder at Edgefield, that a company of United States troops is now stationed there, and it is expected and believed that it will afford adequate protection for the lives and property of citizens.

(Signed) G. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

PITTSBURG, September 27.—The striking miners are burning the shanties, and prevent the Italian substitutes from sheltering.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—On the day that Penn's revolutionists seized the State House after Kellogg's retreat to Packard's office, a large number of official and private letters were found in the archives of the office. Among them were a number which passed between Kellogg and prominent Congressmen. They contain important revelations as to the manner in which the Louisiana case was managed in Washington, with a view to seating Pinchback in the Senate and keeping Kellogg and party in power. Among the parties implicated are Chaudier, Caleb Cushing and Bon. Butler. All these acknowledge the receipt from Kellogg of large sums of money, the payment of which is confirmed by Kellogg's check-book. Kellogg explains by saying that these payments were legitimate "fees" for legal services.

The Bulletin publishes a long list of stubs from Kellogg's check-book, showing that Carpenter received \$4,500, Packard \$4,100, Beck with \$1,500. The Bulletin says: "We have seen a letter from Carpenter to Kellogg, calling for more money, as he was hard up."

SELMA, September 28.—The accident on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Road was caused by malicious obstructions. The receivers offer \$1,000 reward for the fiends.

WILKESBARRE, PA., September 28.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, four negroes, named Henry Thomas, James Welome, Thomas Irwin and George Bazine, set upon James English, a white man, on Hazel street, and after knocking him down, cut his throat—partially severing the wind pipe. Thomas is said to be the man who did the cutting. He was arrested soon afterwards at his house, where he had secreted himself under a lounge. After his arrest, a crowd of over 200 persons surrounded the officers, and with ropes in hand, and cries of "lynch him," tried to take him away from their custody, and only a strong force of police, with drawn revolvers, were able to keep them at bay. English is still living, but is in a precarious condition.

Despatches from Madrid say it is probable that President Serrano will take command of the central army, and meanwhile, Gen. Jovellari will replace Gen. Rama. The Republicans are preparing to dislodge the Carlists from Loguadia, in the province of Alava. Advices from Santander say seven more German men-of-war are expected to arrive off the coast within a week.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Senator West, of Louisiana, in an open letter to Casey in New Orleans, under date of yesterday, in relation to charges against him of unnecessary absence from the State during the late uprising of the people, says: "If Gov. Kellogg regrets my absence, he knows that I visited the North at his written request, to lay before the President the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and to solicit Federal support for his government, when its integrity should be imperiled. If he regrets my absence as an advisor or counsellor, it is an indication to me that for the first time within my recollection, since his installation in 1872, he is ready to give consideration to my opinions as to his general policy. If he wants his political friends, who are absent, to assume the fighting garb, they might prefer some other leader. The Kellogg administration is involved with difficulties sufficient to dismay the stoutest heart, and has of late received such a check as to make its most determined supporters doubt whether it is competent to exact obedience to its authority, even with the assistance of the parent Government."

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Capt. Summes, Executive Officer of the Pensacola Navy Yard, is convalescent from yellow fever.

Probabilities—For Wednesday, over the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, North-westerly winds, stationary or lower temperatures, clear or clearing weather will prevail. Over the Gulf States, stationary and rising barometer, Northerly winds, backing to South-west. In Arkansas, somewhat higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, somewhat higher barometer, North and West winds, lower temperature, cloudy, followed by partly cloudy weather. Over the Middle States, North-easterly winds, increasing to high, lower pressure and temperatures, cloudy and rainy weather, attending a storm.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The seagr-makers met yesterday, and protested against the tenement house system of manufacturing segars. The workmen are determined, if possible, to break up that system, which is endangering, they say, the health of the community.

