

8 January 1861, 2

**A Faithful Servant.**—A colored resident of Columbia, S. C., reached Charleston on Sunday evening, with a permit and letter of leave from a well known citizen of Columbia. The bearer, a free negro, had earnestly besought leave to follow one of the Columbia Companies now in arms, as a servant and attendant on one of the volunteers who is of a family that once owned the ancestors of the servant. The dangers of the service were fully and forcibly stated, but the good and faithful servant persisted that he could go and wished to go with his "young master," and he is there accordingly.

Who does not remember the sublime instances of affectionate attachment to masters, which were exhibited in the career of the "Palmetto Regiment?"

# The Charleston Courier.

15 January 1861, 2

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**Free Men of Color Volunteering.**—We learn that a large number of the free colored men of Columbia have offered their services, through the Mayor, to the Governor of the State. They say that to South Carolina do they owe allegiance, and to her do they look for protection, and they are willing to serve her in any capacity they may be assigned.—South Carolinian.

# The New York Times

15 January 1861, 6

## Horrible Tragedies.

### A FARMER MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.

*From the Baltimore Exchange, Jan. 7.*

A gentleman, who reached this city yesterday morning, in the steamer *Adelaide*, from Norfolk, furnishes us the following account of a shocking murder committed in Northampton County, North Carolina, on Monday night last, and which has occasioned intense excitement in that section.

The particulars of the occurrence, as related by our informant, who states that he visited the scene of the murder, and saw the mutilated remains of the unfortunate victim, are: That on Monday evening last, Mr. Lucius T. Woodruff, a farmer, residing about eight miles from Weldon, North Carolina, was intercepted on his return to his house from the field by four of his slaves, the eldest of whom, a man about fifty years of age, struck him a tremendous blow upon the head with a billet of wood, and which at once felled him to the ground. While thus prostrate and stunned he was dealt three heavy blows on the head and forehead by a female slave armed with an ax. Still conscious, he earnestly implored his brutal assailants to desist and to spare his life. The supplications of the bleeding man were received with jeers and taunts by the negroes, who, mockingly, told him they had "got him at last," and laughingly inquired "what he would give to live?" The cries and entreaties of the wounded master, which were earnestly renewed, appeared only to excite his murderers, and they renewed their assaults upon him with vindictive energy, battering in his face and skull, and beating him until life was extinct. They then dragged his corpse to the woods, where they hurriedly concealed it.

On the following day a neighbor of Mr. Woodruff called at the farm of the latter, in fulfillment of a business appointment, and was informed by the servants that Mr. Woodruff had gone away the previous day. Renewing his visit on Wednesday and Thursday, and finding Mr. Woodruff still absent, his suspicions became aroused, and summoning the neighbors, they concluded, after consultation, to secure the slaves and investigate the matter. The four negroes were accordingly plied and confined in a room, and search was made for any evidences of foul play. Early on Friday morning, the youngest of the negroes disclosed the horrid deed, informing where the body lay concealed. The slaves were marched to the spot, where a shocking sight presented itself. The body of the murdered man was there found, but so horribly mutilated and defaced as to defy recognition. The face and head had been crushed into one mass of broken bones, brains and clotted blood, retaining in its appalling condition no semblance to humanity. Returning to the farm, the slaves were at once handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, who lodged them in jail—all except the old negro, by whom the first attack was made, he contriving to effect his escape. Upon the fact of the murder and its attending circumstances being made generally known, the excitement became intense, and a body of about one hundred men, at once organized themselves for the avowed purpose of lynching the negroes. Our informant says the train of cars on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad, which reached Portsmouth Saturday afternoon, was detained in the vicinity of the murder, and that many of the passengers visited the house and saw the body of the murdered gentleman.

21 January 1861, 2

*Statistics of Slave Owners.*—There were in the United States, in the year 1850, 317,525 persons owning slaves. Of this number two only owned 1000 each; both resided in South Carolina. Nine only owned between 500 and 1000, of whom 2 resided in Georgia, 4 in Louisiana, 1 in Mississippi. Fifty-six owned from 300 to 500, of whom 1 resided in Maryland, 1 in Virginia, 3 in North Carolina, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Florida, 1 in Georgia, 6 in Louisiana, 8 in Mississippi, 27 in South Carolina. One hundred and eighty-seven owned from 200 to 300, of whom South Carolina had 69, Louisiana 30, Georgia 22, Mississippi 18, Alabama 16, North Carolina 12, five other States 11, and four States none. Fourteen hundred and seventy-nine owned from 100 to 200. All the slaveholding States, except Florida and Missouri, are represented in this class, South Carolina having one-fourth of the whole. These five classes own 1,733 slaves; 6,196 persons owned 50 slaves each, 22,733 from 20 to 50 slaves each, and 54,595 persons owned from 10 to 20 slaves each. South Carolina, from this statement, owns more slaves in proportion to her population than any other State in the South, and has a proportionately greater interest in secession than any other.—*Boston Courier.*



31 January 1861, 2

*Star of Freedom.*—A negro woman, slave to Rev. James Doughen, of Lynchburg, Va., who escaped to Boston several months since, voluntarily returned to her master on Saturday last, having been reduced almost to the point of starvation during her stay among her pretended friends. She comes back with the determination never again to leave old Virginia, where, she says, the negro is ten times as free and happy as in the North. What a commentary upon the boasted philanthropy of the Black Republicans!

The Charleston Courier.

20 April 1861, 2

<b>W</b>	<b>ANTED, A CAPABLE BODY SER-</b>				
	VANT for an Officer on Sullivan's Island. Ap-				
	ply to Messrs. WARDLAW, WALKER & CO., or to				
	the Captain of Company E, First Regiment of Infantry.				
	April 17				

20 April 1861, 4

*Tender of the Services of a Company of Negroes.*—  
We are informed that Mr. G. C. Hale, of Autauga  
County, yesterday tendered to Gov. Moore the  
services of a company of negroes, to assist in  
driving back the horde of abolition sycophants who  
are now talking so flippantly of reducing to a con-  
quered province the Confederate States of the  
South. He agrees to command them himself, and  
guarantees that they will do effective service.  
What will our Black Republican enemies think of  
such a movement as this? We have frequently  
heard the slaves who accompanied their masters  
to the "scene of action," assert that when fighting  
was to be done, they wanted to shoulder their  
muskets and do their share of it, and we have not  
a shadow of doubt but what they would be found  
perfectly reliable. An idea seems to have pre-  
vailed at the North that in the event of a war  
between the two sections, the slaves would become  
rebellious. Let them no longer lay this flattering  
unction to their souls. It will avail them nothing.  
[Montgomery Advertiser.]

*Rejoicing among the Colored Population.*—No  
other class of our population seemed to be more  
jubilant over the surrender of Fort Sumter than  
the colored. At every depot and stopping place  
on the rail road, from Greenville to Columbia, on  
Sunday last, crowds of negroes were assembled,  
rejoicing at the result of the conflict between the  
troops of the Federal Government and those of the  
Confederate States. There is to day more humi-  
bleness and good feeling, more contentment, among  
our negroes than at any period of our history.  
[Abbeville Banner.]

# The Charleston Courier.

22 April 1861, 2

## *The Poor African, and the Confederate Loan.*—

Albert, a slave, the property of Gen. S. G. Hardaway, accosted Mr. Knox, President of the Central Bank and Chairman of the Board of Loan Commissioners, this morning on the steps of the Central Bank, when the following conversation ensued:

"Good morning, Mr. Knox; I am told you have some Southern Confederacy bonds for sale."

"Yes, Albert, the loan is not all taken, although it is being rapidly subscribed for."

"Well, Mr. Knox, I want to take some. I have got three hundred dollars which I have saved out of my earnings in odd times, and I want to put it in these bonds, if you will let me."

"You cannot do so without your master's consent," replied Mr. Knox; "but if he is willing there will be no difficulty about it."

Albert went out, found his master, obtained his consent, and the books of the Loan subscription show three hundred dollars of coupon bonds subscribed for and paid "by Sam'l G. Hardaway, trustee for his slave Albert," and with the money of Albert.

Alfred, the slave of Col. W. Crawford Bibb, being told of Albert's subscription, drew out one hundred dollars which he had on deposit, and subscribed for coupon bonds to that amount.

[*Montgomery Mail.*]

The free colored population of North Carolina are volunteering their services to the Governor.

23 April 1861, 2

**ENGINEER BUREAU, APRIL 22, 5**  
BROAD-STREET.—Wanted, twenty COLORED  
CARPENTERS; highest wages paid. Apply at this Bu-  
reau. WALTER GWYNN, Major of Engineers.  
April 23

**TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,**  
for the recovery of my Fellow WILLIAM, who is  
about 6 feet 4 inches high, a very fair Mulatto with  
straight hair; was formerly owned by Joseph Purcell,  
and was employed at the Mills House as a waitingman;  
he is supposed to be either in the city or employed as  
cook or waitingman among some of the Companies  
around the Islands. H. S. LEBBY.  
April 23

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**  
for the apprehension of my servant girl LOUISA,  
and proof to conviction of her being harbored by a re-  
sponsible person, or Fifty Dollars for her delivery in  
the Charleston Work House. She is a dark mulatto,  
about 18 years old, of medium height, stammers a little,  
and belonged formerly to the Estate of H. Monpoey.  
December 4 344 LEWIS V. MARTIN.

27 April 1861, 4

Arrival of Troops from South Carolina.—Brigadier-General M. L. Bonham, at the head of five hundred troops from South Carolina, arrived here last evening by the Southern train. A large crowd of citizens and an escort of Virginia troops awaited them at the depot. Cheer after cheer greeted the representatives of the gallant Palmetto State. As we looked along their ranks, we were struck with their bold and manly appearance. Every man of them looked a hero; dark and sunburnt from exposure, their fine countenances lighted up with martial ardor, their fine physique, their perfect equipments, all denoted an invincible and heroic race of men. The Virginians cheered South Carolina, and the South Carolinians, in return, heartily cheered for the Old Dominion.

Gen. Bonham and staff have taken up their quarters at the Exchange Hotel. Their troops, we understand, are provided with comfortable accommodations at the new Alms House, but recently erected.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Fort Pickens, Battery Island.—The geographical position of Fort Pickens is on Stono river, three and a half miles from the ocean, on Battery Island, which is the Southwestern point of James' Island, next to Cole's Island, which is next to Polly Island. The garrison consists of the Charleston Riflemen, Capt. Joseph Johnson, who, by the bye, was commandant of the post prior to Col. Rion being put in command; the Washington Artillery, Capt. G. H. Walter; a detachment of the Rutledge Mounted Riflement, under Lieut. Elias Rivers; our own Fairfield Fencibles and Boyce Guards, and a corps of engineers and laborers under Lt. John McCady, formerly in the United States service, one of the first officers in the State. The breastworks, lines and battery are finely drawn, well executed, and reflect great credit on all concerned. The magazine is well supplied with ammunition and bomb-proof. They have four twenty-four pounders mounted, whose range sweep the waters of Stono. Legareville, a village as large as Winnsboro, is on the opposite side of the river, which is inhabited only in the summer by the planters around. The Point is said to be perfectly healthy the whole summer round. There has been no serious sickness—some cold and some diarrhoea, which the changes of lodging and water may easily account for. The men have been all supplied with tents and straw for beds, and have a plenty to eat. They are all really comfortable now in camp.

The point at which our men are stationed were fortifications made in 1812, and were under the command of Nathan C. Robertson's grandfather in that war. He is one of the volunteer aids of Col. Rion.

Cummings' f. m. c. is; we learn, at his post of duty.—*Winnsboro Register.*

The Charleston Courier.

29 April 1861, 4

A slave in Lexington, Va., has voluntarily commenced taking up a subscription among his colored friends in that place for the relief of the families of the soldiers who have gone to fight the Northern abolitionists.

Two free men of color residing in Vicksburg; named Henry Lee and William Newmun, have each given \$250 in specie to the Confederate States Loan, and Lee has also contributed \$25 towards equipping the Sharpshooters.

The Charleston Courier.

1 May 1861, 2

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An abolitionist, near Harper's Ferry, was trying to persuade two negroes to run off, when they arrested him, and brought him into quarters.

This is vouched for by several gentlemen just from the Ferry.

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2 May 1861, 1

*The Negroes are With Us.*—A nut is herewith offered for Northern Abolitionists to crack: A colored man of this city yesterday sent a note to Capt. Blodget, enclosing a liberal sum of money, which he says is "from a man of color, a friend of the South, and ever expects to be." He hoped the recipients would remember that the prayers of the people would follow them.

[*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*]

A negro man who accompanied one of the South Carolina regiments to this city, wears a sword, with which, he says, he intends to cut off a lock of "Old Abe Linkum's hair for a lady in South Carolina." He made a solemn pledge to perform this tonsorial operation, and will fulfill it if he gets a chance.—*Richmond Whig.*

# The Charleston Courier.

2 May 1861, 2

**OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE, APRIL 21, 1861.**—The following portion of Section 23 of an Ordinance of the City of Charleston, ratified November 20, 1806, will, from and after this date, be rigidly enforced :

No person or persons shall fire any gun, pistol or other fire arms, within the limits of the city, unless it be an occasion of some military parade, and then by the order of some officer having the command of the same, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every such offence if committed by a white person, or of such corporal punishment if committed by a negro or person of color, as shall be adjudged by any Warden of the city.

April 23

H. S. BASS,  
Captain City Police.

# The Charleston Courier.

2 May 1861, 4

*Enthusiastic Negro.*—The Memphis Avalanche says:—"Jim Moore, a negro barber at Bolivar, Hardeman County, in this State, a slave of Dr. Thomas Moore, subscribed fifty dollars for a military company to fight against Lincoln. He also visited Montgomery to see Jeff. Davis inaugurated. With few exceptions such is the feeling of all our slaves, who are loyal to a degree that would astonish the fanatics of the North."

6 May 1861, 2

*A Patriotic Floridian Darkie.*—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Elizabeth county, N. C., from his slave in Jacksonville, Fla. We learn that he is a very intelligent negro—that he served with his master in the Mexican war, and was presented with a gold watch by Gen. Taylor for meritorious conduct. After a brief reference to domestic affairs, the letter goes on to say:

"I have thought all along, until now, that all of this war business would amount to nothing. But seeing yesterday about four or five hundred men in Jacksonville mustering and making up companies, and hearing three or four speeches, I understood what all this means: that war is upon us, and no mistake about it. If you are called upon to go I am willing to take your place, and if you are not going, I would like to go into the service of my country. I do not feel that it would be right for me not to fight those Northerners. I have visited both Northern and Southern States, and I have seen the way the Abolitionists oppressed my poor colored race, and let them starve for want of something to eat; and it all convinces me that my present situation is the best for me. The Northerners have denounced us as rebels, traitors and cowards. You know this is a hard pill to swallow, and while I know that I am not able to do the service in war I have done, still I am willing to assist in any way the Southern people in their struggle for their rights. With me it is liberty or death. I do not fear the Northerners, for I fought with them in Mexico."

This last sentence presents some food for reflection.—*Petersburg Express.*

8 May 1861, 1

*Faithful Servants.*—The Richmond (Va.) *Presbyterian*, after mentioning several instances of devotion on the part of servants, adds :

A few days ago one of the most reliable negroes of Richmond expressed to us his confident belief that almost any number would be willing to go into the field, if necessary, and fight by the side of their masters, as faithfully as would their masters themselves. When asked his reason for so thinking, his reply was: "We have found out from some of the free colored people that went to the North, how the white people treat them there, and we know well enough if they once come down to Virginia to set us free, we'd have no master to protect us, and then they would just kick us about and drive us out of all the places for work, as they do in the free States." And who that has investigated the unutterably wretched condition of the free negro population in all the non-slaveholding States, does not know that such would be the result here?

The Charleston Courier.

14 May 1861, 1

A free negro, a descendant of Gen. Washington's slaves, who was manumitted by him, owning and occupying a farm of about 150 acres, near Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia, tendered twenty-eight acres of his farm to be sold, and the proceeds to be used in defence of the State against Lincoln's Administration, any part of the same, save that on which the house is. The land is good, and worth twenty-five dollars per acre. He is an intelligent negro.

16 May 1861, 4

*Letter from a Negro.*—The following letter was written to a gentleman of this city by Shepherd O'Neil, a well known negro, the property of a gentleman also of this city. Shepherd accompanied the City Light Guards to Norfolk, as a body servant to a member of the company.

*Dear Mas.* — :—You will think by this time that I was in good earnest, when I told you, one afternoon as we were walking from the grave yard toward your house, that I was willing to go with the City Light Guards, and share the fortunes and the fate of war with them. This is the only letter I have written since I have been here, except to my dear wife. I have writted only *two* letters in all, and they are written to two of my best friends—you and my own dear wife. Go where I will Mas. — I shall never cease to think of you with gratitude and love. I never can forget the warm, cordial shake of the hand you gave me as we were leaving the depot. I hope you will think of me as often and as kindly as I shall of you. May God bless you and yours. Please remember me to my friends as you pass among them.

The City Light Guards have great attention and kindness showered on them; and I share it with them, as long as I am seen wearing the same stripe and uniform. I am trying to make myself useful and agreeable to the company, and I think I succeed very well in doing so, for the young men all seem to be thankful to me and they treat me with kindness. If I can find time, I will write to you, and I would take it as a special mark of kindness to me Mas. —, if you would write to me; address "Shepherd O'Neil, care Capt. Colquitt, City Light Guards, Norfolk, Va.," and let me know how you and other friends are.

With love and gratitude, as ever,  
SHEPHERD O'NEIL.

[Columbus Sun.]

The Charleston Courier.

20 May 1861, 4

*More Free Negro Liberality.*—Pleasant Battles, a free negro, has voluntarily given \$5 to the Albemarle Rifles and \$5 to the Monticello Guard, to aid in equipping these companies to fight the enemies of Virginia. He says he would, if he possessed it, give half a million, because Virginia's right.

The grandfather of this poor free negro served in the Revolution, and was at the storming of Stony Point; he was servant to Col. Shelton, of Albemarle County.—*Pittsburg Express.*



13 June 1861, 2

*The Arrest of Negro Thieves.*—As our first report did not do full justice to all engaged in a late arrest of negro stealers, we give the following statement, derived from the best authority.

Deputy Sheriff HENDRICKS was called upon by a gentleman from State-street, in relation to a suspicious character, who offered for sale a prime negro fellow for \$500, which caused his suspicion. Officer HENDRICKS promptly repaired to the place, and after conversation privately with the negro, discovered the fact that he was stolen. He immediately repaired to the Guard House, and requested officer Hicks to accompany him. The understanding between the officers, was that Hicks should remain outside the office, and HENDRICKS to make purchase and have bill of sale properly executed. The bill of sale was signed by "J. T. Myer," his right name being MATTHEWS, *alias* "Allen."

After bill of sale was executed, said "Myer" and negro accompanied HENDRICKS to his office, to receive the money, and at a given sign to Hicks to arrest MATTHEWS, which was done, and HENDRICKS took charge of the negro and lodged him in the Guard House.

20 June 1861, 1

*The Faithful Negro.*—It is clear that the South has no better friend in her troubles than the "ever-lasting nigger." As this wicked war upon us progresses, they catch up more and more of the Southern fire, and stand but the more firmly at their posts of duty. Many, like the one mentioned in the annexed paragraph, are eager to assist in the fray.

