THE SUMTER BANNER

SUMTERVILLE, S. C.

EDITORS:
J. S. RICHARDSON, Jr.
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 10 1855.

Agents for the Banner.

The following persons have been appointed Agents and are authorized to receive, and receipt for, all sums due the Sumter Banner. Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the Banner, by handing them their name and address will have the paper forwarded promptly.

They will also see to forwarding all advertising business connected with the paper.

W. W. WALKER Jr.,..Columbia S. C.
S. W. WHITAKER...Wilmington, N. C.
WILLIAM HYDE.....".....".....".....
R. C. LOGAN.....Sumterville S. C.

No other person is authorized to receipt for the Banner.

☞ Persons wishing to see us upon business connected with the Paper or Law, can find us at any hour during the day, at our office, just back of SOLOMONS' New Store. ☞ All letters addressed to the *Lanner* must be pre-paid to insure attention.

COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON Jan. 6

COTTON.—There was a good inquiry to-day, but consequent of the light stock on sale, and the strongent prices by factors, the sales of the day amounted to only 950 bales; holders firm and prices full. We quote extremes at from 6 a 8 1-4, the bulk of the sales amounting to some 600 bales, at from 7 a 8; only 15 bales at 8 1-4.

Our Delay.

Our paper, in consequence of the repairs being done to our Press, is delayed a day or so this week. The repairs are not yet quite completed but will be in a few days and then we hope to greet our friends promptly and in an improved condition.

Our First Call For Money.

We have but one word to say in regard to this matter and we think that will be sufficient with those who have patronized the *Banner*. We have worked, kind friends, for your interest and amusement for one whole year without saying a word about "pay," and have contracted, in so doing, many debts which ought to and must be paid by us; and we feel assured that when you are notified that we are being pressed on account of said debts, you will rest, and promptly to the call "*to pay* the Printer."

Clerk's Election.

The result of this election shows that Col. GEO S C DEHAMPS has received a majority of 218 votes, and is therefore duly elected.

Town Officers

The result of the election on Monday shows that the following Gentlemen have been elected to offices:

Intendant—I. P LORING.

Wardens—N CHANE, Dr. J L HAYNSWORTH, Dr. W. J. DARGAN, A. A GILBERT.

The Mails.

There is a report that the difficulty in regard to the transportation of the mails has been settled but *how* the report does not say. We see nothing definite upon the subject in our exchanges and are, therefore, left in doubt as to what are the facts of the case. When we are informed we will report—*progress*, we hope.

The Sumterville Male Academy.

We invite attention to the notice in another column in reference to our Institution. We trust that while Sumterville affords such advantages for education as she now does, our young folks will not be sent into other Districts and among strangers for that which can be perhaps better obtained for them among home influences.

Mackenzies Avon Troupe.

We hear the performance of this Troupe very highly spoken of by those who have attended for two evenings past. We stepped in ourselves a few moments on Monday evening during the performance of the Farce and from the manifestations around us, it appeared that all were pleased and were delighted with the entertainment.—They perform this (Wednesday) evening for the last time. All who are fond of amusement would do well to attend.

The Artesian Well.

Visitors to Charleston should feel great interest in the efforts which have for years past been made to obtain supplies of good sweet water for that city. The Well has been sunk to the depth of twelve hundred and twenty feet. The water now comes at the rate of about thirty gallons per minute, and with its present head will rise to the height of about twenty feet.—The auger is now boring through a bed of loose sand, and will be worked on to a depth of 130 feet more, unless the supply of water shall be greater than the capacity of the tube to discharge it.

Congressional Favors.

We return our thanks to our Representative Col. BOYCE, and also to the Hon. Messrs. Butler, Evans and Douglass for repeated Congressional favors.

For President of the W. and M. R. R. Company.