NEW YORK, September 28.—In the rush from the shooting match for the cars, Lieutenant DeBorst, of the 71st Regiment, was forced under the train and killed.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 28.—One faction of the Republican party held a meeting at Wilson's Station; the other faction tried to break the meeting up, while G. W. Cox, a negro, was speaking. Cries of "Pull him down" arose. There was a rush for the stand, a pistol was shot and one of the assaulting party, a negro, fell dead. The mob then tried to lynch Cox, but Wilson, a white man, got him in his store and bolted the door. After a strong effort, he persuaded the mob to let the law take its course. Cox was then taken to jail.

CHARLESTON, September 28.—Arrived—Schooners B. N. Hawkins, New York; Carrie A. Bently, New York; Annie C. Cook, New York; steamships Champion, New York; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Secretary of the Irish Rifle Team, yesterday, said to a reporter: "I consider it the most remarkable rifle contest that has ever taken place. We utterly out-did ourselves, and you surprisingly out-did us; it was an issue that we did not expect; but, under the circumstances, a contest that we are not ashamed of. Do not consider me as an individual, but regard me as speaking for the entire team, when I say we have had no such contest before in our lives, nor have we ever before met with such admirable marksmen as you Americans. As far as the range is concerned, it is admirable—it could not be better; it far exceeds our range at home. I was perfectly delighted with it."

NEW YORK, September 28.—A New Orleans special says the conference committee, on the part of the Democrats, decided last evening to accept the proposition of the Kellogg party in relation to the Board of State Censors—which is, that the Democrats shall be allowed representation of two on the board.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Miss E. D. Proctor has obtained a criminal indictment against the mutual friend, Moulton.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—John H. Bradley, who was debarred from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, during the trial of John

H. Serratt, in 1867, for alleged contempt of court, and who was afterwards charged with sending a threatening message to the Justice, holding that court, (Judge Fisher), was today restored to the list of attorneys, on motion of Thomas J. Darant. In granting the motion, Chief Justice Carter said the court had been informally advised of this motion, and they had unanimously agreed to grant it. They considered whatever had passed had been abundantly atoned for, and they should welcome Mr. Bradley as a member of the bar with pleasure. The court room was filled by members of the bar, who, with the greatest unanimity, applauded the remarks of the court, and gathered around Mr. Bradley to congratulate him.

The President returns on Wednesday. Vice-President Wilson hopes his health will enable him to oust Carpenter next session.

Telegraphic-Commercial Reports.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton quiet and nominal; sales 233—uplands 16 1/4; Orleans 16 1/2. Futures opened easier: September 16 1/16; October 15 1/2; November 15 1/16; December 15 1/2; January 15 1/16; February 15 1/16; March 15 1/16; Money 2 Gold 97; Exchange—long 4 84 1/2; short 4 87.

7 P. M.—Cotton quiet and nominal; sales 372, at 16 1/4 @ 16 1/2. Southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra 5.25 @ 6.10; good to choice 6.15 @ 6.90. Wheat a shade better and very moderate demand—1.18 @ 1.42. Corn a shade firmer and fair request. Coffee—Rio choice firm, at 15 1/2 @ 21 gold. Sugar quiet and steady. Rice quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer—new 22.75. Lard quiet and firmer—prime steam 14 1/2. Whiskey lower—1.07. Freights firm. Cotton net receipts 3; gross 4,889. Futures closed steady; sales 21,400: September 15 1/16, 15 1/16; October 15 1/16, 15 3/32; November 15 1/16, 15 1/16; January 15 1/16, 15 1/16; February 15 1/16, 15 1/16; March 15 1/16, 15 1/16; April 16 1/16, 16 3/32. Money easy. Sterling weak, at 4 1/2. Gold closed at 97 1/2 @ 97 1/2. Governments dull and strong. States quiet and nominal.

GALVESTON, September 28.—Cotton quiet and easy; net receipts 663; gross 637; exports coastwise 1,784; sales 259.

BALTIMORE, September 28.—Cotton dull and easier; gross receipts 897; exports coastwise 60; sales 135; spinners 25.

MEMPHIS, September 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; net receipts 1,743; shipments 572; sales 590.