We quote from the Austin (Texas) State Gazette, and wish it distinctly understood, as does his patriotic old mistress in this District, that the negro Lee is an Edgefield negro, and was formerly the property of the late Major Bartley M. Blocker, two or three of whose surviving sons are in this war. But see what the Gazette says of Lee:—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

"Lee, (not Col. Lee, dear reader,) but Lee, the boy who waits on the Departments at Austin, is a good specimen of the faithful servant, to be found in every part of the South. Lee is a native of South Carolina, understands the present struggle, and is anxious to go on to that State, and help our army to thrash out Lincoln. He gave an oyster supper when he heard of the capture of Fort Sumter. We wish old Abe could come here and see what our negroes would do for him. We could muster every negro in the State into service, if necessary. Nothing would suit Lee better than to put Abe Lincoln's nose under the arm of a black sweaty nigger, and keep it there the balance of the hot season.

21 June 1861, 2

*Colored Cooks and Servants.*—The fidelity and efficiency of colored cooks, bond and free, and of negro servants in camp, have been thoroughly tested by Southern officers and volunteers. Dr. McFARLAND of New Orleans, strongly urges a preference for such cooks and servants for our army messes where they can be obtained. His remarks:

Every negro is instinctively a cook, and is never more at home than when groping in the smoke around the camp fire, whether in the peaceful pursuits of the hunter or the more imposing circumstances of war. [For Northern testimony on this subject, see Harper's Monthly for June, page 2.]

To those of us who remain at home and enjoy our regular and comfortable meals, the subject of this and my former article may appear a matter of little importance; but when, after the toils of military duty, the young soldier, per chance, cold, wet, hungry and exhausted, returns to camp with a certainty of finding a hot and well cooked meal, and a cheerful and garrulous negro with whom he has possibly been familiar from infancy, to welcome him, his comfort will be vastly enhanced, and his health infinitely more promoted than after the toils and labors, and possibly combats of the day, he has to go to work to procure wood, make fires, and cook a hurried and badly prepared meal.

Besides, this war differs from all others which have ever occurred.

Among its entanglements and combinations it is the destiny of the South to demonstrate to the deluded and intimated fools and fanatics of the North that the negro serves his master from innate love and devotion, and not from constant dread of punishment. What could more effectually settle this Abolition heresy than to exhibit our confidence in them and their devotion to us on the field of battle.

# The Charleston Courier.

25 June 1861, 1

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—Coroner WHITING held an inquest yesterday forenoon over the body of an unknown negro man, about forty-five years of age. From the evidence it appears that the deceased was passing between the two tracks of the Northeastern and South Carolina Rail Roads, near Rikersville. In attempting to cross the South Carolina Rail Road while the train was on its downward passage, the negro was caught by the cowcatcher and his head completely severed from his body.

The train was proceeding very slowly, about the rate of three miles an hour. Before the accident, the whistle was blown to clear the track. The negro was dressed in black drap d'ete pants, check shirt, new pair of shoes and a soft felt hat. His head was bald. The body was kept for some time after the inquest for identification, but nobody appears to have known him.

1 July 1861, 4

*Negro Patriotism.*—There is a negro man in the town of Greenwood, who goes by the name of "Free Jim;" he is a slave, however, and he came by the name of "Free Jim," as his master told him some time since that as he had worked well and faithful for him, he might use his own time in making a living for himself until his services should be required again. Jim has bought a negro or two owns a few horses, wagons, &c., and being anxious to do something for the war, proposed to the volunteers about to leave here in Don Russell's regiment, to go with them, but his master would not let him go. Jim then said that he would tender his wagons, hacks and teams for their use, and gave the boys a rousing supper the other night. Some forty or fifty partook of an elegant supper, all the free gift of a negro, who is overflowing with patriotism for the Southern cause.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun.

A darkey with the Virginia Regiment at Manassas, wrote home to his wife last week for his "Sunday clothes," as "we (that is, Beauregard's men) has determined to go to Alexandria," and he wanted his fine goods to wear while in the strange place.

# The Charleston Courier.

9 July 1861, 1

*Servants Helping the South.*—The Raleigh State Journal relates the following incident connected with the battle at Bethel Church:

"We learn that there were four private gentlemen from Edgecomb present at the engagement, and they report that several negro men, on hearing the firing, rushed from the fields to the scene of action, and fired on the enemy with good effect. Of this one of the Edgecomb gentlemen was an eye witness, and told it to our informant. The negroes in that region are indignant with the Lincolmites, who have seized the wives of the former and carried them into camp."

13 July 1861, 1

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**

ATTACKED BY A RUNAWAY NEGRO.—A runaway negro, who has been missing for some time past, was observed by his master yesterday afternoon, in Magazine-street. The gentleman at once arrested him, and the negro promised to go with him quietly if he would not call the police. They had walked but a little distance when the negro made a violent attack upon his master, inflicting several very severe blows. A white man who happened to be passing interfered and secured the black rascal, who is now in the Work House. He will be fully committed for trial before a Court of freeholders.

# The Charleston Courier.

18 July 1861, 1

*A Gang of Runaway Negros Captured.*--From a passenger from Marion C. H., we learn that the citizens of the district have succeeded in capturing some eight or nine runaway negros, and breaking up their camp at a place called Catfish Swamp. There are represented to be forty negros in all, and the citizens are now in pursuit of the remaining fugitives.



# The Charleston Courier.

19 July 1861, 1

*Patriotism of the Blacks.*—Two of Mr. Bauknight's negro carpenters, who have been at work on our premises during the last two weeks, gave, without solicitation, half their rations for the support of the Volunteer Companies recently encamped at this place. They seemed to comprehend the fact that the war in which our Volunteers are to engage is one in which their interests are specially involved, and rightly regard our soldiers as their best friends.—*Ocala (Fla.) Companion.*

# The Charleston Mercury.

19 July 1861, 1

**DOUBLE MURDER.**—A desperate runaway negro on Tuesday night killed two of the policemen of Wilmington, N. C., named John Donahoe and George W. Duval. The negro has not been caught, and the Mayor of Wilmington has offered a reward of \$500 for his arrest.

30 July 1861, 1

A negro who accompanied the Washington Artillery from New Orleans, writes to his wife from the battle field, on a rough piece of pasteboard which he picked up on the field at Manassas, the following characteristic letter :

*Wife.*—I have no time to hunt fine paper, for we are in the midst of the battle. My bones are sore from hard fighting. Remember me to the children and the madame. Tell brother Keeper to pray for us all. All the balls are whizzing over our heads, and around our heads. Good morning.

31 July 1861, 2

*A Contraband at the Manassas Battle.*—We yesterday conversed with *George*, a stalwart, intelligent contraband belonging to Mr. THOS. A. HARDY, of Brooks County, Georgia. He had just arrived in this city, from Virginia, in company with his young master, Capt. ROBT. HARDY, having been with him since his departure from Georgia to the seat of war, and taken an active part in assisting his master's company at the battle of Manassas. *George* claims the glory of having shot one Yankee and taken another prisoner. He says the Yankee shot wore "very fine, handsome epulets, and tinks he been an officer." One of the soldiers took off the epaulets as a trophy.

In going for some water, *George* came across a stranger hid in a thicket, and from his dress suspected him an enemy. He walked up to him, with gun in hand, when the Yankee sung out that his gun was not loaded. *George* told him to get up and march before him to Headquarters. The prisoner hesitated, saying he did not like to be driven by a negro. *George* answered "dat-de berry reason I want you go up." *George* then took his gun and some papers and marched his prisoner to the Quartermaster's. The latter told *George* to retain the rifle as a keepsake. He had brought it along with him. It is an old United States breech-loading rifle, and bears the following imprint: "J. M. HALL, Harper's Ferry, U. S., 1826."

*George* was returning home in compliance with the desires of his master, to substitute for his overseer (*George*) a younger servant.

8 August 1861, 2

*The Colored Residents.*—The Rome (Ga.) Courier says:

William Higginbottom, a well-known free man of color, returned here on Saturday morning. He reached Manassas on the morning of the battle, but was denied the privilege of taking a gun and falling in the ranks. He then proposed to assist in removing the dead and wounded, which he did amid the shower of balls that fell around. He was actively engaged all day in taking care of the wounded, and rendered all the assistance in his power, at the risk of his life, without the hope or expectation of reward. Such deeds are highly meritorious, and deserve much credit.

The colored residents of this city can challenge comparison with their class in any city or town in loyalty or devotion to the cause of the South. Many of them individually, and without ostentation, have been contributing liberally, and on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., a very large meeting was held by them, and a Committee appointed to provide for more efficient aid. The proceedings of the meeting will appear in results hereafter to be reported.

# The Charleston Courier.

10 August 1861, 2

We acknowledge receipt of \$68.25, collected by  
*Mary E. Gonzales and Virginia Barre*, "from a  
few of their true colored friends," for the relief of  
the sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 August 1861, 2

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BEAT HIS WIFE.—*Ned*, the property of the Gsa Company, was taken to the Guard House last night, charged with beating his wife, the slave of Mr. T. W. MALONE, to such an extent as to endanger her life. *Ned* will be introduced to His Honor the Mayor this morning, and will no doubt have full justice meted him.

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The Charleston Courier.

20 August 1861, 1

The female servants of Huntsville, Ala., have determined to send a pair of socks to each member of the Huntsville Guards, as their offering to provide for the comfort of their young masters.



20 August, 1861, 2

**A Sensible Servant.**—The papers North and South reported some time since that General McCLELLAN gave the choice of going to Ohio, or returning home, to many servants captured in Western Virginia with the baggage lost by Gen. GARRETT's command. To the honor of these servants, and the surprise of McCLELLAN—but of no Southern gentleman—they refused citizenship in Ohio, and preferred their condition at the South. Among these faithful servants was one who is known to many of our readers. We refer to Philip, a servant of Lieut. JOSEPH PALMER, of the Southern Guards, from Houston County, Ga., formerly of this State. Philip has returned, and is justly proud of his parole, which he will keep faithfully, but with some reluctance, until exchanged for some Lincoln Colonel—for we insist that Philip should not be rated lower than a Colonel in such reckoning.

21 August 1861, 2

## Georgetown Rifle Guards.

In our issue of Tuesday we referred to the formation of this Company, and remarked that the roll of the Company had been received; but "at too late an hour this morning for publication." We now lay the roll of the Company before our readers, and would say to those interested in the organization of the corps, that it would have afforded us much pleasure to have published the list simultaneously with another city paper, but the reason of our not doing so is not attributable to any neglect on our part or want of sufficient interest in the request made of us for its publication.

## ROLL OF THE GEORGETOWN RIFLE GUARDS—COMPANY A.

Tenth South Carolina Regiment, P. C. S. A.

### OFFICERS.

PLOWDEN CHARLES JENNET WESTON, Captain.

A. J. SHAW, First Lieutenant.  
S. W. ROUQUIE, Second Lieutenant.  
C. J. COE, Third Lieutenant.  
C. CARROLL WHITE, First Sergeant.  
J. P. RICHARDSON, Second Sergeant.  
J. F. LAREBOUR, Third Sergeant.  
T. R. HASKEDEN, Fourth Sergeant.  
O. P. RICHARDSON, Fifth Sergeant.  
R. C. WELLS, First Corporal.  
W. SCOTT, Second Corporal.  
E. EMANUEL, Third Corporal.  
E. W. HASELHENT, Fourth Corporal.  
W. F. SHAW, Fifth Corporal.  
N. B. CLARKSON, Sixth Corporal.

### PRIVATES.

Isaac Alexander.	J. H. Johnson.
C. R. Anderson.	E. W. Johnson.
T. S. Barth.	E. M. Johnson.
E. Blakely.	S. E. Lucas.
O. J. Butts.	W. H. J. Lowrinore.
B. O. Bush.	H. D. Lequint.
M. J. Bailey.	T. M. Matthews.
T. J. Bourne.	O. S. Marlow.
J. H. Bessant.	J. W. McCormick.
J. H. Chadwick.	W. E. McNulty.
G. R. Congdon.	A. McNulty.
K. F. Collins.	James Morrow.
N. Oribb.	T. O. McDougal.
E. Oribb.	F. L. McCants.
W. A. Croft.	D. F. Michau.
Dennis Cannon.	J. J. Morris.
G. Cook.	W. S. Nurse.
T. B. Cook.	W. C. Oghourne.
D. M. Cook.	E. T. Porter.
Isaac B. Cook.	J. H. Porter.
W. J. Clarkson.	L. H. Pipkin.
S. C. Davis.	W. R. Peal.
B. A. Deal.	A. J. Richardson.
J. C. Deal.	James Redee.
W. H. Deal.	J. N. Row.
J. H. Detyens.	S. A. Sellers.
J. C. Dennis.	D. W. Stalvey.
J. W. Durant.	I. Stalvey.
J. L. Easterling.	W. F. Stalvey.
E. G. Ellis.	W. Stannora.
G. L. Ellis.	J. C. Small.
D. G. Elliott.	A. B. Skinner.
S. Emanuel.	R. W. Sing.
K. Exum.	W. R. Shelly.
S. S. Fraser.	L. G. W. Shaw.
W. A. Gasque.	J. D. Singleterry.
S. K. Gasque.	J. W. Tarbox.
J. W. Graham.	R. C. Ward.
S. D. Guild.	A. R. Walker.
T. J. Harrison.	A. West.
S. Harper.	J. D. West.
S. Hennessy.	W. H. West.
H. W. Heisenbutte.	W. W. Williams.
J. F. Holmes.	C. A. Williams.
S. Howell.	G. W. Williams.
C. Howell.	T. Williamson.
W. J. Howard.	F. W. Wilson.
S. B. Holliday.	J. Wilson.
J. Hucks.	G. F. S. Wright.

### MUSICIANS.

George Douglas, Fifer. Samuel Johnson, Drummer.  
John Wilson, Drummer. Henry, Drummer.

### PIONEERS (COLORS).

Flander. Cooper.  
Oscar. O'Keefe.

22 August 1861, 1

*A Negro's Letter.*—We have been furnished with the following letter written by a negro belonging to Col. J. L. Calhoun, and addressed to his young mistress—the daughter of the Colonel—at Newnan. The negro went to the war along with his young master, who is a member of the Newnan Guards.

This is a specimen of the down-trodden African, for whom the Yankees sympathise so much.

The reader will be careful to observe the official standing and position of the darkey, and his censure on the officers in the retreat from Laurel Hill.

We will add that the letter is here inserted exactly as the negro wrote it, without any alterations or corrections. It is written at Camp McDowell, Virginia.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

your Letter while we was on the retreat. You must give my respect to all Misses Kate & Eugene and also Aunt Lucy & Mary. I wish to know of Uncle Wallace Berry how my Little Girl is getting on, I am not well this morning but think I will be well in a day or two as I feel better this morning than I have in a day or two.

I wish you would drop a few Lines to Master & Let him know that we have all lost our clothing & so on

Remember me to Uncle Kate & tell him to give my respects to all my inquiring Friends in Neunan.

Tell Brother Simmon that I send him a book, which I think will be of a great deal of importance to him, let me know how his family is all getting on tell him to please write me word.

If my health still improves I shall want to remain in the Army, but if it does not I shall return home soon—Tell Brother so—remember me to his Preres—I hope you will excuse a short letter this time for the coach leaves in a few moments.

It is by the Providence of God that we are saved, not by the good general ship of our officers, so with my best respects I say good bye hoping you will write again soon. ISAAC CALHOUN,

Capt of Cooking Department.

The Charleston Courier.

24 August 1861, 1

*A Good Reply.*—A negro, (a servant belonging to certain members of the Buckingham Institute Guard,) taken by the Yankees at Rich Mountain, was asked by them if all the prisoners were not forced into service, replied, "No, sir; so far from it, a *Stay Law* was passed to keep them at home, or all would have come to fight the Yankees." This incident actually happened.

29 August 1861, 1

Coast Defences—Free Negroes.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

I notice in THE MERCURY and other papers earnest reference to our coast defences, and the importance of having them (the coasts) well guarded against the approach of the enemy. This work ought to be entered on immediately, not only in our State, but also in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and the States that border on the Gulf. In all these States the free negro population might be employed in throwing up breast-works, ditching, felling trees, etc., much to their own advantage and to that of the States. Let them have "a place in the picture;" let them understand that their interests are involved in the conflict that is now waging, as well as the interests of other classes. In the census of 1850, the males, among the free blacks in this State, amounted to 1131, and the females to 4820. The males embrace old and young men, boys and children. Out of the number, 500, perhaps, might be employed usefully, in some way, in the service of the State. The same number of females might be employed to cook and wash for the men, or for our soldiers on duty—being rigidly guarded from imposition by proper officers. Handy women among them could find work to do in knitting and sewing for our soldiers, in making tents, or in doing other work properly in their line. For such services they would be paid, of course, a reasonable compensation: this pay would enable them to supply their wants better than they are now supplied. At the same time, they would begin to feel that they are of some service to the State, and a State pride would spontaneously arise in their bosoms very important in its influence.

Dr. West.

# The Charleston Courier.

3 September 1861, 1

## The Colored Merchants.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

HONORED SIRS:—At a meeting of the free colored men of this city, held by consent of his Honor the Mayor, we were appointed a Committee to wait upon the free colored people and solicit subscriptions for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State now in Virginia.

The Committee, in pursuance of their mission, collected four hundred dollars, and would mention that they received the liberal donation of fifty dollars from the Brown Fellowship Society of this city, through their President, for the same purpose; making a total of four hundred and fifty dollars.

We would respectfully ask you to receive the said enclosed amount, and appropriate it in such a manner as will best subserve our wishes.

We are confident that if this were the busy season of the year the amount reported would have been much larger. Though their proffered services had been somewhat beneficial to the State, many not only subscribed to the various lists previously in circulation, but freely gave us their means.

Attached to the land of our birth, and feeling indebted to our beloved State and City for whatever of protection, patronage and happiness we enjoy, we esteem it a great privilege to evince our sympathy for our brave and sacrificing defenders.

We cannot, honored sirs, convey to you a better idea of the sentiment of our people than the following resolutions, adopted by them unanimously, at the meeting above mentioned:

1. *Resolved*, That we witness with feelings of emulation the gifts that are now being laid upon the altar of the cause of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State now in Virginia.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of six be appointed to receive contributions for this purpose, and to use their discretion in transmitting the same.

With great respect, we remain

Your obedient servants,

SAMUEL WESTON, Chairman.

ROBERT HOWARD, &c.

J. M. F. DEREFF,

ANTHONY WESTON,

JACOB WESTON,

J. U. DEREFF,

} Committee.

*The Charleston Courier.*

*3 September 1861, 2*

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We acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$450 from the "free colored men" of this city, as reported by their Committee in another place, and shall give their liberal donation a proper application.

It is just to state that many of these contributors have also rendered service and labor, and are willing to do and give all they can in behalf of the State and City and their defenders.

The Charleston Courier.

5 September 1861, 1

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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ARREST.—Detective Officer WELCH arrested, yesterday, Jim, a free boy, charged with stealing several pairs of shoes and blankets from the camp of the German Volunteer Company at Hampstead. Some of the stolen property found on his person was recovered.

—o—




# The Charleston Mercury.

5 September 1861, 2

THE FREE COLORED MEN of Charleston have contributed \$450 to sustain the cause of the South. The zealous and unflinching alacrity with which this class of our population have always devoted their labor and their means to promote the safety of the State, is alike honorable to themselves and gratifying to the community.