It is generally known that the present popular and efficient President, General HARLLEE, will not serve as President of this Road after the first of February next. A successor will, therefore, have to be elected, and we know of no man who would bring to the station more energy and influence than our Senator Col. F. J. MOSES. Full of resources, energetic, active, ever wide awake to his duty, capable of a great deal of bodily and mental exertion and enjoying a high, extended and commanding influence, he would advance the interest and prosperity of the Company beyond any man within our knowledge. His choice, we have no doubt, would be *generally* approved of, and would meet with almost universal approbation by this community.

Important.

It is a question of no little importance to the good people of Sumter as to where the *work shops* of the W. & M. R R Company shall be situated. The question is now an open one and will probably be decided at the meeting of the Stock holders on the 24th inst. These shops will carry with them, where-ever they may be situated, some four or five hundred workmen, and many of these with families. This number of new comers who must all be provided with homes, will of itself, exert a considerable influence upon the value of the Real estate in their vicinity, beside all the other incidental demands upon the various interest of the community, as instance, for food, clothes, labor, and materials of every kind, to say nothing of the amount of foreign business their establishment must demand from all parts of the South. It is then, as we have said, a question of no little importance as to where they shall be situated. *Shall* we *have them at Sumterville*. Why not? The people of Sumter are deeply interested in this Road. They have invested their money freely and liberally in the enterprise and many of her citizens are large Stockholders, but this is not all. We are entitled to have them *here* by the natural advantages of our situation. *In point of health* we enjoy an overwhelming advantage to either Wilmington or Kingsville, and no lot in any other place on the Route of the Road, being the healthiest on the whole line. If situated at Wilmington they must be situated on this side of the River in a low, flat and damp and unhealthy spot—a place where the work men could not remain at night, but from which they would have to cross the River to Wilmington and recross again to work the next morning, thus occupying a large proportion of their time—and on a spot affording *no foundation* for such works whatever, but requiring a *foundation to be made* at an expense almost sufficient to erect the shops on a natural solid foundation.

At Kingsville it would be impossible for the workmen to live during a greater proportion of the year. Swamp fever would kill them off as fast as they could be obtained. In point of situation, we will be, when the Road is extended to Hamburg, the most central on the line, and we have a natural firm solid foundation to build on. And we are entitled to them by *pre-emption right*. The Company have already commenced this work here. One or two shops have been built and several cars have been made in these, and there is no reason why they should choose another location. Why then, not have them here? There is no reason and we believe we can get them if our people will *act* in this matter. And *now* is the time to act if we act at all. Let us then have a meeting and urge upon the Stockholders of Sumter to use their influence in obtaining this thing, and let us appoint a delegation—a strong and influential delegation—to attend the meeting of Stockholders on the 24th and do what we can be done in the matter. *Wake up* old Sumter? you are deeply interested and you ought to do something.

We hope a meeting will be called and that what can be done will be done.

The Weather.

What strange and unseasonable weather we have been having for a week or ten days past. Not quite two weeks since it was winter indeed, cold and freezing and now (the 6th) we are almost persuaded that spring is upon us. In truth, we should not be much surprised if some of our *early planters* were not breaking up their ground for the first corn planting in the vain hope of taking the *start* on dame nature herself, but to such we must issue a warning voice—be not too fast, there is a plenty of cold behind yet and it will be upon us one of these days. The better course would seem to be to hold every thing back as much as possible. Plant late and draw off the earth from the roots of your fruit trees and you may save a second planting and have some fruit when summer come.

Our Banks Solvent.

Rumors have been circulated, though not to any great extent, that the solvency of some of our new country banks has been seriously affected by some of the late failures. The Charleston *Standard* in referring to these rumors says that they are without foundation and are slanderous, and that whoever will take the trouble to examine the monthly report of our Banks made on oath, will find that they have never been sounder than at the present time.

The 8th of January.