NORFOLK, September 28.—Cotton net receipts 1,301; exports coastwise 1,490; sales 18.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Flour dull. Corn quiet—\$5 @ \$6. Pork nominal. Lard nominal—summer 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2. Bacon dull and only limited jobbing demand—shoulders 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2; clear rib 15 1/4 @ 15 1/4; clear 15 1/4 @ 16. Whiskey firm, at 1.03.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Flour and corn unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon irregular and unsettled—shoulders 10 1/2; clear rib 15 1/4; clear 16 1/4. Lard 16 1/2. Whiskey 1.03.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Flour—higher grades dull; lower grades quiet. Corn slow—80. Whiskey firm—1.04. Pork 23.75. Bacon irregular—shoulders 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4; clear rib 15 1/4 @ 15 1/4; clear sides 15 1/4 @ 16 1/4. Lard unchanged.

WILMINGTON, September 28.—Cotton dull; net receipts 192; exports coastwise 309.

SAVANNAH, September 28.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 2,983; gross 2,983; exports coastwise 3,552; sales 605.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Cotton demand fair and offerings light—middling 14 1/2; net receipts 4,512; gross 4,525; exports Great Britain 2,399; coastwise 6,423; sales 500—last evening 1,000.

AUGUSTA, September 28.—Cotton quiet and steady—middling 14 1/2; net receipts 310; shipments 375.

MOBILE, September 28.—Cotton quiet—middling 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2; low middling 13 1/2; good ordinary 13 1/4 @ 13 1/2; net receipts 1,347; exports coastwise 435; sales 350; stock 8,902.

LONDON, September 28.—10-40 4 1/2.

FRANKFORT, September 28.—62 1/2 98 1/2.

A New York letter of Monday says: The commanding influence of the Hebrew element, in almost every department of business, wholesale and retail, is never so noticeable as on the recurrence of their great fast of the Atonement, when all secular occupations are suspended. The Stock Exchange and the Board of Brokers not only miss them, but most of the other great exchanges, as well as the retail marts of Chatham street, Division street and the Eighth avenue. Probably there is no other religious festival the observance of which would make such a vacuum in the sphere of general business. At the Weekawken cattle market, also, where hundreds of thousands of dollars are disbursed weekly, the day had a Sunday appearance, owing to the conspicuous absence of the same class of dealers.

UNANIMITY.—The Courier des Etats Unis notes the astonishing unanimity with which the events are produced, and the no less astonishing unanimity with which they are regarded. There is unanimity in the reprobation of the Kellogg government; unanimity as to the submission to the Government of the United States; unanimity as to the griefs suffered by the people, as to the power, odious to the people, imposed and sustained by force, and the unanimity with which it is held responsible for the events. What a spectacle for the "crowned heads of Europe!"

"High, bold and daring," is what they say of the new bonnet.

NEW ORLEANS.—Despatches of the 28th day:

Gen. Emory, Gen. Pennypacker, Gov. Kellogg and Gen. John R. Brooke had a three hours' conference to day. Gen. Brooke is the officer who received the State arms from McEnery and Penn; and as it is said that a number of arms are missing, it is probable that the council was held to adopt measures for their recovery. Notice will be given by the proper authorities to return them; failing in which, the United States military will be employed to recover the arms. It is known that the council regard the situation of the city as dangerous; that the stations of the troops were ordered to be made in the strongest positions, and that no force is to leave the city, and that one battery was ordered to the city from the barracks forthwith. Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to Attorney-General Williams, protesting against the removal of any troops from this State, and declaring that the insurrectionary spirit here was now rife, and better ready for decisive action than at any previous time. White League officials have a despatch from Washington, that states that Attorney-General Field leaves there forthwith, to commence the prosecution of Gov. Penn and others for State treason. The White League meeting to-night was one of the largest ever held in the city. One of their leaders, a reliable prominent citizen and no alarmist, who opposed the fight, but was in it, and afterward worked for compromise, told your correspondent to-night that the city League had nearly 9,000 well-armed and well-drilled men, who were only waiting the order to make a fight. Their time was not fixed, but would be very soon, as they were desperate and determined upon getting rid of Kellogg, no matter what might be the consequences. Arrests for State treason or search for State arms, owing to mistakes liable to be made in the latter effort, might precipitate it; but when the time came, the United States soldiers would be taken.