6 September 1861, 2

**CAROLINA LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.**

 THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE CORPS now remaining in the City will report themselves at the 8 1/2 o'clock Train of the South Carolina Rail Road, for the purpose of joining their Comrades in Camp. It is necessary that all should be at the Camp, as the Company has received orders from Col. GREGG to be in readiness to join his Regiment at Richmond at an early day.

Persons desirous of joining will apply immediately to Lieut. MUNRO, at Rail Road Accommodation Wharf Office, or at Messrs. SIMMS & BARKSDALE'S, Atlantic Wharf.

WANTED, TWO GOOD COOKS (Colored) to go with the Company. Apply as above.

JNO. MUNRO,

September 2

Second Lieutenant C. L. I. V.

**WANTED, A FREE COLORED MAN AS**

Servant to an Officer now on duty. Apply immediately at 171 East Bay. Reference as to character required.

1\*

September 6

# The Charleston Courier.

9 September 1861, 1

INQUEST.—Coroner WHITING was called on Saturday to view the body of *Paul Carter*, a free negro, which had been found in Cooper River.

It appeared in evidence that he fell from the wharf of the Northeastern Rail Road, on Thursday, and the verdict was death by drowning.

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# The Charleston Courier.

10 September 1861, 1

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**STABBING AFFRAY.**—A fracas occurred yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Meeting and Market-streets, between *Charles*, a colored boy belonging to L. W. SPRATT, Esq., and another boy whose name we did not learn, but who said he belonged to Mr. BELL. In the melee the former drew out a pocket knife and inflicted a severe wound over the right eye of the latter. A physician was called in, who dressed the wound and pronounced it not dangerous. *Charles* was locked up to await trial.

10 September 1861, 1

**Surgeon's Plaster.**

We have watched with interest the efforts which enterprising citizens are putting forth to meet the demands of the times and the war, and to supply the many articles for which we had too long depended on our enemies.

Among these efforts none are more important or noteworthy than those looking immediately to the health or comfort of our brave volunteers in the field and camp.

It is the peculiar distinction of Lincolnism to leave wounded soldiers, uncared for, on the field, and to declare all surgical or medical appliances contraband of war.

The "Adhesive Plaster" is the *vade mecum* and indispensable accompaniment of a Surgeon, and the supply in America has been derived from one or two places, and chiefly from a Philadelphia house. In anticipation of a scarcity following the LINCOLN embargo, which has worked so well generally for the South, and so ill for the North, our enterprising friend, W. STEVENSON, of STEVENSON & Co., wholesale druggists, Hayne-street, has been laboring assiduously and skillfully to supply the want of this necessary article.

We are happy to state, after full examination and evidence from professional sources, that this effort has succeeded, and "STEVENSON'S Isinglass Adhesive Plaster" will soon become a familiar favorite with all Surgeons.

We have examined many specimens in different stages of the process and after completion, but in place of opinions, which, in this relation, would be worth as much as the campaign plan of a New York non-combatant editor, we offer the following testimonial:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S BUREAU, }  
Charleston, S. C., August 22, 1861. }  
Messrs. Stevenson & Co.—GENTLEMEN—I have examined and tested the specimen of Isinglass Plaster prepared by you, and pronounce it equal to the best of its kind in use. I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts, the more heartily as you are now prepared to meet a present and general necessity. You will please prepare for the Government, and hold subject to my order, four thousand yards.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. TALLEY,

Surgeon and Medical Director.

This plaster has been tested and approved also by Professor J. J. CHISOLM, M. D., of the Medical College, Doctors OGIER, P. PORCHER, ROBERTSON and KINLOCH.

As soon as the order for the Confederate Government, as above mentioned, is completed, a supply will be offered to the trade. The proper machinery will soon be in operation, and any demands can be filled.

To show what can be done, where there is a will, we may mention that Mr. STEVENSON has been compelled to supply boxes made in this city.

A specimen can be seen in the *Courier* office.

The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1861, 2

**W**ANTED, A FREE COLORED COOK  
to go to Virginia, to Cook for the sick and  
wounded of Hampton's Legion. Apply to MAZYCK &  
HOWARD. September 11

14 September 1861, 4

**Our Free Colored People.**—Among other incidents of the present war, not the least interesting is the devotion manifested by the free people of color to the cause of the Confederate States. In some portions of America this class of people is a nuisance. But among us, and particularly in the city of Charleston, they have proved themselves a diligent, faithful and loyal people. During the last winter, they freely offered their services to the State for any labor which they might be thought capable of performing. The communication which we copy below from the Charleston Courier is another proof of their sympathy with those among whom they have been born and reared, and of their fidelity to the cause of the State, which has kindly protected them. It speaks in tones clear and intelligible of the relation in which they stand to our white population, and of the feelings they cherish toward us. If their letter should be seen at the North, we have no doubt many of the self-styled philanthropists will be ready to believe it a *forced levy*, or something of the sort, and will ascribe the letter itself to other hands than their own. It so happens that we know the men composing this committee, and have known them for years. And from our long acquaintance with them we are satisfied that the contribution has been their own spontaneous movement, and the letter their own production. The Westons have been successful tailors for years, and the Dereesa and Howard wood factors. They are another and different class of beings from the low, degraded free negroes of the North. Educated among us, they have imbibed our principles and spirit, and while with becoming modesty, they recognize their true position, they are capable of appreciating and sustaining a government that protects them kindly in their persons and property.

[Spartanburg Express.]

The Charleston Courier.

26 September 1861, 2

"Lo! the Poor Slave!"—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, of the 7th instant, says:

One of the committee appointed to collect blankets, &c., in this parish, for the volunteers, says that in his tour, he received from several slaves, and, that, too, without hesitation or without being asked, the new blankets given them by their masters for winter use. Are not such donations more patriotic than those of the richest white men? As soon as this fact became known, the "poor, down-trodden slaves" were doubly compensated for their temporary deprivation.



27 September 1861,

COURT OF FREEHOLDERS—BEFORE JUSTICES LOCKWOOD AND RHETT.—*The State vs. Abraham, Clarissa and Rose.—Poisoning.*—The testimony in the above case, which was commenced on Wednesday morning, was resumed on Thursday morning, and closed with the testimony on the part of the State about 12 o'clock. Messrs. ARTHUR P. LIVING and WM. H. GRIMBALL, Esq's, appeared for the prisoners, and Magistrate J. F. BECKMANN for the State.

The prisoners belonged to the Estate of DAVID D. COHEN, and are a brother and two sisters. They were living at the time of their arrest and commitment with their mistress, Mrs. MARY COHEN, a very aged lady and an invalid, residing in Vanderhorst street.

The prisoners, who are young negroes, between the ages of seventeen and twenty, were charged with administering poison to Mrs. COHEN on one occasion, and failing in their design on the first attempt, made a second effort a few days afterwards, when they were detected and arrested.

The evidence in the case was given by Mayor MACRETH, Mr. ASHER D. COHEN and Officer HICKS, and was gathered by them from the confessions of the negroes themselves.

From these confessions it seems that on the 25th of August, Louisa, the slave of Mr. THOMAS POOLE, visited Clarissa, the servant of Mrs. COHEN, and while Louisa asked Clarissa why she did not come to see her oftener, Clarissa said it was in consequence of the restrictions imposed upon her by her mistress, and expressed a wish to put her out of the way. Louisa said, well rat poison will kill rats and will kill white people too. If you want to get rid of her use that. When Louisa left, Clarissa went to consult with her brother Abraham, telling him what had been told her by Louisa.

Abraham agreed to put the poison in a cup of tea, provided Clarissa would purchase it and Rose would carry it to her mistress. Rose at first refused, but afterwards was induced to agree to the scheme. On the following day Clarissa says she went to a Drug store and gave a quarter of a dollar to a little colored girl to go in and get some rat poison, and succeeded in getting it. This, however, was denied on the stand by the proprietor.

After getting the poison, Clarissa gave it to Abraham, who informed Rose. Rose consented to carry the cup, and on Saturday night Abraham put the poison in the tea. Rose took it to her Mistress who drank a small portion, said it was sour and refused what was left. Rose was much alarmed lest her mistress should discover what was in the cup.

On the following day Abraham and Clarissa inquired of Rose how their mistress appeared. Rose answered that she seemed almost as well as usual, but complained a little more. Abraham then said that the next time he would put in the tea two pinches of the poison; the first attempt having been made with only one.

The second attempt was then made on the Tuesday following, the 3d of September, Abraham doubling the former dose. As the tea was about being poured into the cup, Miss SLATTERY, Seamstress and House-keeper, observed the white particles floating in the cup, and asked Abraham what it was. Abraham immediately became uneasy, and stammered out that he thought it was bread crumbs and wished to throw it out. Miss SLATTERY forbade him, but as she turned, the tea was thrown away by Abraham. She then took the cup and having her suspicions aroused, showed it to Mrs. COHEN, who sent the cup and contents to Professor HUME, at the Citadel. The Professor analyzed it and declared the cup to contain arsenic sufficient, as the Professor observed, to poison quite a number of persons.

The whole three then made the same confession, giving the facts as above stated. A tin cup was afterwards found with the rest of the arsenic purchased, which was analyzed and discovered to be the same as that found in the cup.

Justice Lockwood charged the Jury briefly on the evidence in the case, and the enormity of the offence. The Jury, with the Justices, afterwards retired, and returned with the following verdict:

"Abraham and Clarissa to be hung on the 25th of October."

Rose to be imprisoned in the Charleston Jail for one year and one month, solitary confinement, and one month common confinement, and to receive ten paddles each month.

Abraham has been estimated by the Jury at \$1500, and Clarissa at \$800, making in all \$2300, of which half goes to the State and half to the owner.

*The Case of the State vs. Louisa, the slave of Mr. Thomas Poole.* Indicted for administering, aiding and abetting the poisoning of Mrs. MARY E. COHEN.

Mr. J. W. WILKINSON appeared for the Prisoner and Magistrate J. F. BECKMAN for the State. The same Jurors were empannelled to try the case.

The case was opened at half-past four, and the testimony on the part of the State heard and closed, at about half-past eight. Judge Lockwood then adjourned the Court until this morning at half-past ten.

# The Charleston Courier.

28 September 1861, 1

COURT OF FREEHOLDERS—BEFORE JUSTICES LOCKWOOD AND RHETT.—*The State vs. Louisa, slave of Mr. Thos. Poole.*—*Counselling, Aiding and Abetting Rose, Abraham and Clarissa in Administering Poison.*—Magistrate BECKMANN was heard in this case for the State, and J. W. WILKINSON, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner. The case occupied the attention of the Court up to three o'clock. The following is the verdict: "We find the prisoner guilty, but for various considerations sentence her to fifteen months imprisonment, each alternate month in solitary confinement, with fifteen paddles on the expiration of each month; and at the end of this term two years additional imprisonment, unless sent out of the State and kept there."

The Charleston Courier.

2 October 1861, 1

The colored residents of Selma, Ala., have raised \$200 by an entertainment, for the cause of the South.

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3 October, 1861, 1

## PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL. FIFTIETH REGULAR MEETING.

Council Chamber, September 12, 1861.

City Council met this day at 9 o'clock A. M.

Present: The Mayor, and Aldermen Banks, Bowie, Drummond, Edgerston, Gilliland, Kenilick, Kirkwood, Lucas, Leiby, Ravenel, Ryan, Rodgers, Riggs, Steinmeyer and Williams—16 members.

The Minutes of the last regular meeting, and the adjourned meeting, held on the 17th inst., were read and confirmed, and the Budget disposed of as follows:

Communication from T. W. Mordecai, asking that two of the openings in the West wall of the Guard House premises be bricked up. Referred to the Committee on Public Institutions, Buildings and Grounds.

The following Return from the Master of the Work House was received as information:

Statement of Work House for the month of August, 1861, from the 1st to the 31st inclusive:

To cash received.....\$568 60

By amount disbursed.....461 19  
Balance due City Council.....401 41  
August 31, 1861.

Respectfully submitted,

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

Correct, September 12, 1861.

C. Y. RICHARDSON, } Committee  
S. S. HOWELL, } on  
ARCH'D. McKENSIE. } Accounts.

Received, September 24th, 1861, the above four hundred and four dollars forty-one cents (\$404.41.)

A. CAMPBELL, City Treasurer.

The following Report from the Captain of the Police, was received as information:

Monthly Report of the Captain of Police, to His Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrested in the City of Charleston during the month of August, 1861, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Assaulting Policemen.....	1	...	...	...	1
Assault and Battery.....	1	...	1	1	3
Disturbing the Peace.....	1	4	17	7	23
Having Slaves Loitering in Shops.....	5	...	...	...	5
Died in Guard House.....	...	...	1	...	1
Insanity.....	...	...	1	...	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	62	8	9	2	81
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	24	1	4	1	30
Larceny.....	4	2	13	4	21
Applicants for Lodging.....	1	...	...	1	2
Lost Children.....	1	...	...	...	1
Murder.....	2	...	...	...	2
Improper Riding and Driving.....	...	...	2	...	2
Runaways.....	...	...	18	8	26
Slaves without pass.....	...	...	7	2	9
Improper Ticket.....	...	...	4	...	4
Slaves Loitering in Groceries.....	...	...	17	1	18
Slaves sleeping out without ticket.....	...	...	7	4	11
Trespass upon premises.....	3	...	...	1	4
Violation of City Ordinances.....	33	2	13	4	52
Committed for Safe-keeping.....	30	3	29	13	75
Non-payment of Capitation Tax.....	...	...	2	1	3
Total.....	177	20	145	50	392

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$379.08  
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....334.13  
Amount paid to Policemen.....34.40  
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....275.64  
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....\$71.09

	WHITES.		BLACKS.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Committed to Jail.....	...	...	...	1
Delivered to Warrant.....	9	4	...	...
Delivered to Owner.....	...	...	16	7
Referred to Magistrate.....	5	...	2	...
Referred to Recorder.....	10	...	...	...
Committed to House of Correction.....	18	6	...	1
Committed to Work House.....	...	...	80	26
Discharged.....	80	8	28	6
Paid Fine.....	43	3	6	7
Sent to Koper Hospital.....	2	...	...	...
Gave Bond.....	1	...	...	...
Buried.....	...	...	1	...
Total.....	177	20	145	50

Net amount of fines collected at the Mayor's Court in the month of August, 1861, as per Mayor's Morning Report Book of Upper and Lower Wards, and paid over to the City Treasurer on the 5th of September, 1861, Two Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and sixty-four cents, \$273.64.100.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. BASS, Captain City Police.

Received of Capt. H. S. Bass, Two Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and Sixty-four Cents, for the foregoing report.

A. CAMPBELL, City Treasurer.

September 5th, 1861.

# The Charleston Courier.

3 October 1861, 1

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Officer Hicks yesterday arrested two boys, *Aleck* and *William*, and succeeded in obtaining from them the whole of the money, jewelry, &c., taken from the residence of Mrs. WHITE, in Tradd-street. The stolen property contained, among other things, \$2000 in City Six Per Cents. The plunder was secreted in more than a half dozen places, and the officer found some difficulty in making the search, but by indefatigable exertions at last succeeded. The two boys have been locked up for examination on the charge of burglary. —○—

# The Charleston Courier.

3 October 1861, 2

*Loyalty of Slaves.*—The slaves belonging to Messrs. George Mays and William H. Terril, of Bath county, who were hired to persons at the Saline, in Kanawha county, as soon as the Yankees approached the place where they were at work, struck a bee line for the homes of their masters at Bath Court House.—*Staunton (Va) Spectator.*

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*Yankee Affection for the Negro.*—We learn that three out of four negro men, pilots and boatmen, who made their escape at a certain point on the North Carolina coast to one of the Yankee vessels, endeavored to return to their homes, and were shot in the attempt. They were worked so hard by the Yankees that they could not stand it and were shot down like dogs when they tried to get away.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

3 October 1861, 2

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last the house of Mrs. WHITE, corner of Tradd and Greenhill streets, was burglariously entered and a small box containing jewelry and stock, with some \$800 in bank bills was stolen. The matter was immediately given over to the police, who on yesterday succeeded in arresting two negroes, one named *Alke* belonging to Mrs. WHITE, and the other named *William*, belonging to Mr. WM. GREEN. From these negroes the small box was recovered, containing \$2000 in City six per cents and a lot of valuable jewelry, upwards of \$600 of the bank bills have also been recovered. The negroes are in custody for examination.

Several other arrest for robbing have also been recently made, but the particulars of the nefarious transactions have not yet been disclosed in order to lead to further arrests.

3 October 1861, 4

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF  
THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SEPTEM-  
BER 1, 1861.**

September 1, 1860. Balance on hand.....	\$225,186.92
September 1, 1861. Received for premiums on whites.....	86,400.00
September 1, 1861. Received for premiums on negros.....	9,625.80
September 1, 1861. Received for interest.....	18,536.42
Paid for losses on whites.....	\$22,000.00
Paid for losses on slaves.....	6,700.00
Paid for expenses and commis- sions.....	11,741.80
Paid for surrendered policies.....	774.61
Paid for dividends (20 per cent.).....	16,742.67
Balance on hand.....	281,840.66

\$339,799.14 \$339,799.14

**HOW THIS BALANCE IS INVESTED.**

State Bonds.....	\$242,500.00
Personal Bonds, secured by mortgage of real estate.....	11,000.00
Bills receivable, secured by life policies.....	12,551.99
Cash in hands of Agents.....	4,987.94
Cash in Bank.....	10,800.73

\$281,840.66

**LOSSES.**

Not yet due.....	\$15,300.00
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F. W. McMASTER: Actuary.

C. A. DeSAUSSURE, Agent,

October 1

5

c

36 East Bay.



7 October 1861, 2

AN INQUEST was held by Coroner WHITING, last Friday, at the plantation of Col. W. P. SHINGLER, in St. Thomas Parish, over the body of Charles, the driver of Col. S. The Jury rendered a verdict, that the deceased had come to his death by blows inflicted on the head by a brick in the hands of January, a slave belonging to the same owner. January, who, it appears, acted the part of a black Sickeles in the killing, was arrested and sent to jail, for trial.

An error crept into our report of the recent inquest over the body of Mrs. CONNOR. FLANAGAN, so far from being inculpated, was expressly exonerated by the jury, from all guilt in the matter.

# The Charleston Courier.

12 October 1861, 1

**THE HOMICIDE OF MRS. WITHERSPOON.**—Detective Police Officer Hicks returned to the city Friday morning, from the vicinity of the late tragic affair at Society Hill. He succeeded in obtaining a clue to the perpetrators of this horrid deed, by the discovery in a negro shanty of some cloths saturated with blood, which, upon investigation, proved to belong to *Rhody*, an old negro woman, the former attendant of the deceased. On an examination of the negroes connected with the house, it was found that *William*, the carriage driver, *Rhody*, the waiter, *Romeo*, her son, and *Sylvia*, her daughter, all servants of Mrs. WITHERSPOON, had formed and agreed upon a plan to murder their mistress, for some trifling cause, by smothering her while asleep, which they carried into effect in a most shocking manner. They have all confessed their participation in this affair, and acknowledged that Mrs. WITHERSPOON was a most kind and indulgent mistress, and say they did it to escape a whipping for an offence of which they own themselves guilty. They were turned over by Officer Hicks to the proper authorities. A trial was to take place immediately. Some of the citizens were so incensed that they wish to hang the negroes at once. Mr. Hicks thinks they will be executed to-day.