The booming of cannon resounded in the early morning of last Monday, and woke up the echoes to celebrate the return of the glorious day. The public mind however was not allowed to concentrate itself upon patriotic memories alone. Other duties linked them in a matter of fact way with the practical present. Our villagers were to choose their municipal authorities for the coming year, and along side were opened polls, where, together with their fellow citizens from all the country round, they were to cast their suffrages for Clerk of the Court for Sumter District. But though candidates were numerous and their friends were ardent, the colored gemmen of the band would not permit THE DAY to be unremembered. Ever and anon martial strains in swelling clangor floated along the air and reminded all that in the present they must not be obnivous of the past, and especially of that day which, forty years before, had consummated our glorious as a people and made firm and sure to us the rights and privileges which we were that day enjoying.—And so, about mid-day, when the Riflemen, arrayed in their elegant uniforms, led off the procession, followed by the Claremont Troop and our other village corps, it was no meagre concourse which thronged after them to listen to the Orator of the day, Mr. J. R. LOGAN, selected for the occasion by his brother riflemen, whose privilege it is to claim the glory of this anniversary as indissolubly connected with the arms they bear. In common with his auditors (for we have heard but one opinion expressed by all) we were pleased and charmed with the style of the address.

The patriotic associations of the day were eloquently alluded to; the stirring events of the present were descanted upon with ability, and in his concluding addresses to the various corps there were some passages peculiarly graceful, eloquent and appropriate.

After the benediction from the Rev. Mr McQUEEN (who had opened it with prayer) the assembly dispersed for a few minutes, to meet again around the hospitable tables of the Riflemen.

With one word more as to the celebration of anniversaries and we will conclude. What American citizen can reflect upon his exalted position, privileges and means of happiness, and not wonder at the distinguishing goodness of God to this people. And yet, from not reflecting, we are prone to forget, not only his past deliverances, but his present blessings lavished and heaped upon us from day to day. Without remembrance there can be no gratitude, and woe betide that people who shall become ungrateful. Besides the advantage of pleasant concomitant circumstances, anniversary celebrations arouse memory, carry it back to the times when those before us were struggling through a gloomy Present into an uncertain Future, and hail it beheld as the sun rises upon a day of prosperity and happiness which has not yet reached its meridian height. May that day close in cloudless peace and with a presage of a more glorious morrow.

"TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, AND OTHERS."—We call the attention of our readers to M. GAYLAY'S advertisement headed as above. We regard his enterprise as one calculated to save much trouble and expense to those having purchases to make in the city. But read for yourselves and see what he is after?

Holiday Times.

Now that the Christmas and New Years holidays are ended, the merchants have disposed of their stock of fire crackers and other pestiferous exploding machines and the boys and the niggers have had their share of whatever sport there was in setting them off, we will take the liberty of making a remark upon that species of amusement. In the first place we think the fun compares very poorly with the money expended. We have noticed a number of packs of crackers ignited and pitched together: a series of little vexatious, teasing pops would follow in rapid succession, then a great smoke and a great smell, and the sport would have all to be done over again. In the next place we think our boys should feel themselves above it. It is too common a sport, A negro boy can strut along and pitch about his crackers, lit from the cigar in his mouth, with all the dignity with which such proceedings can possibly be invested.

In the last place, it is so dangerous that it ought to be put down. There is danger of our wooden town being burnt down, for these fiery explosive are tossed about every where; there is danger of vehicles being dashed to pieces and lives lost from horses taking fright (unless that danger is obviated by the fact that every body know that he who would drive any but a blind and deaf horse through the streets at such times ought to have his life insured) and there is actual danger from the little "*infernal machines*" themselves, insignificant as they seem. We see in a Charleston paper that, the other day, the eye of a highly respectable and beautiful young married lady of that city was put out entirely by a Roman Candle thrown into the midst of ladies, children and other quiet persons. We hope that our village chronicles may never have to record so serious an item of *Christman fun*.

Mediation.