The situation in New Orleans has not as yet been materially changed. The streets are unaturally quiet, and no disturbances have taken place. During the morning, Governor Kellogg was at the State House, and held a long consultation with Generals Emory and Pennypacker. It is understood that the conference was had regarding the best means of defending the city, in case of another uprising of the White League. Officers were despatched to different points and required to report in relation to their strength and capability of resisting an assault. From this it is inferred that further disturbances are anticipated. It is safe to state, however, that no riot of a serious nature will occur as long as the State government pursues its present policy of inaction. There are strong indications, however, that such will not long be the case. It can be stated upon good authority that Kellogg has decided to have the city searched for the State arms captured during the recent events. It will be remembered that several hundred stand of arms were secured at that time by the leaguers. Since quiet has been restored they have been directed to return the arms taken; but, as claimed by the administration, they have either declined to do so, or have returned old, worn-out muskets, instead of the breech-loading rifles captured. The White League's party, on the other hand, state that the arms in their possession belong to them as individuals, and that they were never owned by the State. Without, at this time, entering into an extended discussion of the merits of the case, it may be stated as beyond a doubt that, should the Kellogg police attempt to enter houses of citizens to search for arms, another fight will be the result. A further source of trouble will be the prosecution of the leaders of the recent riots. It is generally understood, to-night, that indictments will be found against some score of persons, and the subject is now very freely canvassed. The old citizens and business men everywhere declare that if legal proceedings are instituted against Penn, Ogden and others, they will not be able to restrain the young men of their party from again attacking the State House. At the White League meetings to-night the matter was the chief topic of discussion, and in many instances it was resolved that a prosecution would not be submitted to. This may be simply the mad raving of wild and thoughtless young men, but Kellogg evidently thinks differently. This afternoon, he sent a despatch to Attorney-General Williams, at Washington, in which he says that he believes the city to be in a very insecure condition. He continues, that rioting may be apprehended at any moment, and the State will not remain at peace if the United States troops are withdrawn. This is also the opinion of every one in the city. Colonel E. J. Ellis, a prominent White League leader, assured your correspondent, this evening, that Kellogg's overthrow was only a question of time. He said so long as the United States troops remain here our young men may be kept quiet. They are loyal to the Federal Government, and do not wish to place themselves in opposition to its officers, but the moment the military is withdrawn there will be a fight which will not end till Kellogg and his clique are killed or leave the State. Many other prominent Southerners express similar opinions, and it can be positively stated that nothing but the constant official protection of the United States army and navy can secure to Mr. Kellogg the position he now occupies.

Three Federal war vessels, including the flag ship Cumberland, Rear Admiral Mullaney, are in the offing. The State Central Committee of the People's Party had a meeting this evening. Resolutions were finally adopted to go into the November election with spirit and energy. The propriety of not voting was discussed, but the majority against this resolution was overwhelming. Parish committees participated in the meeting.

The people of Paterson, N. J., have no souls for music. They are, in this respect, below the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, or even the stones and floods which Orpheus charmed with his lyre. A Miss Kilpatrick, of Paterson, plays the accordion on her own father's and mother's door-steps. She plays part of the day and all night. She drowns the howling of dogs and the yowling of cats that visit the glumpes of the moon in the alleys and on the tiles. The people of Paterson are barbarous enough to prefer the healthful and natural sounds of night to the dulcet and artistical strains of Miss Kilpatrick's accordion. They requested her to shut up; she refused, and they then reported her to the Recorder as a public nuisance. She was finally silenced, and the regular cat and dog concerts have been resumed.