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14 October 1861, 2

*General Lyon Killed by a Darkey.*—The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Times* contains the following in relation to the death of General Lyon, at the battle of Oak Hill, in Missouri: NATHANIEL

A negro man, body servant to Captain John Griffith, of the gallant Third, was in the hottest of the fight at Oak Hill and fought in the last charge like a tiger. He claims to have killed General Lyon. He says he shot a man in the breast, that was on a large grey horse, and was waving his hat, and he saw him fall. Thus it is very probable that the Abolition Lyon fell by the hands of a darkey.

This same black man, finding his youngest master, Benj. Griffith, wounded in the calf of the leg, picked him up, and carried him off of the field; notwithstanding Ben resisted it with all his might.

18 October 1861, 2

**DARING NEGRO.**—On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a negro named *Peter*, belonging to Col. L. M. HATCH, was arrested on the King street Road, between Line street and the City Boundary, by private JAMES MORGAN, of the mounted police force. *Peter* said he was owned by Mr. McCRAID, and that the bag of clothes he had in his hand were his own, but on examining the contents of the bag some ladies apparel was discovered, and the negro was taken in charge by the officer. (The clothes were afterwards identified as some that were stolen from Mr. JAMES W. BROWN's residence during the late fire.) MORGAN gave his horse to another policeman, and proceeded to lead *Peter* to the Guard House. Though the policeman had his sword drawn for protection, before he had proceeded many steps the negro drew a pistol and fired, narrowly missing his mark. The fellow then rushed at MORGAN with a dirk and inflicted a very severe wound in the left shoulder, after which he succeeded in making his escape.

Officer Hicks, however, was put upon his track, and in a manner peculiar to this indefatigable Detective, brought *Peter* before the Mayor yesterday. He confessed his crime, and was committed to jail by Magistrate's warrant for trial.

MORGAN, though severely, is not dangerously wounded.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 October 1861, 1

HUNG.—The trial of the four negroes (two men and two women) who murdered Mrs. WITHERSPOON at Society Hill, Darlington District, some time ago, was commenced before a Court of Freeholders on Friday last. On Saturday they were convicted, sentenced and hung. They had confessed their guilt.

23 October 1861, 1

UNGRATEFUL RASCALS.—Two negroes, *William* and *Charles*, were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, by officer Hicks, charged with making way with a new copper pump and pipe, which they had taken out of a cistern in the yard of the new store house lately erected on Elliott-street. It appears they were allowed to go into this yard for water. Not satisfied, on Saturday, they took advantage of the privilege to get water, and lifted up the pump and pipe, and sold them for \$1.25.

After their arrest they confessed the theft, and were ordered by the Mayor to receive 39 lashes each.

Officer Hicks succeeded in recovering the pump from where it had been sold.

26 October 1861, 1

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EXECUTION.—*Alram* and *Clarissa*, two negroes belonging to the Estate of DAVID D. COHEN, who were tried before a Court of Freeholders for an attempt to poison their mistress; found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 25th October, suffered, yesterday, the extreme penalty of the law in the jail yard. The execution was conducted very privately, but very few being admitted.

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4 November 1861, 4

*Abolitionism and the Negro.*—The love of Abolitionism for the negro is strikingly illustrated in the extract from a letter given below. The recipient of this letter was a member of the Michigan Regiment, captured at Manassas, and is now one of the prisoners in this city, awaiting their fate at the hands of Lincolnism.

The captor and possessor of the letter, is H. KNEE, Jr., of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, and a gallant son of H. KNEE, well known as formerly a resident of this city, now of Walhalla :

BRONSON, (Michigan,) July 14, 1861.

*Cousin Albert:*—We all want you to come home as soon as your time is out, but I want you to shoot a secessher before you come home if possible, but if not can't you shoot a nigger or some other kind of a d—— amphibious animal. I do not know which I would shoot first, a d—— black —— nigger, or a hippopotimus, but to make a long story short, I will say that the nigger is at the bottom of this fuss, and I HATE 'EM.

You spoke of trying to find a feathered biped on the sacred soil of Virginia if possible, and converting it to your own use; all right, but if I was a cook, and the first Michigan Regiment was any where near, I would roost mighty high untill they were annihilated, as they have been several times by reports.



The Charleston Courier.

13 November 1861, 1

*Negro Fidelity.*—We have heretofore stated that in the retreat from Hilton Head, Captain Read was compelled to abandon two brass field pieces, and leave the horses grazing on the Island. Saturday last, a faithful negro man, the property of Mr. Pope, who resides on the Island, captured all the horses of the battery, sixteen in number, placed them in a flat, brought them to Savannah and delivered them to the Captain. We take it for granted he was liberally rewarded, and only regret that we were unable to learn his name, and put it on record.

We also learn that the guns have been recovered and will be up in a day or two.—*Savannah Republican*, 12th inst.

13 November 1861, 2

## PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.

I, CHARLES MACBETH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF Charleston, do hereby appeal to all classes of citizens, and urge that they do come forward and assist the Public Authorities in putting the City in a proper state of defence, by contributing in money, the services of able bodied hands and implements for work.

Free Persons of Color, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, are hereby ordered to report themselves to the Engineers having charge of the Public Works in St. Andrew's Parish, taking with them such implements as they can command. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By the Mayor.

JOHN E. HORSBY, Clerk of Council,  
November 12.

13 November 1861, 2

**WANTED—300 ABLE-BODIED COLORED HANDS** are wanted to work on the Western Railroad, near the Coal fields of North Carolina. Apply to **JAMES BROWNE,** Corner of East Bay and Market Wharf. November 13

**WANTED—A HALF DOZEN MEN** Cooks for the Charleston Light Dragoons. Apply this morning at R. M. Marshall's office, No. 33 Broad-street. Any persons desirous of sending letters or packages to any of the members, can do so by leaving them as above. November 13

**WANTED, FOR THE WASHINGTON** Artillery, two or three Cooks and Hostlers. Apply at W. S. HENEREY'S Work Shop, on Meeting-street, near Line-street, immediately. November 13

**BATTALION OF STATE CADETS---** WANTED for this Corps, now on active duty, a few good Cooks and Servants. Persons wishing to hire or lend will please apply at the Bursar's office from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., daily, November 12

14 November 1861, 1

AN ESCAPED CONTRABAND.—*Peter*, an intelligent colored boy, arrived in this city yesterday with his employer, Mr. A. LITSCHER, from Beaufort, by the Savannah train. *Peter* left Beaufort Monday morning. He kept close to his employer and was one of the last to leave the town in company with the only remaining white persons there. He reports before he left the arrival of a party of the Yankees with a white flag. Meeting no one they marched up to the arsenal and around the town with their drummer playing and themselves shouting for South Carolina. After exploring the town they returned to their vessels. He also says that some of the colored men, who made an effort to secure the clothing left by our forces in Forts Walker and Beauregard were tied by the Yankees and sent to the fleet. The statements of *Peter* were vouched for by several gentlemen in our office, who saw him and who left Beaufort some time previous. He succeeded in bringing off most of his employer's property in tools, &c.

14 November 1861, 2

**WANTED.—THREE HUNDRED ABLE**  
BODIED colored HANDS are wanted to work  
on the Western Rail Road, near the Coal Fields of North  
Carolina. Apply to JAMES BROWNE, corner of East  
Bay and Market Wharf: 1. November 14

**WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,**  
a colored JOURNEYMAN BARBER, a slave pre-  
ferred. One of sober and steady habits will hear of a  
good situation by applying at L. HEUER'S Barber Shop,  
Meeting-street, opposite the Charleston Theatre. 1\*  
November 14

18 November 1861, 2

From Coosawhatchie.—The following official dispatch has been received at Headquarters, which will tend to allay all injudicious excitement :

HEADQUARTERS,  
COOSAWHATCHIE, November 13, 1861. }

General.—In reply to your enquiries, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion there has been some misapprehension in regard to the condition and state of feeling of the negroes in the vicinity of Beaufort, and upon Port Royal Island.—I visited Beaufort and rode through the Island in company with a small escort yesterday morning.—We saw no indications of any general disaffection among the negroes. Some disorders it is true appear to have transpired during the absence of the whites, but all of the negroes whom we met, and we conversed with many of them, appear to be disposed to remain and look after the property of their masters, and to be only desirous that the latter should not suffer by their absence from their plantations. We found many of the blacks continuing their regular work, and the few who were ranging about away from their homes, appeared to have done so only from the fact that they were not under their usual control, and seemed to be heartily tired of their temporary relaxation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. IVES,

Captain Engineers, Confederate States Army.  
Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley, Coosawhatchie.

18 November 1861, 2


**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE THOUSAND NEGROS.**—We want to hire ONE THOUSAND NEGRO MEN to work on the Saint John's and Indian River Canal, in the State of Florida. The location is very healthy, is inland, and entirely free from invasion. Negroes here will be perfectly safe. We will hire by the month or year, or will give Contracts for any amount of excavation to parties desiring it. The work is accessible by steam boat or rail road from Savannah to Jacksonville, Florida, and thence up the Saint John's River by steam boat to Enterprise, which is near the coast. Address O. HORRA & LAMON; Enterprise, Florida. November 18

**NEGROS WANTED.—THE GRANITEVILLE COMPANY** wish to hire active, smart NEGRO BOYS, between the ages of 15 and 20, to work in the Factory during the war. For particulars apply to J. J. GREGG, Treasurer, at Graniteville. †6 November 15

# The Charleston Courier.

18 November 1861, 2

**CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA  
RAIL ROAD.**



October 24, 1861, November 12, 1861.

**WANTED TO HIRE, SIXTY, OR SEVENTY, NEGRO MEN** to work on the Rail Road. Persons having negroes to hire will address me at this place.

**T. J. SUMNER,**  
Engineer and Superintendent.

November 12. c 12



23 November 1861, 2

**NEGROES WANTED.—ABLE BODIED HANDS** are wanted to work upon the DEFENCES now being constructed in the vicinity of Fort Johnson. All negroes sent will be fed and properly cared for. Apply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at 75 East Bay to HUTSON LEE, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster C. S. A. 3 November 22

**NEGROES WANTED.—THE GRANITEVILLE COMPANY** wish to hire active, smart NEGRO BOYS, between the ages of 15 and 20, to work in the Factory during the war. For particulars apply to J. J. GREGG, Treasurer, at Graniteville. 16 November 15

**HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,** S. C. M., Camp Charleston, at Race Course, November 19, 1861.—A few COLORED MEN are wanted as Teamsters, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply to MOTTE A. PRINGLE, Brigade Quartermaster. November 20

**WANTED TO PURCHASE, A PRIME GANG OF FIELD HANDS,** from forty to fifty in number, for which Cash will be given. Apply to I. S. K. BENNETT, 28 Broad-street. November 20

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE THOUSAND NEGROES.**—We want to hire ONE THOUSAND NEGRO MEN to work on the Saint John's and Indian River Canal, in the State of Florida. The location is very healthy, is inland, and entirely free from invasion. Negroes here will be perfectly safe. We will hire by the month or year, or will give Contracts for any amount of excavation to parties desiring it. The work is accessible by steam boat or rail road from Savannah to Jacksonville, Florida, and thence up the Saint John's River by steam boat to Enterprise, which is near the Canal. Address O. HORRA & LAMON, Enterprise, Florida. c November 18

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—RUNAWAY.** The 14th inst., a very likely NEGRO BOY, answering to the name of PETER MILLER, aged about fifteen years, rather short and stout, and has good teeth. When he left had neither hat nor shoes, and has since been seen in the Camps, out the city, amongst the soldiers, who are hereby cautioned not to employ him. The above reward will be paid to any one who will lodge him in the Work House, and give notice to this Office. November 21 3

28 November 1861, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, PRIME NEGRO**  
FELLOWS, to work at Fort Moultrie, to whom  
fair wages will be paid. Apply to A. J. WHITE & SON,  
52 East Bay. 2 November 27

**LABORERS WANTED.—THE BARN-**  
WELL RAIL ROAD, (from Blackville to Barnwell,  
S. C.,) is in progress, and the Directors desire to hire a  
large number of SERVANTS from Planters of the low  
country. The location is healthy, in a section occupied  
by slaveholders, and the servants engaged will be under  
good care and attentions. Apply to Col. N. G. WALK-  
ER, President of the Barnwell Rail Road, Barnwell C.  
H., S. C. Immediate application is desired, as the work  
must go on, and offers have been received from other  
sources. 10 November 23

29 November 1861, 1

*A Brave Negro.*—In the recent battle at Belmont, Lieut. Shelton, of the 13th Arkansas regiment, had his servant Jack in the fight. Both Jack and his master were wounded, but not till they had made most heroic efforts to drive back the insolent invaders. Finally, after Jack had fired at the enemy twenty-seven times, he fell seriously wounded in the arm. Jack's son was upon the field and loaded the rifle for his father, and shot at the enemy three times after he was upon the ground. Jack's son hid behind a tree, and when the enemy retreated they took him to Cairo and refused to let him return. Jack was taken from the field in great pain and brought to the Overton Hospital, where he bore his sufferings with great fortitude till death relieved him of his pains yesterday.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The Charleston Mercury.

6 December 1861, 2

TWENTY SERVANTS, Nurses, Plain Cooks, Waiters and Washers are wanted to go to Virginia with Rev. R. W. BARNWELL. Those disposed to lend or hire them, for moderate wages, will apply promptly to Mr. WM. C. BEE.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 December 1861, 2

**TWO ABLE-BODIED SERVANTS**  
and a WASHERWOMAN can get employment at  
Trapmann-street Hospital, by applying to  
December 21 stuth THOS. J. RAWL, Steward.

**ETOWAH, GA., DEC. 17, 1861.---**  
Wanted, fifty good NEGRO MEN, for Chopping Wood.  
A few WOMEN might be included. To be hired for the year  
1862. MARK A. COOPER, Agent.  
December 20

23 December 1861, 2

*A Faithful Servant.*—Among the many instances of fidelity and careful solicitude exhibited by servants towards the persons and property of their owners during the terrible conflagration with which our city has been recently visited, should be mentioned that of *Edwin*, belonging to Mrs. E. D. GRANT. *Edwin* was employed as a waiter at the Mills House. His mistress, an aged lady and an invalid, boarded at Mrs. FINNEY's, on Broad-street. As the devastating element rolled on its way towards the heart of the city, *Edwin* felt it to be his duty to be at the Mills House to assist in protecting the establishment where he was employed. He did not, however, forget his old mistress, who lived on the opposite square, but engaged a Mills House carriage to wait at the door of the house where his mistress lodged, and to remain there at her service as long as there was any danger of the fire approaching that building. *Edwin* went to his mistress' room, told her what he had done, begged her not to be alarmed, and stated that should it become necessary for her to remove, he would come to her assistance and have her carefully conveyed to a place of safety. All this was voluntarily done by a slave for his owner. Slavery is a system susceptible of illustrating the kindest feelings of our nature.

25 December 1861, 2

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—**RANAWAY from 59 Coming-street, a House Servant named BACCHUS, about thirty years of age, very black, bushy head, dull countenance, indicating great simplicity, civil and mild in manner, reads and writes a little. He is under size and short legged, awkward, and of timid, nervous deportment.

Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid for his delivery at the Work House, and Twenty-five Dollars more for proof that he has been harbored:

December 17

16

27 December 1861, 2

**WANTED, FOUR COLORED WAITING**  
**MEN.** Also, a **LIGHT WAGON** for one horse,  
to be used as an ambulance, for the removal of sick sol-  
diers to the Hospital, and the carriage of light Stores.  
Any citizen who can furnish us with such will confer a  
favor and serve a good cause.

**FRANCIS S. HOLMES.**

Charleston Wayside Hospital and Soldiers' Depot, Ann-  
street. December 18



The Charleston Courier.

31 December 1861, 2

A few days since a shell from one of our guns in battery, not a hundred miles from this city, fell without explosion. It was found by a groupe of little Africans, who, supposing it to contain something good, put it into a fire and gave it a roasting. Fortunately the explosion which ensued frightened them without serious injury.

6 January 1862, 4

*Abolition Freedom.*—The Rockingham Register, of the 10th instant, has the following:

Bill, a servant belonging to Miss Sallie Kendrick, of Front Royal, Virginia, reached home a few days ago. He was taken by the Yankees while driving wagons. He says he went up in a balloon while with them. They kept him two months, when he having become satisfied with what he had seen of the Yankees, made his escape and reached home, willing to spend the rest of his days in old Virginia.

# The Charleston Mercury.

9 January 1862, 2

## THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST—OUR CASUALTIES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Owing to the unusual restrictions which Gen. Lee has placed upon the troops, in respect to the communication of intelligence to the newspapers, it is with no little difficulty that we have been able to keep our readers posted, from day to day, in regard to the events transpiring along the coast. Yesterday we succeeded in obtaining the following full list of the casualties among our troops in the fight which took place on New Year's day.—The names of the gallant men who fell upon that occasion, have not before been published:

### CASUALTIES IN THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS, JANUARY 1st, 1862, IN THE FIGHT NEAR PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Company B, Capt. West.—Killed—Privates A. Bartly, F. M. Kiser. Wounded—Lieut. Jas. Boatwright, Sergeant E. A. Rouch, Corporal Robt. Brooks, Privates E. D. Merchant, M. Plymate, Joel Minnick, Caleb Hare.

Company C, Capt. Wood.—Wounded—Sergeant George Weatherall.

Company E, Capt. Brown.—Killed—Lieut. J. H. Powers, Private S. L. Boyd. Wounded—Privates Jno. B. Jones, W. H. Owens, J. H. Garrett, R. B. Hule.

Company G, Capt. Taggart.—Wounded—Saml. Cothron.

Company H, Capt. Croft.—Killed—Corporal Jason Eubank. Privates Darley Eubank, James Netherford. Wounded—Corporal James Culler, Privates Peter Day, Calvin, Cushman, John Joulikin.

Company K, Capt. Tompkins.—Wounded—Lt. William L. Stevens, Corporal Noah J. Werts, Private Ransom Timmerman. Total killed and wounded 27.

On yesterday, so far as known in the city, all was quite at the various posts below.

On Monday night the pickets on Mackay's Point, on what is known as Graham's Neck, which has been previously alluded to by us, discovered a boat in the Coosawhatchie River. After hailing it without getting an answer, our Tennessee friends commenced an active fusillade, which caused the crew and passengers of the unknown boat to beat a hasty retreat. It has since been ascertained that the party fired into was Colonel RAUCLIFFE, with some of the officers of his North Carolina Regiment. They were in imminent danger; the balls struck the boat repeatedly; one man had his hat shot from his head, and another had a bullet through his coat sleeve. As soon as the boat touched the marsh, they jumped out and waded and swam to the main land. It is said that the gallant Colonel, who is, we believe, a graduate of the Citadel, reached his headquarters in very scanty attire. Our pickets, like the main

body of our army, are "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," and after "retreat" it is rather dangerous work to put one's nose beyond the lines.