Since the last issue of the *Banner*, when we announced ourselves in favor of the mediation proposed by Mr. CLINGMAN, we have been taken somewhat aback by opinions against the propriety of it, published in some of our exchanges. The gravamen of the objection is that the mediation might be rejected, which would be an insult, and if accepted might involve us in the war, because we would, by offering ourselves as umpire, be bound to see that our award was carried into effect. Now if by mediation we are to be more entangled in this complicated eastern question, we abandon the idea at once. We would ask pardon for having even momentarily entertained it. The war is injurious to us, though ourselves at peace: were we to be drawn into it, we can not limit the destruction that would ensue to all our various interests. But we feel that we can indulge in the luxury of a little discussion without bad consequences; for we are satisfied that should our Government mediate and sure enough slip down into the war, it could never be traced to our advice as the cause.

The mediation proposed would we presume be this, briefly: That as these belligerent powers are not now on speaking terms with each other, and as therefore either party would feel it derogatory to its dignity to propose any steps towards making up, our Government, which is friendly with both, shall ask leave to confer freely with each as to the causes of the war, ascertain if there are not misunderstandings or misconstructions; whether some of the propositions or concessions already made by one or the other may not be improved or enlarged so as to settle the questions in dispute, and thus by the intervention of a third party, so far disconnected with the angry feelings excited, to bring the combatants to a calm consideration and fair adjustment of their dispute. We think that good offices like these, courteously proposed, could not be regarded rudely. If declined, the refusal would not be couched in offensive terms, or else these belligerent powers are uninfluenced by the spirit of the 19th century. If accepted one great step towards peace would be at once accomplished. And the first step under almost any supposable contingency; for it is in vain to expect that for a long time to come Russia can be coerced or terrified, or the allies exhausted into submission or abandonment of purpose. Peace can alone be brought about by pacific negociations, and none but a mediator can now originate negotiations, and no power but our government occupies the dignified and neutral position requisite for the office. If, through our intervention negotiations should be resumed, it may be either that the inconveniences and horrors of the war have disposed both parties to meet half way, adjust their past difficulties and agree on terms which shall ensure future amicable relations: it may be that from pride concessions will not be readily made by one to the other, but the mediator, as a disinterested party, be constituted umpire, and the basis of treaty be referred to his decision: it may be that the difficulty is beyond all human adjustment from the jealousies or bad designs of one or the other. Should either of these possibilities deter us from the effort? If we bring about peace what will we not have effected for the cause of humanity? We can see nothing to apprehend in the difficult position of an umpire, even if events should place us in it. The decision of an arbitrator is so respected by courts of justice that there must be extraordinary circumstances to induce them even to examine it. And such is the feeling of nations. That power, which would refuse compliance with an award by a judge himself had chosen, would be dishonored by his own act before the world. Shall we then fear that our honor shall be implicated into the enforcement of our decision? We can see no just reason for apprehension. But we would found our position on a firmer basis. "Blessed are the peace-makers," hath the Disposer of all events declared. If mediation be offered from a desire to cause a cessation of blood-shed and slaughter, and their bitter legacies to survivors, orphanage and widowhood; to still the angry passions which are now raging in millions of men and setting all Europe on fire; to stay the spread of disorder, embarrassment and bankruptcy: if it be for humanity's sake, who shall dare deny the blessing of God to the peacemaker? We would not fear in such a cause.

Our City of Sumterville.