Andorra, the little Republic which the telegraph tells us has just been attacked by the Carlists, is situated in the Pyrenees, between the French department of Arriege and the Spanish department of Lerida. Its whole area is only 200 square miles, and its population about 12,000. It received the privilege of self-government from Charlemagne (A. D. 742-818) in return for assistance against the Saracens. The feudal claims, which Charlemagne reserved, were ceded in 819 by Louis le Debonnaire to the Bishop of Urgel, who alternates with the French Government in the nomination of magistrates and in the reception of a small tribute, amounting to about \$200 per annum.

Berlin, the capital of the German empire, ranks now as the third city in Europe in point of population, and the first as regards rapidity of growth. In 1832 Berlin only contained 238,000 people. On the first of December, 1867, it contained 702,437 inhabitants; and four years later, viz: December 1, 1871, it numbered 728,441. To-day, including the garrison, it falls but a few thousand short of 1,000,000 souls, thus ranking next after London and Paris. Its growth is proceeding at the pace of 50,000 per annum, requiring yearly the construction of 3,000 new buildings to accommodate them and their children.

The latest Ohio defalcation is that of a constable who absconded the other day with \$325 of the public funds. The sum is not as large as it might have been, but it is quite large enough to show that, if Grant would give that constable a white man's chance, he would make a rogue of whom even Radicalism wouldn't be ashamed.

THE STOKES CASE.—Judge Cooke has ordered a board of physicians, for the purpose of examining Stokes to ascertain whether he is in his right mind. On Saturday last, at Chambers, Stokes refused to answer any of the questions put to him by Judge Cooke in relation to his property, and upon this refusal the Judge ordered the prisoner to be removed to jail, to await the result of the proposed examination.

Agents of the Prussian Government have purchased Lake Wewauapee, Union County, N. J., for the purpose of raising leeches, trout and salmon, the latter to be sent to Prussia to stock the waters of rivers and the former for medical purposes. This is believed to be the first instance of the purchase by a foreign government of territory in the United States.

The late Gen. Henderson, for so many years the distinguished head of the United States Marine Corps, was a great punster. On one occasion at dinner, just as the fruit had been brought up, a lady requested him to make a pun. Putting a magnificent pear in a plate and handing it to her, he said: "Madam, *pari passu*."

The British Government intend immediately to effect a complete re-arming of the fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. The old guns and all shot and shell of obsolete shapes are being rapidly removed, and will be at once replaced with ordnance of the newest description and most approved patterns.

CATCHER.—Mr. Beecher, in his statement, swore he had unmistakable and threatening paralytic symptoms. He swore exactly the reverse when he was applying for life insurance. Tilton's statement annihilated him, and now the insurance men are after him with a sharp stick.

In London, they have a new article called "butterine." Some deluded thief stole a firkin of it, thinking it was butter. Before the magistrate, a description of the article was required, when the thief was discharged from custody, as more honest than the owner.

David Lee Child, the husband of Lydia Maria Child, an old abolitionist, and an experienced and able teacher, died at Wayland, Mass., September 18, aged 80. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, a classmate of Caleb Cushing and George Bancroft.

Considerable excitement prevails in the Treasury Department, at Washington, over the expected discharge of nearly 800 employees from the printing bureau of the treasury.

An Illinois stump speaker who was boasting that he carried four rebel bullets as a proof of his patriotism, was found to be carrying them in his breeches pocket.

An editor in Illinois returns humble and hearty thanks for the gift of a centipede—"It being the first cent of any kind which we have received for weeks."

It is not likely that Miss Fallenlove, of Kentucky, who had her eyes put out by a stone thrown at her by one of her admirers, will ever fall in love with him.

Humbert, late County Treasurer of Orangeburg, is in jail again on the complaint of the County Commissioners. His returns of the public funds are said to be \$9,000 short.

Waynesborough, Pa., has a haunted distillery, which is just the place where one would naturally look for spirits.