With regard to the removal of the negroes from within the military lines, it is said that many of the planters, having every confidence in their slaves, and being unable, on so short a notice, to provide comfortable homes for them elsewhere, have left them on their plantations, where they have shelter and ample support. Some of these homesteads are important strategic points, and as *Cuffee* and *Sambo* are not particular who they talk to and what they talk about, so they can talk, the enemy cultivate their acquaintance by purchasing their hogs and poultry, and, in this way, learn many things which they ought not to know. *Cuffee* and *Sambo* pull their wool to all white persons, and it is thought that THE CHARLESTON MERCURY is frequently sold by the newsmen on the roads to some over-obliging darkey, who is on an errand, not from his master, but from some epauletted Yankee, who has advanced a quarter for the service.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is the military backbone of our tide water districts.—Without it, General Lee could never have progressed in his arrangements for defence with that celerity which has enabled him already to pronounce with confidence upon the safety of Savannah and Charleston. By looking at the excellent map published by EVANS & COGSWELL, it can be seen at a glance, that this Road is the main artery, along which the never-ending supplies of Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance stores, are delivered within easy access of the hundred camps which dot the seaboard strip of the main land in or to John's Colleton, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. George's, St. Helena's, St. Luke's, and St. Peter's Parishes. Along this Railway are established the several depots, from which the army is fed, clothed, transported, and furnished with ammunition; and, when General Lee is whizzing along on a "special," at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, doubtless, he involuntarily thanks his stars, that he is no longer among the rugged and pathless wilds of Western Virginia—than which it would be hard to imagine a place better adapted to wither the laurels of any military leader, in these times of steam and telegraph. The attaches on this Railroad are all accommodating and agreeable. Even the "colored persons" who put on the brakes are polite and attentive.

The Charleston Courier.

11 January 1862, 2

<b>COOKS WANTED.—TWO COLORED</b> MEN are wanted as COOKS for the Sarsfield Light Infantry, now encamped on John's Island. Apply at 268 King-street.	1* January 11
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15 January 1862, 1

*Poor Sambo among the Yankees.*—A negro belonging to Mr. Chapman had the good luck to escape from the Hessians at Port Royal and reach his master in Savannah last Friday. He describes the treatment of the unfortunate servants in the hands of the Northern troops, at Port Royal, as hard in the extreme. They are forced to labor on the entrenchments from gray dawn until dark, unremittingly, and are then confined under guard at night. Mr. Chapman's servant managed to escape at night—slipped by the pickets in the darkness, and put off from the Island in a batteau. He says the negroes he left behind are in a melancholy condition—sick enough of Northern bosses.

15 January 1862, 4

**Anti-Slavery Prejudices—One of the Signs of the Times.**

Mr. Dion Bourcicault recently produced his drama of the Octoroon in London; and the reception it met does not appear to have convinced the author that English philanthropy, as directed towards negro slavery, is entirely disinterested, or very sincere. His letter to the London Times, following the first representation of the play, is interesting as an Englishman's comments upon the anti-slavery sentiments of an English theatrical audience. In his letter to the Times, Mr. Bourcicault remarks:

In your criticism on my drama, the Octoroon, it is stated that the reception of the 5th act, in which the slave girl commits suicide in order to escape the embraces of her purchaser, contrasts strongly with the enthusiastic applause which had accompanied the first four acts of the play.

The question involved in these few words is not one of merely the craft of the play-wright. I candidly admit that your estimate of public sympathy, as expressed last night, is as just as it is inexplicable. Since the Uncle Tom mania, the sentiments of the English public upon the subject of slavery have seemed to be undergoing a great change; but I confess that I was not prepared to find that change so radical as it appeared to be when the experiment was tried upon the feelings of a miscellaneous audience. May I claim your attention to this view of a subject fraught with much serious interest.

A long residence in the Southern States of America had convinced me that the delineations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the condition of the slaves, their lives and feelings, were not faithful. I found the slaves, as a race, a happy, gentle, kindly-treated population, and the restraints upon their liberty so slight as to be rarely perceptible. A visitor to Louisiana, who might expect to find his vulgar sympathies aroused by the exhibition of corporal punishment and physical torture, would be much disappointed. For my part, with every facility for observation, I never witnessed any ill treatment whatever, of the servile class; on the contrary, the slaves are in general, warmly attached to their masters and to their homes, and this condition of things I have faithfully depicted.

In the death of the Octoroon lies the moral and teaching of the whole work. Had that girl been saved, and the drama brought to a happy end, the horrors of her position, irremediable from the very nature of the institution of slavery, would subside into the condition of a temporary annoyance.

While I admit most fully the truth of your statement that the public was disappointed with the termination of the play, and would have been pleased with a happier issue, I feel strangely bewildered at such a change of feeling. Has public sentiment in this country veered so diametrically on this subject, and is it possible that this straw indicates that the feeling of the English people is taking another course?

Yours respectfully,

DION BOURCICAULT.

Herford House, November 19.

16 January 1862, 2

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RUN-**  
AWAY from Woodstock, in October last, BILLY, about seventeen years old, rather stout built, bold and rather impudent when spoken to; had on a felt hat.—He has been notorious for this bad habit from his earliest years and always has been arrested in Charleston. He is, no doubt, in the city at this time, harbored by some free negro or working out, and by a diligent search in such places he may easily be arrested. Twenty Dollars will be paid upon his lodgment in Charleston Jail or Work House Apply at this Office.

January 14

†

**WANTED, FIFTY ABLE BODIED COL-**  
ORED HANDS to work in Coal Mines of North Carolina. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply to JAMES BROWNE, corner of East Bay and Market Wharf.

January 10

The Charleston Mercury.

16 January 1862, 2

**TO HIRE—A FIRST RATE HOUSE**  
SERVANT and WAITING MAN—would suit an Officer's Mess or Military Company. For further particulars apply at North side of Vanderhorst Wharf.

January 16

**THREE COMPETENT MALE NURSES.**  
WANTED for the Holcombe Legion. Apply to Dr. F. P. PORCHER, Surgeon, Camp Walsh, near Adam's Run, or to WEBB & SAGE, Meeting-street.

January 15

**WANTED, FOR A BATTERY OF**  
Light Artillery, at present in the field, one MASTER BLACKSMITH and FARRIER, one TRUMPETER, to whom the highest wages will be paid. For further information apply to L. E. JOUANNE, 121 Meeting street, between the hours of 8 and 9, A. M.

7\*

January 11



# The Charleston Mercury.

27 January 1862, 2

## **CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE.—**

Lodged at this place as a runaway, or free person of color, MARTHA HALL, also, her daughter ANN, about 8 years of age. Martha has much the color and features of an Indian; says she is free, and from Griffin, Va.; is five feet high, and about 25 or 28 years of age.

January 27 m W. WITHERS, Master W. H.

## **LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON**

**WORK HOUSE,** as a runaway or free person, RICHARD CROSS, who says he is from Richmond, Va. RICHARD is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and black; says Richard Branch is his guardian.

January 27 m W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 February 1862, 2

**LODGED AT THE WORK HOUSE,**

as Runaways, the following Negros:

HARDTIMES, belonging to Edward Baynard.

DAVID, belonging to Sidney King.

ALECK, belonging to J. Coonner.

BURGESS, belonging to W. Prentis.

JOHN, belonging to W. Stokes.

February 1

s

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

The Charleston Courier.

3 February 1862, 2

**FROM FIFTY TO FIVE HUNDRED**  
**NEGROS WANTED.**—The undersigned wishes to  
hire from fifty to five hundred **ABLE BODIED NE-**  
**GRS**, in gangs, to work on the Macon and Augusta  
Rail Road, in Middle Georgia, in a healthy region. For  
particulars, apply to **ALONZO J. WHITE & SON**. Of-  
fice 52 East Bay-street. **A. E. THOMPSON.**  
January 31<sup>st</sup> c \*10

The Charleston Mercury.

10 February 1862, 2

<b>TO HIRE, AN EXCELLENT OSTLER,</b> accustomed to the care of horses and mules; his owner, who is on service, would be glad to hire him as a teamster, to be attached to some regiment or company near the city. Apply at Hamilton & Smith's Grocery Store, 54 Market-street.	1	February 10
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# The Charleston Courier.

14 February 1862, 3

**R**UNAWAYS.—**RUNAWAY ON WEDNES-**  
DAY night, the 12th instant, six of my negro-  
men, viz: CYRUS, TOM, MINGO, JAKE, MAY and  
RICHARD. They left without any cause, and I sup-  
pose intend to try and get to the Yankee fleet below.  
Cyrus is a slim fellow, about twenty-eight years old;  
Tom is his brother, and is very black; Mingo is blind in  
one eye, and is of small size; Jake is a large fellow,  
very black. He is about twenty-four to twenty-one  
years old, the other boys are younger. Ten Dollars for  
each one will be paid if lodged in jail.

February 14

2\*

F. W. FAIREY.

# The Charleston Mercury.

19 February 1862, 1

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The negro used as a decoy to entrap the Yankees at Harper's Ferry, on Friday week, did not use the flag of truce. He mounted the bluff, showed his bundle, and pretended that he desired to run away. The Yankees took the bait, manned the boat, and attempted to cross and emancipate the contraband, when they were fired upon by our troops from their concealment.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

24 February 1862, 3

**LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK**  
**HOUSE, THOMAS**, who says he belongs Mr. W. M.  
Martin. THOMAS is 45 years of age, black, 5 feet 4½ inches  
high and quite bald. W. WITHERS, M. W. H.  
February 24 m3

**LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON**  
**Work House as a runaway, a Mulatto Boy**, about 16  
years of age, who calls himself BURGESS, the property of  
W. Preston, of Columbia. W. WITHERS,  
February 24 m3 M. W. H.

**LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON**  
**WORK HOUSE**, as a runaway or free person, RICH-  
ARD CROSS, who says he is from Richmond, Va. RICH-  
ARD is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and  
black; says Richard Branch is his guardian.  
January 27 m W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 February 1862, 2

**TWO MACHINISTS, CARPENTERS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.**—Good workmen will find constant employment at the State Work, in a healthy part of the State, where good wages will be regularly paid. Apply to D. LOPEZ, Superintendent; or, M. H. NATHAN, corner Wentworth and Meeting streets. February 28

**TWO OWNERS OF NEGRO MECHANICS.**—Wanted at the State Work in the interior of this State, in a healthy and safe location, CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, MACHINISTS AND WHEELRIGHTS. They will be well taken care of and good wages paid. Apply to DAVID LOPEZ, Superintendent, or M. H. NATHAN, corner Wentworth and Meeting streets. February 28



3 March 1862, 2

**TO OWNERS  
OF  
NEGRO MECHANICS.**

—O—  
WANTED, AT THE STATE WORK IN THE INTERIOR  
of this State, in a healthy and safe location, CARPENTERS,  
BLACKSMITHS, MACHINISTS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.  
They will be taken care of and good wages paid. Apply to

**DAVID LOPEZ, Spartanburg, or,  
M. H. NATHAN,**

CORNER WENTWORTH AND MEETING-STREETS.  
March 3

**TO MACHINISTS, CARPENTERS  
AND  
WHEELWRIGHTS.**

—O—  
GOOD WORKMEN WILL FIND CONSTANT EMPLOY-  
MENT at the State Work, in a healthy part of the State,  
where good wages will be regularly paid. Apply to

**DAVID LOPEZ, Spartanburg, or,  
M. H. NATHAN,**

CORNER WENTWORTH AND MEETING-STREETS.  
March 3

4 March 1862, 2

**TO OWNERS  
OF  
NEGRO MECHANICS.**

**WANTED AT THE STATE  
WORK,** in the interior of this  
State, in a healthy and safe loca-  
tion, **CARPENTERS, BLACK-  
SMITHS, MACHINISTS and  
WHEELWRIGHTS.** They will  
be well taken care of, and good  
wages paid. Apply to **DAVID  
LOPEZ,** Superintendent, or

**M. H. NATHAN,**

**CORNER WENTWORTH AND MEETING-STREETS.**

March 4

**TO MACHINISTS,  
CARPENTERS**

**AND**

**WHEELWRIGHTS.**

**GOOD WORKMEN WILL**  
find constant employment at the  
State Work, in a healthy part of  
the State, where good Wages will  
be regularly paid. Apply to **D.  
LOPEZ,** Superintendent, or to

**M. H. NATHAN,**

**CORNER WENTWORTH AND MEETING-STREETS.**

March 3

The Charleston Mercury.

5 March 1862, 2

<b>COOKS WANTED.—I WISH TO HIRE</b> several COLORED MEN as Cooks for the Dixie Rangers. Apply at my Office, Meeting street, opposite Pavilion Hotel, from 8 to 4 o'clock THIS DAY. March 5	1	A. B. MULLIGAN.
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# The Charleston Courier.

15 March 1862, 2

**Leg Broken.**—Yesterday afternoon, as the Savannah train arrived at Rantowle's, a negro was picked up who had broken his leg by a fall from the mule he had been driving. He stated that he was a driver attached to the Marion Artillery Company. He was brought to the city.

18 March 1862, 2

**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.--RANAWAY,**  
March 12th, my boy SANDY, about 18 years of age, about five feet seven inches, dark mustee, has a mark on one side of his face. He had on when he left brown pantaloons and a grey jacket. Or Twenty-Five Dollars for proof to conviction of his being harbored by any responsible white person, or free person of color. Inquire at this Office. 1<sup>st</sup> March 18

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.--RUNAWAY,**  
on the night of the 9th instant, from Mr. E. S. Mikell's Plantation, Goose Creek, four very prime, young and valuable NEGROS--two men and two women--belonging to the Estate of Charles J. Bailey.

CEN'TY, a remarkably prime and fine looking man, about five feet and eleven inches in height.

STEPHEN, a very prime and young looking man, about five feet nine inches in height. Both quite black in complexion.

MARGARET, a very prime, copper colored, young woman, of medium size and well made.

ELIZABETH, of medium size and well made. She may have an infant with her.

These Negros are exceedingly valuable, and will endeavor to get to Edisto Island, either from St. Paul's Parish, or by passing through John's and Wadmalaw Islands. The above Reward will be paid for their delivery at the Charleston Work House, or on the Plantation to

March 11

6

\*15

**WANTED, TO HIRE FROM THEIR OWNERS, FOR ONE YEAR, SEVERAL PRIME NEGRO MEN,** of good character, as Cooks, Teamsters, &c., in a Company. Apply at Chapin's Carriage Store, corner Meeting and Wentworth-streets. March 14

The Charleston Courier.

21 March 1862, 4

**Sambo in Luck.**—During the skirmish at ~~Paris~~, on Wednesday last, a negro belonging to one of our soldiers, came across a Federal trooper who was leading a comrade's horse. The servant shot at and killed him, when he captured both the animals and brought them off with their equipments in safety. The saddles he disposed of for fifty dollars, pocket money.—*Memphis Appeal*.

The Charleston Courier.

22 March 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD COOK**  
for the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY. For a  
competent one good wages will be given. Apply at  
183 East Bay, next door North of the Courier Office.  
March 22 1\*

24 March 1862, 2

THE GENERAL COMMANDING THIS MILITARY DISTRICT, having signified to the Mayor of Charleston that some LABORERS are immediately wanted to COMPLETE THE MILITARY DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, the Mayor has appointed a Committee to organize and supervise the desired force: and in each Ward for the purpose of obtaining some Laborers. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz:

For Ward No. 1—George S. Bryan, John Klinek, Thos. R. Eggleston, John Ravenel, and Charles H. West, Esqrs.

For Ward No. 2—The Hon. M. C. Mordocai, James M. Wilson, J. W. Caldwell, E. M. Beach, and W. C. Courtenay, Esqrs.

For Ward No. 3—George H. Ingraham, Thomas J. Kerr, A. J. White, W. C. Bee, S. B. Howell, and B. W. Force, Esqrs.

Ward No. 4—W. J. Bennett, Theodore Huchet, Benj. Mordocai, F. Richards, Thos. Ryan, T. G. Simons, Jr., George M. Coffin, A. H. Hayden, L. T. Patter, and Z. B. Oakes, Esqrs.

Ward No. 5—John H. Honour, George S. Hacker, W. H. Houston, M. P. Matheson, John Marshall, Samuel Y. Tupper, J. Reid Boylston, and Samuel Hart, Esqrs.

Ward No. 6—Edward Seffing, Wm. Robb, Dr. Geiger, J. H. Kalb, J. A. Sander, and F. A. Blum, Esqrs.

Ward No. 7—J. Clarence Cochrane, H. F. Strohecker, R. W. Disher, H. A. Duc, and F. Whitney, Esqrs.

Ward No. 8—H. L. Toomer, W. L. Webb, O. L. Folker, and B. McCall, Esqrs.

The Ward Committees are requested to canvass their Wards and ascertain what number of Laborers can be obtained. They are authorized to offer Twelve dollars per month for able bodied Laborers. Food, Shelter and Medical attention will be supplied, and the Laborers placed under the care of kind and prudent managers.

The Ward Committees will report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee at 12 M. on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, at the City Hall. The Ward Committees are requested to meet the Mayor and the Executive Committee at the Council Chamber, City Hall, This Afternoon, at 5 o'clock, precisely.

March 24



25 March 1862, 2

**WANTED—A NEGRO BOY, TO COOK**  
for a Mess of eight. A trusty and cleanly fellow  
wanted. Pay \$12 per month. Apply at Capt. MOOR'S  
Quarters, Orr's Regiment, Sullivan's Island.  
March 25 1\*

**WANTED TO HIRE, FOR A TERM**  
of three years, Fifty NEGROS, Males and Fe-  
males (the latter preferred), aged from 12 to 25 years, to  
work in a Cotton Factory in Georgia. The factory is lo-  
cated near a railroad, in one of the healthiest portions of  
the State.  
For further particulars enquire at No. 45 Hayne-street.  
March 25 tus2

**THE OWNER OF 37 NEGROS RE-**  
**MOVED** from the Islands, will dispose of them for  
the year for their food and clothing. The gang comprises  
twenty-two workers, among them ten prime fellows.  
Apply to O'HEAR, JOPE & STONEY.  
March 24 3\*

# The Charleston Mercury.

26 March 1862, 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }  
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON, }  
CITY HALL, MARCH 26, 1862. }

**ABLE-BODIED PLANTATION LABORERS**, accustomed to the use of the Spade, will be paid by this City **TWENTY DOLLARS** a Month, and found with Provisions. They are to be employed on works in the neighborhood of the City, for the Defence of the City. Each Laborer must bring his own Spade.

**CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.**

March 26

27 March 1862, 2

*Free Market Fair by Free Colored Females.*—We are gratified to believe that, the free colored females of this city, in imitation of their patriotic sisters, in New Orleans, are agitating the question of a Fair, for the benefit of the Free Market of Charleston.

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*Gunboat Subscription.*—A patriotic free colored man called on one of our corps editorial, and left with him \$5 for the gunboat fund. He declined to give any other name than Robert, and was reluctant to disclose so much. We recognize him as a true patriot.

29 March 1862, 2

**R**UNAWAY.—A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of JAMES, a likely young fellow about twenty-four years old, of slim make, about six feet high, of dark complexion, brick-layer by trade, served his time with Mr. F. L. Sanders, and was last employed at the works at the lines, can read and write, and may write his own pass and make his way from the city. WM. B. STEEDMAN,  
March 29 17 Drake-street.

**W**ANTED, A COLORED BOY TO ATTEND to a Mess of eight men. Must understand a little of Cooking. To a willing one \$12 per month will be given. 1\* March 29

29 March 1862, 2

## FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.,  
CHARLESTON, March 28, 1862.

[ORDERS No. 238.]

I. PURSUANT TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, JR., Chief of the Military Department, the persons appointed in the various Wards of the City take the Enrollment required within their respective Wards, will, in addition to their previous instructions, take as separate lists an enrollment of the FREE MALE NEGROS between the ages of sixteen and sixty within their respective Wards: and also an enrollment of all MALE SLAVES between the ages of sixteen and sixty, designating by whom said Slaves are owned."