The last year of the corporate life of Sumterville has commenced. Nine years ago, last Monday, our citizens met, in all the hey day and bustle of a novel enterprise, and started the machinery to work, and, of course, Sumterville became what she never was before. She enlarged herself; she laid out new streets to tempt men to build on and *tire the atrol in traversing*. She invested herself with Steam Mills and Factories of various sorts, she caused the pine trees to vanish from where in olden times their lofty foliage murmured in the breeze; and some of the ponds and morasses are now *nowhere*. She has doubled her buildings and her inhabited area, and now with considerable pride of heart she daily receives the salutations of the Rail Train—which never chanced to pass by here when she wasn't a corporation, and has only known her after glory. Three new Churches, a Bank and Insurance Agencies, two fountains of enlightenment weekly welling forth their refreshing streams from the *Watchman* and the *Banner* offices, and many other things too tedious to enumerate, are the prominent features of her corporate life. That part of her history which has passed away and left but few vestiges behind, has been the monotonous, ever recurring events—taxes and patrolling. These are things which we would like to be never reminded of.—The latter, especially, we vote a bore. If you cannot trust your sleepy head sufficiently to go to bed and wake up in time to appear at bell-ringing, you have either to lounge around a fire all night, with no variation but a supper, a cigar and an occasional stroll or you must hire some one to go through all that for you. But to return from our digression. Nine years ago we were only an embryo, unincorporate, without legal body or form. One year more and we shall drop back to nothingness again unless we invoke legislative aid for the prevention of our dissolution. We will then no longer be a sort of separate, independent little republic of our own, making our own laws and regulating our own matters for ourselves but we will fall back under the dominion of the Commissioners of Roads and Captains of Beat Companies. Forbid that village pride! Despite taxes and standing guard, if things work tolerably this last year, and no calamity traceable to incorporation befalls us, we shall certainly vote for asking another term of life, and, if the next decade exhibit an improvement in Sumterville proportionate to that of the present, we think our vanity might be pardonable in announcing her as in the caption of this article.

New Map of South Carolina.

Mr. C. C. KELLOGG, Agent, for the sale of WALKER & JOHNSON'S New State Map is now in our village and would be glad to supply our citizens with this new and beautiful Map of our State. The Map can only be obtained from the Agents, and as the opportunity may not soon be offered again, it would be well for those desiring to obtain one to apply at once, or at any rate not to let the opportunity pass without doing so. The Map comes very highly recommended and its authenticity and excellence is certified to by a great many of our first and most distinguished citizens. Thus speaks the *Carolinian* in regard to this work—"as a mere work of art it is extremely beautiful but as a faithful delineation of all the natural and artificial features of the State, it excels the most elaborate works of the kind we have seen. The large scale upon which it is projected enables it to exhibit, with an unusual degree of clearness, every village and market, every post, or district road, and many of the residences of individuals, churches, mills, and every other object of interest to all, either residing or doing business in the State. The extraordinary facilities which the compilers have enjoyed in the practice of their profession, as Civil Engineers, in every portion of the State, together with a free access to the original plats of the Coast Survey, give the work a character for accuracy and fidelity, which must be eminently satisfactory to all desiring a correct and truly valuable Map.—The adjacent counties of the neighboring States are shown, with the villages and thoroughfares.

This Map gives a distinct view of Charleston, with all the streets and wharves, and is complete to the present time. Another very important feature in the work is an original survey of Charleston harbor—exhibiting all the various channels and entrances, the forts, buoys, &c.; then we have a plan of the capital with the location of all its public buildings, and other matters of interest; in short, we deem it a complete Map of the State which it represents, and well worthy of the place, which we hope it may find in every hall, office and counting room in the State."

Why is the letter E a most lazy and extravagant letter? Because it is always in bED, and never out of debt.

How To Pray Without Ceasing

A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions, and among others it was asked, how the command to "pray without ceasing" could be complied with. Various suppositions were started, and at length one of the number was appointed to write an essay upon it, to read at the next monthly meeting; which being overheard by a plain sensible servant girl, she exclaimed, "What! a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text! it is one of the easiest and best text sin the Bible." "Well, well," said an old minister, "Mary, what can you say about it? let us know how you understand it; can you pray all the time?" "O yes, sir." "What! when you have so many things to do?" "Why, sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray." "Indeed! well, Mary, do let us know how it is; for most people think otherwise." "Well sir," said the girl, "when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord, open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with the robe of righteousness; and when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin to work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day; when I begin to kindle up the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed of all impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden manna, and the sincere milk of the word; and as I am busy with the little children, I look to God as *my* Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption that I may be his child; and so on, all day: every thing I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer." "Enough, enough," cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and often hid from the wise and prudent. Go on, Mary," said he, "pray without ceasing, and as for us, my brethren, let us bless the Lord for this question, and remember that he has said, the *meek* will he guide in judgment."