The Sumter House, on Sullivan's Island, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

Noah was an ark-itect of the first water.

Auction Sales.

Sale of Valuable Stocks and Bonds.

By JACOB LEVIN, Auctioneer. On MONDAY, the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell, at public outcry, The following Bonds, Stock and Certificates, under power of attorney to the Central National Bank, of Columbia, S. C., viz: 100 (one hundred) shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Savings Bank, of Columbia, S. C. Scrip 6,185 and 6,186, each representing 50 shares of the Capital Stock of the Southwestern Railroad Bank, inseparably connected with the same number of shares in the South Carolina Railroad Company, par value of each share \$25. No. 131, Certificate of Indebtedness of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of South Carolina, \$34. No. 435, ditto, ditto, \$100. No. 436, ditto, ditto, \$100. Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company Funded Interest Bond No. 83, \$67.75. Ditto, ditto, No. 54, \$83.20. Ditto, ditto, No. 165, \$100. Ditto, ditto, No. 104, \$100. Ditto, ditto, No. 106, \$100. Ditto, ditto, No. 53 to 60, (eight bonds of \$500 each,) \$4,000. Three Greenville and Columbia Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the State of South Carolina, (\$500 each,) \$1,500. Sept 23

W. S. & L. TALBOTT HAVE just arrived with a lot of Kentucky HORSES, both saddle and harness. Will be found at Charles Logan's stables. Sent 29

To Rent, THE OFFICE over California City Store, now occupied by Messrs. Faber & Moore; also, the MULBROW COTTAGE, on Washington street. Sept 29 6 EDWIN J. SCOTT & SON.

Notice. ON and after this date, the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK will open at 9 A. M., and keep open till 3 P. M., for the better accommodation of its customers. J. H. SAWYER, Acting Cashier. Sept 21

Select School for Girls. Blanding Street, Columbia, S. C. Conducted by the Misses Martin. FALL TERM for 1874 will begin on the first day of October. Subjects for the term, LATIN, GERMAN and FRENCH. MUSIC under charge of Prof. PLATE; Modern Languages, M. DE HEDEMAN; Mathematics, Rev. C. R. HEMPHILL; Drawing and Painting, Fanny Work, Mrs. M. E. BRADY. For terms, &c., apply at 143 Blanding Street, or through the Columbia Post Office. Sept 11 fm6

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THE Forty-sixth Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the 15th of October, 1874, and terminate early in March, 1875.

EDUCATIONAL FACULTY. R. A. KINLOCH, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. J. P. CHAZAL, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D., Professor of Physiology. C. U. SHEPARD, Jr., M. D., Professor of Chemistry. FRANCIS L. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. J. FORD PROLEAU, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. F. PEYRE POCHEUR, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine. MANNING SIMONS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Entire expense of the School, \$30. This includes Demonstrator's Ticket and Hospital Advantages. No private courses given by any of the Professors, nor boards made for other services rendered. Board can be obtained in the city from \$4. to \$6 per week. For further information, apply to Sept 10 2 R. A. KINLOCH, Dean.

THE SONG MONARCH! By H. R. PALMER, of Chicago, with the distinguished assistance of Prof. L. O. Emerson, of Boston. Those gentlemen, in the Song Monarch, present to the public a book unrivaled for the use of SINGING CLASSES, whether in the form of Singing Schools, or in Normal Music Schools, Conventions, Colleges, or Academies, and the higher Common Schools. Price 75 cents. Per Dozen, \$7.50.

Richardson's New Method FOR THE PIANO FORTE. The most Popular Method ever issued; 250,000 already sold, and the book is received, if anything, with increasing favor from year to year. Teachers and pupils buy 25,000 COPIES ANNUALLY! Recently enriched by the addition of "Czerny's Letters on the Art of Playing the Piano," and of "Schumann's Maxims." It is now a book of 260 large pages. Price \$3.75. All books mailed, post-paid, for the retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y. Sep 19