By order Brigadier-General DESAUSSURE.

LOUIS D. DESAUSSURE, Aid-de-Camp.

March 20

2

## FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.,  
CHARLESTON, March 28, 1862.

[ORDERS No. 257.]

PURSUANT TO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OF THE 27th inst., from Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, JR., Chief of the Military Department, the persons appointed in the various Wards of the City, take the Enrollment required within their respective Wards, will in addition to their previous instructions, take ON SEPARATE LISTS AN ENROLLMENT OF ALL CITIZENS BETWEEN THE AGES OF FORTY-FIVE AND SIXTY-FIVE.

By order of Brigadier-General DESAUSSURE.

LOUIS D. DESAUSSURE,

March 28

2

Aid-de-Camp.

# The Charleston Courier.

31 March 1862, 1

## FROM NEW SMYRNA, FLA.

### The Yankees Meet with Hospitable Graves.

Forty Killed—Two Wounded—One Taken  
Prisoner—The Pilot Hung!

### NOBODY HURT ON OUR SIDE.

[From the Savannah Republican, 20th instant.]

On Saturday last the 23d inst., the Federal gunboat, which had been dispatched to New Smyrna, from information given at St. Augustine that two companies had gone to that place to protect some arms that had been landed there, sent in boats to attack our troops. A company of thirty volunteers, under Captain Owens, awaited their attack, and then with steady aim and rapid fire succeeded in killing forty, mortally wounding two, and taking one prisoner—the remaining nine of the fifty-two that were sent made their escape to the gunboat. The negro pilot that brought the gunboat was also captured and immediately hung to a tree. The Yankees sent in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which was granted on condition that they give up the negroes they had stolen, when seven negroes were soon forthcoming.

31 March 1862, 4

**Negros Returning.**—A number of the negros that ran away from their masters in King George have returned. In one instance, we hear of three who had their backs very much lacerated—a sort of treatment they had not been accustomed to at home—and so they ran off a second time; but on this occasion from the Yankees.

[Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald.

1 April 1862, 3

**L**ODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK  
HOUSE, by order of General Drayton, the follow-  
ing negroes :  
SAMPSON and SAMBO to E. Seabrook.  
MOLLY and CÆSAR to Dr. T. Kirk.  
FLORA and MARY ANN to Paul Seabrook.  
TONY to Wm. Pope.  
FRIDAY, JUDY, LEAH and PETER, to Wm. Colcock.  
April 1 1 W. WITHERS, M. W. H.



The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1862, 2

*Returned.*—Four negroes, comprising part of the crew of a rice boat recently captured, (Captain FINEGAN's) arrived in the city yesterday, having been released by their captors. By earnest begging to be allowed to return to their old home where they were born, and to their owners whom they regarded as their best friends, they succeeded in gaining permission to return. Some one or two of the crew remained. Captains FINEGAN and KROGG have been retained as prisoners.

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 April 1862, 2

News from the Coast. — We learn from a gentleman who arrived from our camp at Port Royal yesterday, that about one hundred Yankees, with two pieces of artillery, effected a landing at Port Royal Ferry, on Tuesday morning. General PEMBERTON, to whom our pickets reported that the enemy were landing in force, immediately ordered his troops in position to attack. Col. Jones' Regiment, in advance of our troops, soon came in sight of the enemy; when they retired under cover of their gunboats without an exchange shot on either side. Before the coming up of Colonel JONES' Regiment, the enemy destroyed the dwelling of Mr. HENRY STUART, at Page's Point.

The gentleman also reports that three negroes, the property of Mr. P. GIVEN, had arrived at our camps, having succeeded in making their escape from Port Royal. These fellows report that the negroes on the Islands had been put to work under Yankee overseers, and were planting corn and would soon commence the planting of cotton; that they were worked from sunrise to sunset, and were not allowed the usual privilege of a "task," as they were under their lawful masters.

---

5 April 1862, 2

The Provost Court, over which Dr. SANDFORD BARKER presided, composed of Messrs. BROWN, O'HEAR, PALMER and STONEY, was convened on Wednesday last, and continued its session throughout Thursday. Six slaves, the property of Mr. S. T. MORRISON, of Christ Church, were brought before them, charged with having absconded from their master with the design of going on board of one of the enemy's fleet, then stationed off Cape Romain.

The Court dismissed the case, not regarding the proofs satisfactory. The negroes were delivered to the owner.

The Sheriff of Columbus County, N. C., advertises as in the Jail of that County (Whiteville) negroes belonging to Col. LEWIS, of Ashepoo, S. C., and Mrs. ADELINE BISHOP, (BRISBANE ?) of Charleston, S. C. The address is L. WILLIAMSON, Sheriff, Whiteville, N. C.

7 April 1862, 2

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—MY SER-**

**F** VANT JOE ranaway from my Residence on the 20th February last: He is about 19 years old, nearly black, slim figure, and near 5 feet 9 inches in height; had on at time of leaving a black military cap, black pants, and black drap d'ete coat under a grey woolen sack. He has been repeatedly seen near the Northeastern Rail Road Depot and in the Northwestern part of the city. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at the Work House and proof to conviction of being harbored by a white person, or Ten Dollars will be paid for his delivery at the Work House.

A. L. TOBIAS.

April 7

†3 2

12 April 1862, 2

**COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF THIS**

District, a Negro, who says his name is ADAM, and that he belongs to the Estate of B. Legare (Mr. Hopkinson's Executor). He is of dark brown complexion, some 4 feet 9 inches high, good teeth, and with a scar above the right eye.

Walterboro, 9th April, 1862.  
April 12

D. L. CANNADY,  
Shff. Col. Dist.  
e3\*

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—MY**

servant JOE ran away from my residence on the 20th February last. He is about 19 years old, nearly black slim figure, and near 5 feet 9 inches in height. Had on, at time of leaving, a black military cap, black pants, and black drap d'ete coat, under a grey woolen sack. He has been repeatedly seen near the Northeastern Railroad Depot, and in the northwestern part of the city. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at the Work House and proof to conviction of being harbored by a white person, or Ten Dollars will be paid for his delivery at the Work House.

April 7

A. L. TOBIAS.  
mwism5

**WANTED, TEN GOOD TEAMSTERS,**

to drive Government Wagons in the Third Military District. Apply at Adams' Run, to B. S. BRYAN, Major and Quartermaster.

3

April 10

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 April 1862, 2

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—MY** servant JOE ran away from my residence on the 20th February last. He is about 19 years old, nearly black slim figure, and near 5 feet 9 inches in height. Had on, at time of leaving, a black military cap, black pants, and black drap d'ete coat, under a grey woolen sack. He has been repeatedly seen near the Northeastern Railroad Depot, and in the northwestern part of the city. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at the Work House and proof to conviction of being harbored by a white person, or Ten Dollars will be paid for his delivery at the Work House.

April 7

A. L. TOBIAS.

mwfsm5

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Walterboro, 9th April, 1862.  
April 12

D. L. CANNADY,  
Shff. Col. Dist.  
s3\*

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 April 1862, 2

**WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED BLACK-**  
SMITH and a good CARPENTER, for Govern-  
ment work at Adams' Run. Apply to me, at Charleston  
Hotel, this day, from 9 to 10 o'clock, a. m.  
B. S. BRYAN,  
April 14 1862 Major and Quartermaster.

15 April 1862, 2

**WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED BLACK-**  
SMITH and a good CARPENTER, for Govern-  
ment work at Adams' Run. Apply at Charleston Ho-  
tel, this day, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to B. S. BRY-  
AN, Major and Quartermaster. April 14



17 April 1862, 4

**Gunboat Responses.**

*Editors Courier*—I herewith enclose you a check for ~~thirty-five dollars~~, subscribed by the ladies of this ~~place and neighborhood~~, for the gunboat to be built, by the ladies of this State. The fund was made up by my daughter, and she encloses you the names, which you can publish or not, as you think best. JAS. D. BIVINGS.

The subscription was got up by Lizzie Bivings.

Mrs. H. E. Bivings.....	\$3	Mrs. Steading.....	1
Miss Hattie Bivings.....	1	Miss E. Caldwell.....	1
Miss Addie Bivings.....	1	Miss Eliza Crocker.....	1
Mrs. M. M. Bivings.....	1	Miss Ellen Crocker.....	1
Miss S. E. Bivings.....	1	Mrs. M. L. Dobbins.....	1
Carolina Bivings.....	1	Mrs. Coan.....	1
Mrs. E. Morris.....	1	Miss Jennie Coan.....	1
Mrs. M. Hawkins.....	1	Miss Carrie Coan.....	1
Miss Sue Hawkins.....	1	Miss Laura Coan.....	1
Miss Nancy Hawkins.....	1	Mrs. M. Mauldin.....	1
Miss Law Hawkins.....	1	Mrs. Hadden.....	1
Miss Jane Hawkins.....	1	Miss Margaret Hadden.....	1
Miss Nancy Arthur.....	1	Miss Lizzie Hadden.....	1
Miss Sarah Arthur.....	1		
Mrs. E. Davis.....	1	<u>SERVANTS.</u>	
Mrs. Mary Davis.....	1	Ritter.....	1
Mrs. Sarah Davis.....	1	Harriet.....	1
		Mary Moore.....	1

*Irish or black?*

Crawfordsville, S. C., March 24, 1862.

*Editors Courier*—I have raffled my wax doll, "Eva Eve," for \$12.50, which I send you to help to build the gunboat. ZELIME LABORDE,

A LITTLE GIRL OF TWELVE SUMMERS.

Columbia, April 15, 1862.

# The Charleston Mercury.

18 April 1862, 2

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BLIND TOM, the wonderful untaught negro boy pianist, whose marvellous musical powers are already widely known throughout the Confederacy, has returned to Charleston, and will give a few performances. For particulars see advertisement in another part of to-day's paper.

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The Charleston Mercury.

18 April 1862, 2

**BLIND TOM,**

**THE INSPIRED MUSICIAN!**

**THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!**

**THE GREATEST MARVEL ON EARTH?**

**A Living Miracle!**

Will give two of his infallible Entertainments,

**At Hibernian Hall,**

**THIS and TO-MORROW EVENING, APRIL 18th and 19th,**  
at 8 o'clock; Doors open at 7.

Also,

**A MATINEE:**

**TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock; Doors open at 11.**

On each occasion TOM will perform his soul-stirring and  
thrilling Composition:

**THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.**

April 18

**James Johnston, Tailor,**

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 11 HENRIETTA-STREET  
to No. 18 BEAUFAIN, opposite Archdale-street, where he  
will be happy to see his former customers.

April 15

6\*

22 April 1862, 4

**Troubles at Port Royal.**

The New York Herald, in its Port Royal correspondence, gives some significant reports of the trials and troubles attending the Yankees in the occupation of other people's property. We give some extracts, under date of 27th March:

Small pox prevails to an alarming extent among the negroes in Beaufort and on the island. There are now twenty-five cases in the small pox hospital, under the care of Dr. Waldo, of Boston, Mass., who came out with Mr. Pierce. He is an able physician, and very successful in cases of that loathsome disease. Having made a specialty in this practice, to a certain extent, he brings a large experience and a thorough knowledge of its character and the proper mode of treatment. He has lost but few cases. He is now engaged in vaccinating the negroes, and has already treated between five hundred and fifty and six hundred men, women and children. Besides small pox, the negroes are afflicted with fevers to a greater extent than usual. Quite a number have died, and the sick lists are increasing. The physicians attribute this great increase of sickness and mortality among the blacks to the change in the kind, quality and quantity of their food. A glance at their regimen while under their masters and at work, and the present, under quartermasters' care, will satisfy every one that the present system is radically wrong, and will result in killing all the contrabands, if continued. The allowance to field hands, when working, on the plantations South, is one peck of corn (inground) and three pounds of meat—either pork, beef or bacon—per week. The meat was not given to those not working. The negroes were then fat and healthy, and suffered comparatively little from disease.

When Captain Lilley took charge of the contrabands at Beaufort he allowed them the following articles, and in the quantity specified:—Fifty pounds of beef or pork, five pounds of coffee, twenty pounds of rice, eight quarts of beans, three quarts of molasses, and Indian meal *ad libitum* to the one hundred rations. Six children were entitled to one ration. Rice and beans were issued alternately. Under that system the negroes lived better than ever before—had enough to eat, and were healthy and willing to work. Capt. Lilley had 556 negroes under his charge, and during the two months he controlled them but five died, four of whom were children and the fifth an old man who had passed his eighty-first year. That was the result of his system.

On the 20th of January Capt. Fuller took charge of the contrabands, and began to issue full soldiers' rations to each and every one, counting children, and the consequence is the bills of mortality have increased to an alarming extent, and the negroes are rapidly becoming worthless and unable or indisposed to work. A soldier's ration is one pound and a quarter of beef or pork, eighteen ounces of bread, rice, beans, sugar, molasses, soap, candles, pepper, vinegar, salt, &c., in proportion, valued in the aggregate at forty cents per day, or for five hundred and fifty-six men, women and children, \$222.40 per day, for rations alone. Capt. Lilley's rations may be valued at \$45 per day, or perhaps less. Now, in the first place, there is not a soldier in the army that can or does eat his ration daily. No man can eat twelve hard biscuits a day, be-

sides his pound and a half of pork or beef, his potatoes, &c., furnished him. Nor can the negro do it with safety. Nevertheless he is glutton enough to eat all his pork and beef daily, and is killing himself as rapidly as possible. It is a continual thanksgiving feast with him, and he will fail to endure it just as a white would who eat his Christmas or Thanksgiving feast every day. There is a limit to human endurance, and the contrabands are finding it out very rapidly. Laying aside the more important humanitarian aspect of the question, the frightful expenditure incurred in feeding the negroes in this sumptuous and unusual manner, should be taken into consideration. The United States Government is feeding at least twenty-five thousand negroes daily, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars per day, and at the expense of the negro's health and comfort as well. Now, with the regimen furnished by Captain Lilley, which is much better than the negro has ever before enjoyed, and which costs about eight or nine cents per day to each, the same number of men might be fed for \$2,250 per day, saving the Government each and every day the comfortable sum of \$7,750—an item of considerable magnitude. I don't propose to enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject, but merely refer to it in order to suggest that it might occupy the time of some of the intelligent gentlemen among the missionaries very profitably to themselves and to the public. And if they will only investigate the subject in a thorough manner, and make a report, they will be of some real service to the contrabands if they can suggest a bill of fare for the negroes which will be cheap and nutritious. I call upon them, or the Commander-in-Chief of the department, to investigate this subject. It needs it much.

Another matter might be investigated by the authorities at Beaufort. What parties are authorized to put into circulation one dollar notes issued by the Atlantic Bank, of Boston, Massachusetts? I had occasion yesterday to make a small purchase of Chauncey Robbins & Co., Beaufort, and received as change for a ten dollar Treasury note a five dollar Treasury note and four one dollar bills of the Atlantic Bank, Boston, with some specie. I am informed that this firm is putting out these notes in large quantities, which go into the hands of soldiers and negroes, who cannot use them unless they are given in trade again to Robbins.

Some of the notes are endorsed as follows:—"Received of Chauncey Robbins, who receives two and a half per cent. from the bank for putting them into circulation," or words to that effect. The notes, of course, will never return to the bank when once in negro hands after our forces have left the island, and the bank will be the gainer, thereby. If that is the object of this issuance of notes by Robbins it is too sharp practice to be long allowed; and if the bank is a party to the transaction it is equally guilty in attempting to swindle the poor contrabands. I have heard of negroes selling one dollar notes on the Atlantic Bank for fifty cents, as they look at them in the light of shillings. General Stevens ought to put a stop to the further circulation or issuance of notes by the above firm at once, and thereby protect the soldier and contraband. Another question: Has any Government officer who is interested in the banking institution anything to do with the circulation of the above notes, directly or indirectly? I dislike to refer publicly to such acts, but I know of no other way of calling attention to them.

# The Charleston Mercury.

24 April 1862, 2

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THE MARVELLOUS MUSICIAN, *Blind Tom*, will give two additional entertainments on this (Thursday) and to-morrow evening; also a *matinée* performance at 12 o'clock on Saturday; and these will positively be the last entertainments in this city. No one who has not witnessed the display of *Tom's* extraordinary powers should fail to avail themselves of this last chance to hear him; and even those who were present at his performances when he visited the city some years ago, will find that his musical genius has since been improved by cultivation to a remarkable degree.

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28 April 1862, 1

**Col. Baker's Capture—His Body Servant.**—The reader will remember the announcement of the capture of Col. Alpheus Baker, Jr., at Island No. 10. His body servant, Paris, who has faithfully attended him from the beginning of the war, was also at Island No. 10, and captured by the Yankees. Being informed by his master that they were prisoners, and asked what he wanted to do, Paris replied that he would try and get away, which he succeeded in doing, with the consent and advice of his master. He was closely watched by the Yankees, who offered him thirty dollars per month, and every inducement to go with them as a cook, and exhibited to him gold and silver; but he steadily refused their offers, and watching his opportunity, succeeded in getting out of their reach, and got to Reelfoot Lake, below Tipton. Here he crossed in a batteau, and, after several days of privation, reached Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Ohio Rail Road, seventy miles above Memphis. He induced seven other negroes belonging to members of the same regiment to escape with him, and although they were intercepted by some white men, who threatened to shoot them if they did not stop, proceeded on their course until they reached Bell's Station, whence they came to Memphis.

Thence Paris came by way of New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, and reached Columbus Monday afternoon, having been two weeks on his journey. He states that he was treated kindly all the way from Bell's station; the rail roads and steam boats passing him free of charge. On the boat coming up the Alabama from Mobile to Montgomery, the negro deck hands, he said, abused him because he did not go with the Yankees.

Eleven negroes belonging to the regiment chose to remain. Paris cautioned the seven, who he found would try and escape with him against these, and urged them to say nothing of their intention to escape, lest his plan should be discovered.

Paris says he believes our troops were betrayed by the commanding General, judging by his actions and movements on the day of the capture. He is a faithful and intelligent negro, and his statement may be considered reliable. As a reward of his fidelity, we learn that some of the citizens of Barbour county, his master's place of residence, intend to present him with a gold watch and chain.

[Columbus Sun.]

29 April 1862, 2

**HIBERNIAN HALL.**

**JOHNSON'S NEW ORLEANS  
MINSTRELS**

AND

**BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,  
AND BRASS BAND,**

WILL

**GIVE FOUR CONCERTS IN CHARLESTON.**

COMMENCING

**Wednesday Evening, April 30,**

WITH A

**Benefit for the Ladies' Gunboat.**

ADMISSION, 75 and 50 cents. Tickets will be found at  
all the Hotels and Book Stores.

Doors open at 7½; Concert commence at 8 o'clock.

April 29

5\*

30 April 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, A SERVANT TO**  
wait upon an Officer now stationed at Fort  
Johnson. Apply at the corner of Exchange-street and  
South Atlantic Wharf. 2 April 30

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Ranaway from a place in St. George's Parish,  
**SEVENTEEN NEGROS**—five Men and three Women,  
with their children. A reward of \$10 will be paid for  
the apprehension of each of the grown Negroes, by be-  
ing lodged in the Work House, Charleston, or \$100 for  
the gang. B. S. WHALEY,

Ross' Station, South Carolina Rail Road.