The essay, as a matter of course was not considered necessary after this little event occurred.

Law Card.

B. W. EDWARDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the Courts for Sumter, Richland, Kershaw, Darlington and Williamsburg Districts.

☞ Office on Court House Square, Sumterville, S. C.

Jan. 10, 1855 10 tf

School Notice.

MISS FORTENSIA HAYNSWORTH has re-opened her school for young ladies and children.

Miss S. WELLS, - - - - - Assistant.

Terms per Session of five Months.

1st Class Elementary studies for young misses - - - - - $15 00

2nd " " " with Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, and History - - - - - $12 00

3d, 4th " Higher studies for young ladies - - - - - $15 00

Instruction in the French Language, 12 00

Music - - - - - 20 00

☞ Hours of attendance at the school room, from 9 o'clock in the morning, to half past 2 o'clock P. M.

If an increased number of pupils require it, other Assistants of the highest attainments will be employed.

January 10, 1855 10 4teow

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Sumterville Academy give notice that they have engaged the services of Mr. W. B. LEARY as Principal of the Male Academy. He will have associated with him Mr. D. D ROSA, who will take charge particularly of the Mathematical Department.

From the past experience and success of these gentlemen, as teachers, the Trustees feel warranted in recommending in the highest terms, the Institution to the support and patronage of the community, and the public generally. The terms will be as follows:

For the primary English course, per quarter, - - $6 00

For the advanced English course, per quarter, - - 10 00

For the latter, with the classics, per quarter, - - 12 00

Extra charge for repairs, fuel, &c. 50

Jan. 10, 1855 10 tf

Friendship Academy.

H W. BLACK, A. B., Principal

The exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday 22nd inst. This Academy is situated about twenty miles below Sumterville near the "Nelson Ferry Road," in a remarkably healthy location. The community is moral and religious, and entirely free from the haunts of vice and dissipation.

The Principal pledges to use every exertion which his experience of several years in teaching can command for the advancement of those entrusted to his charge.

RATES OF TUITION.

1st Class. Primary branches including English Grammar and common Arithmetic, per quarter of eleven months, $4 00

2nd Class, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, with a higher course in Mathematics, 6 00

3rd Class, Latin and Greek, 8 00

Good board and washing can be obtained in the neighborhood for 6 to 7 dollars per month No student taken into the school for a less time than one quarter.

No deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Maj. T. C. CONNORS, Sec'y for the Board of Trustees.

Friendship P. O., Sumter District.

Jan. 10, 1855 10 4t

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against William McElveen, late of Sumter District, deceased, will render attested statements to the subscriber: and all those indebted will make immediate payment to the same.

W. H. McELVEEN,
Qualified Executor.

Jan. 10, 1855 10 1m

To the Ladies,

THE subscriber having just received from N. Y. a beautiful selection of FANCY CASES, MEDALIONS, BROOCHES, &C., would respectfully invite the citizens of Sumterville and its vicinity to Call and examine for themselves, and he feels assured that nothing on his part will be left undone in securing a correct likeness for all who may favor him with a call. Rooms (up stairs) next door to the Sumter Banner office.

T. A. FAFAR, Artist.

January 10, 1855 10 tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership in the practice of Law and Equity, for Sumter District.

Office heretofore occupied by A. C. Spain, Esq.

SPAIN & RICHARDSON.

A. C. SPAIN. J. S. G RICHARDSON.

Jan. 10, 1855 1 - 3m

School Notice.