April 28

†3\*

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Ranaway on Friday, the 18th of April, my Boy  
HARRIS. He is about 19 or 20 years old, about 6 feet 3  
inches high, dark brown complexion; stands and walks  
very straight, looks very thick about the head, talks  
easy when spoken to, and appears to be quite simple;  
had no shoes on when he left; wore a light blue jacket  
and dark pantaloons with two patches, turned up half  
way to his knees. Said Boy formerly belonged to Mr.  
Gillard. He was raised on Back River, near George-  
town, S. C. The above reward will be paid for proof to  
conviction of his being harbored by any white person,  
or responsible person, of color, or Forty-five Dollars if  
lodged in the Work House or in Jail.

April 25

c

7\*

**LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON**  
Work House, TOM, to Mr. Horace Sams; HARD-  
TIMES, to Mr. E. Baynard; TONY, to Mr. W. Pope.  
April 30 1 W. WITHERS, M. W. H.



# The Charleston Courier.

1 May 1862, 2

Job Greer, a Charleston Negro arrested in Richmond on Monday, without a pass, was released on a promise of returning home.

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 May 1862, 2

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THE MELODIOUS ETHIOPIANS at Hibernian Hall, are meeting with great success, in spite of the exciting character of the times. Their music is really excellent, and their drollery refreshing. We advise those who wish to spend a pleasant evening and to have a hearty laugh, by all means to visit the New Orleans Minstrels to-night—the last opportunity.

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8 May 1862, 4

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***The Yankees and the Negroes at Fernandina, Fla.***  
One hundred and fifty negroes attempted to escape from their Yankee task-masters the other day, at Fernandina, upon which they were fired on and fifteen of their number were killed or wounded.

The Yankees are fortifying Fernandina, and have a large number of negroes engaged on their works. Whenever the negroes have an opportunity they escape from their oppressors. They report that they are worked hard, get little rest and food, and no pay.—*Savannah News.*

# The Charleston Mercury.

12 May 1862, 2

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WHAT THE YANKEE ARMY AT PORT ROYAL IS DOING.—The following official permit from the Chief Quartermaster of the Yankees at Port Royal was taken from a negro, captured a few days ago by our pickets on Spring Island. It shows how openly the invaders have gone into the business of negro stealing:

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER E. C.,  
FORT WELLES, PORT ROYAL, S. C.,  
March 1st, 1862. }

This is to certify that the boy *Joshua* has permission to keep and use a boat (belonging to Quartermaster's Department) at Spring Island, until further orders.

By order T. W. SHERMAN, Brigadier General  
Commanding.

R. SAXTON, Capt. U. S. A.,  
Chief Quartermaster, E. C.

*Joshua* has permission to bring some colored people from the Main to Hilton Head.

R. SAXTON, Capt. U. S. A.,  
Chief Quartermaster, E. C.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

13 May 1862, 2

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY. TWO**  
NEGRO MEN, as Nurses, and two NEGRO WO-  
MEN as Washers. Apply at C. S. Hospital, Trappan  
street. May 13

# The Charleston Mercury.

15 May 1862, 2

## A Card.

WHILE THE LATE CAPTAIN, MATE AND ENGINEER of the Steamer PLANTER pretend to make no other excuse to the public for their apparent negligence, in quitting their vessel at a late hour on Monday night, after the severe labors of the day, and making all arrangements for the continuance of the performance of their duties on the following morning, but a natural desire to spend a few short hours with their families, they must really claim some little good feeling from a people, whose kindness of heart has already overlooked several cases of like nature on the part of some in authority, and whose position enabled them, at any time, to prevent a recurrence of such misfortunes by a proper watchfulness on the part of men that should be appointed for the purpose.

Humble men as they are, they yield to none in devotion to the interests of the State and the Confederacy, and, while they shall bow with becoming respect to whatever judgment may be passed upon them, they hope that the justice meted out to them may be seasoned with a little of that gentleness which has been extended with bountiful hands to others who are chargeable with several similar cases of carelessness.

May 15

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,--A GOOD

COOK is wanted immediately, to Cook for a Mess in the suburbs of the city. A good price will be paid. Apply to J. M. H., Headquarters Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, through City Postoffice. A free man preferred.

May 15

## WANTED, IMMEDIATELY. TWO

NEGRO MEN, as Nurses, and two NEGRO WOMEN as Washers. Apply at C. S. Hospital, Trapmann street.

2

May 18

# The Charleston Courier.

15 May 1862, 3

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—

Ranaway on Friday, the 18th of April, my Boy BEN. He is about 19 or 20 years old, about 6 feet 8 inches high, dark brown complexion, stands and walks very straight, looks very thick about the head, talks easy when spoken to, and appears to be quite simple; had no shoes on when he left; wore a light blue jacket and dark pantaloons with two patches, turned up half way to his knees. Said Boy formerly belonged to Mr. Gilliard. He was raised on Back River, near Georgetown, S. C. The above reward will be paid for proof of conviction of his being harbored by any white person or responsible person of color, or Forty-five Dollars if lodged in the Work House or in Jail.

May 3

E. McSWINEY.

## WANTED, A COLORED BOY, TO WAIT

on a few gentlemen in camp. He must be cleanly and of active habits. Wages paid punctually. Apply to F. W. MILLER, Eutaw Battalion, Secessionville.

May 14

16 May 1862, 2

## NOTICE.

—O—

PASSPORT AND POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, May 15, 1862. }

WITH THE VIEW OF PREVENTING ANY UNAUTHORIZED PERSON OF COLOR, BOND OR FREE, from leaving the city, the following regulations have been adopted by this Department:

1. Railroads and other means of transportations are forbidden conveying, WITHOUT A PASSPORT, any free person of color or slave, from the limits wherein Martial Law prevails.
2. Applications for passports for FREE PERSONS of color must be made by their guardians or other responsible white person.
3. Applications for passports for SLAVES must be made either by their owners or responsible representatives or agents.
4. Travelling with a white person will not dispense with these regulations.

ALEX. H. BROWN,

May 16

6

Assistant Provost Marshal.

## NOTICE.

—O—

OWNERS AND GUARDIANS OF NEGRO MECHANICS in the City of Charleston, not employed on Government work, will report the same to me on or before Monday, 19th inst., at 12 m., at the Office of Messrs. HOLMES & STONEY, Boyce's Wharf. Liberal wages will be paid for services rendered.

In the event of a failure to comply with the above, the following order will be immediately enforced.

FRANCIS D. LEE, Capt. Engineers.

—O—

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.  
CHARLESTON, 16th May, 1862. }

IN-COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from Brigadier-General RIPLEY, Captain FRANCIS D. LEE, Engineer Corps, is empowered to impress any Negro Carpenters and other artisans, not now employed in Government service, whether the same be slaves or not. Captain LEE will be furnished with such force as may be necessary to carry out the above instructions.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,

May 16

2

Col. 1st S. C. V., Provost Marshal.



# The Charleston Mercury.

20 May 1862, 2

## THE YANKEES WORKING THE NEGROS AT PORT ROYAL IN CHAIN GANGS.

The New York *Herald*, of the 5th instant, says :  
We observe it is stated in a New York journal "on authority," that the negroes at Port Royal are chained together in gangs, in order to compel them to work, as their minds were so perverted by the false teachings of fanatical missionaries that they thought they would have to work no more, and that in future the white men would work for them, and spoon-feed them besides. This only proves what we have often said—that the negro will only work on compulsion. If the legal owners of these lazy blacks had chained them in the manner described, there would be a loud outcry against their inhumanity. We do not believe there are any examples of the kind—an evidence that the Southern planter knows better how to manage the negro, and can make him work with less cruelty, than Northern men, who do not understand his nature, and are less kindly to him. If the statement be true, nothing can more clearly demonstrate the impossibility of giving freedom to the negroes of the South without such coercive laws as will force them to work.—The negro's idea of Freedom and of Paradise is to have nothing to do.

21 May 1862, 2

From Stone.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. FLYNN, reached this city Tuesday afternoon from Stono river, and brings information that the enemy's gunboats having buoyed out Stono Inlet crossed the Bar yesterday before twelve o'clock. The vessels which approached the entrance were four in number, one of which got ashore on the Bar and three came into the harbor at Stono, all of them being small vessels, steam propellers, and schooner-rigged. They immediately commenced shelling Cole's Island, Goat and Kiawah Islands, and as our heavy guns at those points had been removed by order of General PAMUNTON, the troops which were stationed there immediately evacuated the place, burning the barracks and other property before leaving. The Lincoln war vessels immediately continued up Stono river, firing all the way, and finally laid to at a point near Battery Island and Legaréville. The position at Battery Island was also given up on the approach of the enemy, and the quarters burnt. It is said, by those who witnessed it, that a person on John's Island hoisted the white flag on the approach of the gunboats.

Lieut. STEVENS, in command of a detachment of troops on board the steamers *Marion* and *Genl. Clinch*, very kindly offered this individual any assistance necessary for the removal of his negroes and valuables, but he resolutely declined, saying he would claim protection elsewhere, and immediately afterwards raised the white flag. The gunboats answered by also raising a white flag, fore and aft, and came up to his assistance. We reserve comment until we are enabled to obtain something more authentic. In strong contrast with that proceeding was the act of two faithful negroes, who, when the boats were approaching Legaréville, gathered some combustible materials and set fire to the wharf to prevent the enemy from landing. The following troops were stationed at the points above mentioned and withdrawn: Two companies of Col. C. H. STEVENS' regiment, two companies of Major HEUGE's battalion, PRES-  
ton's battery, Marion Rifles, and a detachment of regulars from Fort Sumter.

# The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1862, 1

## The Yankee War Policy—Our Lands and Negroes.

It is refreshing to note the coolness with which the Northern Journals are arranging the future disposition of the lands and negroes belonging to the people of the "rebellious" States. The lands, they all agree, must be apportioned among Yankee settlers; the negroes are to be stolen, and, as slaves, are to "continue happy" under Yankee taskmasters. With regard to the "apportionment," we copy the scheme gravely suggested by the editor of the New York *Post*. He says:

At convenient points lay out tracts from the forfeited lands, of 40,000 acres each. Lay out these tracts in squares, as near as may be, and let each of these tracts be the homestead of a body of a thousand men—say a regiment of infantry, battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry.

At each angle of the square of eight miles—which would be about the size of a 40,000 acre tract—I would place a redoubt with a few guns. In the centre place a fort large enough to need a garrison of a thousand men. Here could be the Quartermaster's stores, the shop, etc.—in fact, the village of the homestead.

I would divide the tract into forty acre farms, as near as might be. On them the soldiers could work when off drill, and raise crops, with the aid of free negroes or otherwise—these negroes being in a state of apprenticeship. Such troops would need little pay; they could nearly maintain themselves. They could be made, by the effect of military discipline, to treat the apprentices kindly and to work regularly, and they could help collect the war tax.

I would cover the revolted States with a checker-work of these fortified homesteads—let the white squares on a checker-board represent vacant lands—the black the fortified ones. The loyal whites could occupy the vacant lands.

As to lands, that is certainly explicit enough. And the following editorial from the Boston *Pilot* is equally explicit with regard to the fate which the Yankees have in store for such negroes as may fall into their hands.

What should be ultimately done with the seized blacks? They cannot be restored to their first owners, for they are traitors; if they be allowed their freedom they will be worse than a plague of locusts to the Free States; if they be not taken care of they will suffer from every description of want, for they have never known how to provide for their own necessities; if they be taken from the South, the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the fruit and the sugar of the South will disappear, to the great detriment of the commerce, and, therefore, the happiness of the world; and sending them to Liberia would involve an enormous expense, which the country, at present, is unable to bear. Thus, the case has a formidable difficulty at every side of it. But something must be done. Before six months there will be scores of thousands of negro contrabands on our hands. What is the best thing to be done with them? It is plain that the negro is better off, both in regard to himself and to the whites, in bondage, than in any other state. Nature has intended him to be the slave of the white man, and nothing else. Every feature of his mind, of his disposition, and of his person, indicate this. In all he is, he is nature's work as completely as the white man is. Philanthropy is a fine virtue, but it is a vice when it would subvert the decrees of Nature, which is another term for Law; and it is as clear as anything on which the sun shines, that the servile condition is the most happy in which the black can be. There is no sense in objecting to this fact; Nature has made it, and history is the witness. To bondage, therefore, the contraband negroes should be restored. Expediency requires this. Humanity—a generous regard for the blacks themselves—demands it with a loud voice. Bondage is their natural position. In it they were as happy as they could be before the rebellion commenced; in it they would be happy again. To bondage, therefore, they should be restored. But who should be their masters? Not their old ones, for they are traitors. They, therefore, should have new masters. Who they should be it is too soon yet to suggest. A little time will tell. But this much is certain: that the most natural and most expedient thing for all parties to be done with the contraband blacks is to restore them to bondage, and to bondage in their native country—the South.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1862, 2

<b>WANTED TO HIRE, A BOY, ABOUT</b> 16 or 17 years of age, to attend on a Horse in a Cavalry Company, now stationed at Adams Run. Apply at this Office.	2	May 21
--	---	--------

<b>WANTED TO HIRE, FOUR INTEL-</b> LIGENT COLORED BOYS, aged 15 years, to work in a Manufacturing Establishment. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this Office.	3	May 21
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<b>WANTED, A SMART AND ACTIVE</b> BOY, from 16 to 19 years of age, to attend about Camp, in a Company now stationed on James Island. For one well recommended good wages will be paid. Apply at this Office.	2	May 21
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# The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1862, 2

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**NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.**—Yesterday morning a negro woman, accompanied by her child, three years' old, went to a cistern, on one of the burnt lots in Meeting street, near Queen, for the purpose of getting water. The woman having left the cistern uncovered, her child fell in, and had a narrow escape from drowning. A trusty negro had a rope tied round his body, and, telling the bystanders to hold on to one end, he plunged in and rescued the little negro, who at first appeared as if life was extinct, but was presently restored.

# The Charleston Mercury.

22 May 1862, 2

LAST NIGHT OF THE PANORAMA.—To-night will be the last chance to see BURTON'S beautiful Panorama at Hibernian Hall. The exhibition to-night will be for the benefit of the Free Market.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to a sale of thirty odd negroes, as advertised to take place this day, at the Mart, in Chalmers-street, at 11 o'clock, by I. S. K. BENNETT, Auctioneer. Some of these negroes are very valuable.

---

The Columbia *Carolinian* notices the death of *Sarah Hane*, or as she was familiarly called, "Old tSally," who, for more than a quarter of a century, held supreme sway as the chief laundress of the South Carolina College.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 May 1862, 2

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN OF-**  
FICER, stationed on Sullivan's Island, wishes to  
hire a smart and attentive colored boy to wait upon him.  
Apply at this office. 1\* May 24

27 May 1862, 2

TO THE OWNERS OF  
PLANTATION NEGROS.

—o—  
500 TO 1000 HANDS WANTED.

—o—  
PLANTERS ARE INFORMED THAT  
their hands will be received by a  
responsible party, subsisted and  
put to work in a safe locality within  
the State, by an arrangement with  
the advertiser, which will be mutu-  
ally beneficial.

For further information, apply  
to the subscriber, at his office, over  
the store of Edgerton, Richards &  
Co., Broad-street, from 10 o'clock a.  
m. to 2 p. m.

A. C. MCGILLIVRAY,

May 27

AGENT.

Third Military District.

—o—  
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }  
THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA, }  
ADAMS' RUN, S. C., May 24th, 1862. }

CITIZENS OWNING PLANTATIONS ON THE STONO,  
Wadmalaw, and Pon Pon Rivers, and at other points in this  
Military District, accessible to the enemy, will immediately  
remove their Negros, and, as far as practicable, other pro-  
perty, into some safe place in the interior.

GEO S. JAMES,

Lieutenant Colonel Third Battalion; S. C. V.,

Provost Marshal Third Military District So. Ca.

May 26

6



29 May 1862, 1

*Faithful Servants.*—Two men servants, Miles and John, (the property of Mr. J. F. Butt, of Norfolk, Virginia,) who remained in the city when it was taken possession of by Lincoln's troops unexpectedly, kept possession of their masters' carriage and horses, made their escape to Suffolk and have arrived in Charlotte, preferring to serve their legal master than enjoy the name of free men under Yankee domination.

Mr. Butt is now a resident of Charlotte, and we congratulate him, for the conduct of his servants is conclusive evidence that he is a good master as well as that his servants are faithful and wise men.

*Another Case.*—Mr. M. Potter, in the Confederate service, residing in the Eastern part of North Carolina, invaded by the Yankees, lost all of his slaves, as he supposed, but the entire gang made their escape and conveyed word to their master to meet them at a certain point, where they rejoined him and came on to Charlotte. These servants—men, women and children—are hired in this community.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

29 May 1862, 2

*Peter's Faithful Servant.*—It is with much pleasure that we chronicle the faithfulness and devotion of Peter, a servant of Major Furlow, who was with the lamented Captain Furlow, in Virginia, in obtaining the body of his deceased young master, and transporting it home under the most trying, and to many persons, insurmountable difficulties. After hearing of the death of Captain Furlow, Peter earnestly sought permission to visit the battle field in search of his body; this, however, was denied him, and it was not until next morning that he obtained possession of the body. In view of the heavy loss which the 12th Georgia Regiment had sustained, and the designed pursuit of the enemy, it was determined to bury all who had yielded up their lives in the cause of liberty. This Peter insisted should not be done with the body of Capt. Furlow; he besought them for permission to carry it home, to his sorrow stricken and bereaved family. For a time, his entreaties were unavailing; at length, however, the devotion of this humble boy overcame the rude necessities of war, and consent was given him to take charge of Capt. Furlow's body. After much difficulty, Peter obtained a wagon, for which he paid twenty-three dollars, to transport the body to Staunton. It was now determined to place several other bodies, among them Lieut. Turpin, in charge of Peter; this was done, and with them all he entered upon his sad journey, we have no doubt, with a heart comparatively light. At Staunton he procured coffins for all his charge, paying for them with his money, and that of his deceased young master. (Of course, this has been refunded.)

It is needless to recount the numerous, and constantly recurring difficulties of his mournful journey home; no one who has not traveled under similar circumstances can appreciate them. Suffice it to say, that many a torn and bleeding heart is indebted to this *slave* Peter, for the melancholy, though inestimable privilege, of watering with their tears, the graves of their loved ones. With a tearful eye, and quivering lip, Maj. Furlow acknowledges the debt of gratitude he owes to Peter, and, in the depth of his thankfulness, knows not how to regard him, henceforth, as a slave.—We commend this instance of genuine and unyielding affection, of the slave for the master, to the *false friends* of the race, who are warring upon us; a serious consideration of it would improve their morals.

Peter is preparing to return to Virginia, to serve Maj. Furlow's remaining son, Charlie, who is in the 4th Georgia Regiment.

[Sumter, (Ga.) Republican.]

# The Charleston Mercury.

29 May 1862, 2

**SERVANT WANTED.—A MESS OF**  
Officers near the city wish to hire a BOY to Cook. Address through Postoffice, immediately, "O., Pal. Bat., L. A."  
May 29 1\*

**CAMP SERVANT.—NOT TO HIRE.—**  
GABRIEL ranaway from Judge Frost. He is a House Servant—light colored Negro, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, with a mild intelligent face and pleasant smile, and speaks softly and civilly. His appearance is slovenly; left with a blue coat with brass buttons, and grey pants and flat blue cap. Twenty Dollars will be paid for his lodgment in the Work House or Guard House.  
May 29

30 May 1862, 2

## MARTIAL LAW.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
POLICE AND PASSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Charleston, May 30, 1862.