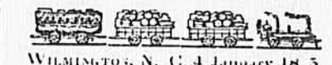
THE undersigned notifies the public that on Monday the 15th inst. he will open a female school in Sumterville; in which will be taught all the English Branches of education. He will be assisted by his daughter Anne. Boys under twelve years of age will be admitted.

H SPAIN.

January 10, 1855 10 3t.

OFFICE OF THE

Wil. & Man. Rail Road,



WILMINGTON, N. C 4 January 1855.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road will be held at Wilmington N. C. on Wednesday the 24 January 1855, being the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in January 1855."

J. O. MACRAE, Jr
Secretary.

January 10, 1855 10 3t.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers on sale a tract of land containing three hundred and twenty five acres, situated one mile South of Bloomington Lake.

The situation is pleasant and beautiful and unsurpassed by any in the district for good water, health and fine range for stock.

Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

Address JNO J INGRAM.
Plowdens Mills P. O.

January 10th 1855. 10 4t

Notice.

THE subscriber calls upon all those indebted to him to come forward and make payment. His circumstances are such that further indulgence cannot and *will* not be given. He needs money and must have it.

He would also inform his customers and the public that he still carries on the Harness and Saddle making business and repairing of all work in that line, at his old stand near White & Haynsworth.

W. C. DUNCAN.

Jan. 10, 1855 10 6t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the premises of the subscriber a Saddle with spring stirrups, and covered about a year ago by Mr. Johnson, with hog leather. Any information concerning the said Saddle will be thankfully received by A. J. MOSES.

Jan. 10 1855 10 3t

TO HIRE.

Three Negro Women. Two of them good house servants. Apply to

J. S. RICHARDSON, jr.

Jan. 10, 1855 10 1t

TO MERCHANTS,

PLANTERS, AND OTHERS.

I, the undersigned, formerly of New York City, but now a permanent resident of Charleston, Am prepared to do anything in the line of a General Agency and Commission business entrusted to me. I will make purchases of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Goods, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fruits, Jewelry, Confectionary, Boots, Stationery, Liquors, Clothing, or anything else that can be obtained either in this city or New York, Boston or Philadelphia and on as good terms, if not better, than the Merchants or Planters themselves could buy them thereby saving them the necessary exorbitant expenses attending a visit to this city. I will also attend promptly to any Banking or Insurance business that I may be favored with, and will make payment of debts. From my long experience in a general mercantile business, I am fully convinced that I can give perfect satisfaction, and suit the most fastidious taste in my selections. For my services I shall require a moderate commission, according to the nature of the business.

DAVID M. GAZLAY,
Office over Bird's Store, 225, King-street,
Charleston, S. C.

Jan. 10th, 1855. 10 1y

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BUTLER & NEWBERY, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. All the Notes and Accounts of the firm have been placed in the hands of Y. N. BUTLER for collection, who is the only authorized agent to liquidate the debts of the concern. All persons indebted by note or account, will please come forward and make immediate settlements.

Y. N. BUTLER
A. McCAIN NEWBERY.

Having sold my interest in the Stock in trade to Mr. A. M. NEWBERY, I would recommend him to the customers who so liberally patronized the late firm.

Y N. BUTLER.

Having Bought the interest in the Stock in trade from Mr. Y. N. BUTLER of the late firm of BUTLER & NEWBERY. I will from this date carry on the mercantile business upon my own responsibility. I return my thanks to the customers of the late firm, and earnestly solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A. McCAIN NEWBERY.

Oct. 26, 1854. 1 tf.

Notice.

The subscriber having completed his arrangements for making Sash, Blinds and Pannell Doors begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish at short notice, Sash of all sizes primed and glazed. Blinds to suit any size windows, painted or not, and Pannell Doors of any size or make, a portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited. His work is all done by hand and out of good season material.

500 lights of 8 x 10 Sash ready for delivery, to suit windows of 12, 15, or 18 lights.

JAMES BELL.

Sumterville, April 12, 1854. tf