### ORDER No. 8.

TO PROVIDE AGAINST IDLE NEGROES REMAINING within the precincts of Martial Law, without the immediate supervision and control of their owners, and to prevent the unnecessary introduction and accumulation of Slaves within the City of Charleston; and also to relieve, as far as practicable, those slaves from the interior now engaged on the public works in this Military District, who can be advantageously employed in agricultural pursuits in sections of the State undisturbed by predatory harassments of the enemy, the following Regulations will, after the expiration of the time herein limited, be rigidly enforced:

ALL SLAVES within the city of Charleston and ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof not in the actual employment and under the supervision of some responsible white resident, hitherto or now resident therein (except those owned by persons absent in military service), shall be removed beyond the said precincts within ten days from this date, or they will be arrested and put to labor on the works for the Public Defence, or, when deemed more advisable, will be removed at the expense of the owners, and kept until all charges incident thereto are paid.

The Police of the City, the Mayor having concurred, will also be employed in the enforcement of these regulations.

ALEX. H. BROWN,

May 30

10

Assistant Provost Marshal.

### To the Planters of James' Island and its Dependencies.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }  
CAMP OF KUTAW BATTALION, }  
Secessionville, May 29, 1862. }

THE PLANTERS UPON JAMES ISLAND AND ITS dependencies are hereby ordered to remove their Negroes forthwith. Beef Cattle will be valued and paid for by the Commissary Department. Milch Cows, if for the support of the negroes, may be sent off at once, but no Cattle can be removed for the purpose of being sold to butchers. Cattle cannot be removed from the Island without an order from the Provost Marshal. Sheep, Hogs, &c., must be moved, or, if not, will be taken and valued by the Commissary. Private property, such as Furniture, Vehicles, &c., must be taken away to insure protection. Corn and Fodder will be bought by the Quartermaster. All persons owning property upon the Island will communicate at once with the Provost Marshal, in order to obtain the necessary permits for the removal of such articles as are allowed under the above order.

JOHN G. PRESSLEY,

Major Kutaw Regiment,

May 30

Provost Marshal, James Island.

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 May 1862, 2

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**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD**  
COOK, to cook for the Hospital at Fort Johnson.  
May 30 4\* R. LEBBY, Jr., Surgeon of Post.

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**WANTED, CHAMBERMAIDS AND**  
COOKS. Apply at Pavilion Hotel. COLORED  
ones preferred. 1\* May 30

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The Charleston Mercury.

31 May 1862, 2

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD**  
COOK is wanted immediately, to Cook for a Mess  
in the suburbs of the city. A good price will be paid. Ap-  
ply to J. M. H., Headquarters Palmetto Battalion Light Ar-  
tillery, through City Postoffice. A free man preferred.  
May 31

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD**  
COOK, to cook for the Hospital at Fort Johnson.  
May 30 4\* R. LEBBY, JR., Surgeon of Post.

31 May 1862, 4

*Shodding Negroes.*—Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, a member of the Federal Congress, in the course of a recent speech, made the following statement. This is the conduct of these special friends of the negro. The fact stated by Mr. WICKLIFFE was not denied:

"I want a disclosure made with reference to certain facts, of which I am myself perfectly satisfied. I have information direct from Port Royal, that the slaves who have been taken, mostly all desire to return to their masters, and are prohibited from doing so by the military authorities governing them. I have the assurance, that when some of the slaves had attempted to leave the camp, for the purpose of getting back to their masters, they were fired on by the sentinels, acting under the orders of their superior officers, and some eight of them were killed."

# The Charleston Courier.

2 June 1862, 1

NEGRO MECHANICS WANTED.—The attention of planters who have to remove their negroes from the low country is called to the advertisement in another column for negro carpenters, blacksmiths and wood cutters, to be employed in the upper part of this State.



# The Charleston Courier.

2 June 1862, 2

**WANTED, A BODY SERVANT TO GO**  
with the undersigned into Camp; whether  
slaves, or free, is immaterial. Will give \$4 per month,  
and pay monthly if required. Address (immediately)  
SAMUEL W. MAURICE, Kingstree, S. C.  
June 2

**WANTED, ONE HUNDRED ABLE-BOD-**  
**IED NEGRO MEN** to work upon the Macon and  
Savannah Railroad, near Macon. For particulars ap-  
ply to the Office of the Company, at Macon, Georgia.  
A. E. COCHRAN,  
June 2 President and Superintendent.

**CAMP SERVANT—NOT TO HIRE.—GA-**  
**BRIEL**, runaway from Judge Fort. He is a  
House Servant, light colored negro, thirty years of age,  
about five feet nine inches in height, with a mild, inte-  
lligent face, and pleasant smile, and speaks softly and  
civilly. His appearance is slovenly, and left with a  
blue coat with brass buttons, gray pants and flat blue  
cap. Twenty Dollars will be paid for his lodgement in  
the Work House or Guard House. May 20.

# The Charleston Mercury.

2 June 1862, 2

## Headquarters, Department South Carolina and Georgia.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 65.]

\* \* \* \* \*

VI. It is hereby ordered that all Master Workmen (Carpenters, Bricklayers and Stone Masons) shall meet THIS DAY, June 2, 1862, at 12, m., at the Hall of the Bank of Charleston.

Important public interests require the attendance of the aforesaid Master Workmen without fail.

J. O. PEMBERTON,

Major General Commanding Department.

June 2

1

## To Owners of Beef Cattle in the 3d Military District, S. C.

—O—

ALL PERSONS IN THIS MILITARY DISTRICT, WHO have for sale any BEEF CATTLE or MUTTON, will please report to-me, at Adams' Run, S. C., the number they can sell and the distance to their place of delivery.

JAMES PAGAN,

Brigade Commissary, 3d Military District, S. C.

June 2

6

## To the Planters of James' Island and its Dependencies.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }  
CAMP OF EUTAW BATTALION, }  
Secessionville, May 29, 1862. }

THE PLANTERS UPON JAMES ISLAND AND ITS dependencies are hereby ordered to remove their Negroes forthwith. Beef Cattle will be valued and paid for by the Commissary Department. Milch Cows, if for the support of the negroes, may be sent off at once, but no Cattle can be removed for the purpose of being sold to butchers. Cattle cannot be removed from the Island without an order from the Provost Marshal. Sheep, Hogs, &c., must be moved, or, if not, will be taken and valued by the Commissary. Private property, such as Furniture, Vehicles, &c., must be taken away to insure protection. Corn and Fodder will be bought by the Quartermaster. All persons owning property upon the Island will communicate at once with the Provost Marshal, in order to obtain the necessary permits for the removal of such articles as are allowed under the above order.

JOHN G. PRESSLEY,

Major Eutaw Regiment,

Provost Marshal, James Island.

May 30

The Charleston Mercury.

2 June 1862, 2

## WANTED.

—o—

NEGRO MECHANICS,

SAY:

CARPENTERS AND BLACKSMITHS,  
to be employed in the upper part  
of the State.

For further particulars, apply  
to • W. B. HERIOT,  
No. 179 East Bay.

A number of WOOD CUTTERS are  
also wanted. Apply as above.

June 2

1

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 June 1862, 2

**WANTED A GOOD COLORED MAN**  
COOK, to go into camp. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply to the undersigned, at his residence, No. 2 Rutledge Avenue, or at the Recruiting Office in Meeting opposite Chalmers street. R. O. GILCHRIST.  
June 3 1\*

**WANTED TO HIRE A NEGRO GIRL,**  
to attend to a Child, by a family who will remove to the interior of the State to morrow. Apply at the Mercury Office. 1 June 3

**WANTED, A SERVANT TO ATTEND**  
on an officer in Virginia. None need apply who cannot endure coarse food and hard work. Apply at this office. June 2

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD**  
WAITER. Apply at 28 Meeting street. 8  
June 2

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT C. S.**  
HOSPITAL, Trapmann street, four COLORED NURSES. Men of middle age and good character preferred. June 2

**WANTED TO HIRE A CAPABLE**  
SERVANT, to wait on an Officer in the Army at Richmond. Apply at Mercury Office. June 2

4 June 1862, 2

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
POLICE AND PASSPORT DEPARTMENT,  
Charleston, May 30, 1862.

[ORDER No. 8.]

TO PROVIDE AGAINST IDLE NEGROS REMAINING within the precincts of Martial Law, without the immediate supervision and control of their owners: To prevent the unnecessary introduction and accumulation of slaves within the city of Charleston, and "ten miles on all sides beyond the corporate limits thereof," and also, to remove as far as practicable those slaves from the interior now engaged on the public works in this Military District, and send them back where they can be advantageously employed in agricultural pursuits in sections of the State undisturbed by predatory harassments of the enemy, the following regulations will be, after the expiration of the time herein limited, rigidly enforced:

1. ALL SLAVES within the city of Charleston, who are not in the actual employment and under the supervision of some responsible white person, hitherto and now resident therein, shall be removed beyond the precincts of Martial Law within ten days from this date, or they will be arrested and put to labor on the works for the public defence, and when deemed more advisable, shall be removed at the expense of the owners, and kept until all charges incident thereto are paid.

Those regulations will not apply to such owners as are absent in military service, neither will they apply to such slave of the city as is left by the owner in charge of his premises, provided such slave be reported to this Department, and a permit for the purpose first obtained.

2. NO OWNER OF SLAVES RESIDING OUTSIDE of the precincts above defined will be permitted to introduce any slave within the same, and keep him or her there. Such slave shall be subject to arrest, and to be dealt with as above provided.

3. NO OWNER OF SLAVES RESIDING WITHIN THE PRECINCTS, but outside of the limits of the city of Charleston, will be permitted to introduce any slave within the city, and keep him or her there. Such slave shall be subject to arrest, and to be dealt with as above provided.

Nos. 2 and 3 of these regulations will not apply to negroes in transit from place to place, the same to be effected without delay.

The Police of the city, the Mayor having concurred, will aid in the enforcement of these regulations.

May 31 ALEX. H. BROWN,  
Assistant Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,  
CAMP OF EUTAW BATTALION,  
Secessionville, May 29, 1862.

THE PLANTERS UPON JAMES' ISLAND AND ITS dependences are hereby ordered TO REMOVE THEIR NEGROS FORTHWITH. Beef Cattle will be valued and paid for by the Commissary Department. Milch Cows, if for the support of the Negroes, may be sent off at once, but no Cattle can be removed for the purpose of being sold to butchers. Cattle cannot be removed from the Island without an order from the Provost Marshal.

Sheep, Hogs, &c., must be removed, or if not, will be taken and valued by the Commissary.

Private property, such as Furniture, Vehicles, &c., must be taken away to insure protection.

Corn and Fodder will be bought by the Quartermaster.

All persons owning property upon the Island will communicate at once with the Provost Marshal, in order to obtain the necessary permits for the removal of such articles as are allowed under the above order.

JOHN G. PRESSLEY,  
Major Eutaw Regiment,  
Provost Marshal James' Island.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN to work upon the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, near Macon. For particulars apply to the Office of the Company at Macon, Georgia. J. A. E. COCHRAN,  
June 2 President and Superintendent.

# The Charleston Mercury.

7 June 1863, 2

**\$20** REWARD.--RANAWAY, ON the 31st ult., PETER, a likely black fellow, about 35 years of age, 6 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, well made, intelligent and pleasant face, and plausible and free spoken. He was removed from Edisto Island in November last, and may endeavor to return thither, or more probably to make his way to Mr. Thomas Whaley's plantation, in Orangeburg District, from which place he last came, and where he has connexions. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the work house in Charleston, upon application to Messrs. W. O'HEAR, ROGER & STONEY, Charleston, S. C.

June 6

JABEZ J. R. WESCOAT.

# The Charleston Mercury.

10 June 1862, 2

**WANTED.—FIVE (5) TEAMSTERS**  
to drive Four Horse Wagons on James Island  
wanted immediately. Colored Drivers preferred. Wages  
\$15 per month and a ration per diem. Apply at Quarter  
master's Office, U. S. A., No. 75 East Bay.  
June 12

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 June 1862, 2

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COLORED COOK** for Hospital on James' Island, Edgewood Regiment. Apply to Dr. W. C. RAVENEL, James' Island; Edgewood Regiment. June 14

**RUN AWAY, ON 22D MAY, STEPHEN,** of medium height, thick set, and about 45 years of age; property of Mrs. MARIA MATTHEWES, John's Island. A REWARD of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, will be paid for his delivery at the Charleston Work House. June 13  
O'HEAR, ROGER & STONEY,  
North Commercial Wharf.



# The Charleston Mercury.

21 June 1862, 2

**SALE OF NEGROES.**—WILSON & SON sold, yesterday, at the Brokers' Exchange, for cash, a gang of 22 negroes for \$15,805—average, \$721 each. Two fellows, 19 years old, brought \$1,000 and \$1,000 each; 1 fellow, 24 years old, brought \$970; 2 fellows, 13 and 20 years, brought \$905 and \$900 each; 2 fellows, 20 years old; brought \$925 and \$900 each; and 1 fellow, 18 years, brought \$810; 1 fellow, 30 years, brought \$730; 1 fellow, 40 years, brought \$605; 1 boy, 10 years, brought \$610; 1 girl, 16 years, brought \$925; 1 woman, 24 years, brought \$970; 1 girl, 13 years, brought \$900; 1 woman, 50 years, 2 women, 25 and 22 years, and an infant, brought \$1,800—average, \$450; 1 woman, 20 years, and infant, brought \$420—average, \$110; 1 woman, 30 years, not warranted sound, brought \$410; and 1 woman, 35 years, brought \$600.

# The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1862, 2

THE FIGHT AT SECESSIONVILLE.—The last number of the *Barnwell Sentinel* says:

We had the pleasure of perusing a letter written by Lieut. John A. Bellinger to his relatives, immediately after the battle of Secessionville, on James Island. He speaks of the battle as being the most bloody he had ever witnessed. Out of 48 men in his company, 11 were killed and 23 wounded. The enemy would stand upon the parapet and shoot them down like hares. At a time when all hope fled, when he had but two men besides himself to load the cannon, the Charleston Battalion came up and poured a deadly volley on the enemy. Just about this time his brother, Vincent, received a flesh wound, who is said by him to have fought heroically. Nothing but the most desperate fighting saved the battery. A bullet passed through his coat, and one through his pants, and several passed his head. His servant-man was shot in both legs. He describes the discharges of his cannon, with grape and canister, which he loaded nearly up to the muzzle, as appalling; scores of Yankees fell at nearly every discharge. He pays a becoming compliment to the bravery of his company, and especially to the lamented Capt. Reed, with whom he was on intimate terms, and whom he considers one of the noblest of men.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

25 June 1862, 2

**WANTED, TEN GOOD WAITERS,**  
for whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at  
Charleston Hotel. 2 June 26

26 June 1862, 1

News from James' Island.

A Georgia negro, who ran away from his master, and made his way to the enemy at Hilton Head, having experienced enough Yankee discipline, deserted their camp on Monday evening, and came over into our lines and delivered himself up to our pickets, bringing with him a very fine horse, belonging to a Colonel, and which he had been directed to take to water.

He represents the enemy as very much dispirited and disheartened since the fight of the 16th. They represented that their loss as known among themselves, and brought off the field, was six hundred and thirty killed and wounded. This, with the number buried by ourselves, and prisoners, well and wounded, brings their loss fully up to nine hundred and fifty, killed, wounded and missing.

The pickets are so near to each other that they can hold a conversation very easily. One of the enemy's pickets yesterday called out to one of our own: "We are no Abolitionists. It is a shame that we should be killing one another!"—Our picket made no reply, and the other took himself away.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 June 1862, 2

**\$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY.** SOME months ago, my Black Girl, named GYN-TIA, about 18 years of age; middling height; lower lip hangs down more than usual, and altogether a very homely girl; is a very good Seamstress, Washer and Cook; is seen almost every day about the streets, wearing a Jockey hat. Twenty Dollars will be paid for her, if lodged in the Work House, and information given to me at Columbia.

Also,

The Boy CYRUS, 17 or 18 years of age, but does not look to be over 14 or 15; short, and a very likely boy; is well known to many of the City Guard, he having been in the Guard House several times in the last two months. Twenty Dollars will be paid for him, if lodged in the Work House, at information given to me at Columbia.

June 28

stu\*

WM. R. TABER.

**TO HIRE, WITHIN THE CITY, A COLORED BOY, 17 years of age.** Apply at this office. 1\* June 28

**WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,** one or two NEGRO TANNERS AND CURRIERS, at the Charleston Tannery, near the Savannah Railroad Depot. JOHN COMMINS, Proprietor. June 28 1\*

# The Charleston Mercury.

1 July 1862, 2

**WANTED, A SERVANT TO ATTEND**  
on an officer in Virginia. None need apply who cannot endure coarse food and hard work. Apply at this office.  
June 2

**\$40 REWARD. — RANAWAY** SOME months ago, my Black Girl, named CYSTHA, about 18 years of age; middling height; lower lip hangs down more than usual, and altogether a very homely girl, is a very good Seamstress, Washer and Cook; is seen almost every day about the streets, wearing a jockey hat. Twenty Dollars will be paid for her, if lodged in the Work House, and information given to me at Columbia.

Also,

The Boy CYRUS, 17 or 18 years of age, but does not look to be over 14 or 15; short, and a very likely boy; well known to many of the City Guard, he having been in the Guard House several times in the last two months. Twenty Dollars will be paid for him, if lodged in the Work House, and information given to me at Columbia.

June 25

stu\*

WM. R. TABER.

15 July 1862, 3

**NEGROES WANTED.—WANTED TO PUR-**  
CHASE for cash, a GANG OF NEGROES; also, a  
few likely single Negroes. The highest market price  
will be paid. Apply to G. V. ANCHUTZ & CO., 2 State  
street. July 7

**RUNAWAY, FROM MY PLANTATION.**  
In Sumter District, FOUR NEGROES, the property  
of Mr. H. M. STEWART, Sr., of Port Royal, viz JIMMY,  
JACOB, TOBBY and DICK, all black and from 18 to 25  
years old. The said Negroes are supposed to be making  
their way to Port Royal from whence they came. I will  
pay \$20 each or \$50 for the safe delivery of the four in  
any Jail in the State. JNO. B. MOORE.

July 12

lmo

# The Charleston Courier.

21 July 1862, 2

HEADQ'RS. PROVOST MARSHAL'S BRIGADE,  
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C.  
Charleston, July 18, 1862.

[ORDER No. 10.]

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING FISHERMEN to exercise their vocation, and supply the market with good and wholesome food, without affording an opportunity of abusing the privilege, the following regulations are adopted as to this class of Boats, viz:

1. SPECIAL LICENSES will be granted, on and after Monday next, the 21st instant, to fish and shrimp in that portion of the Harbor lying Northwardly of a direct line extending from Fort Johnson, James Island, to Fort Sumter, and Westwardly of a direct line from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island. ~~As~~ This class of Boats will not be permitted to be used, except between sunrise and sunset, nor to depart from, or land at, any other than Morehead or Market Wharves.

2. No Boat will be permitted to fish or shrimp in James' Island Creek or Yappoo Cut, day or night.

3. All Boats to be numbered on each bow, to conform with number to be placed on Passport.

4. All Boats, as above, to ply with oars, and will not be permitted to use sails.

5. All licensed Fishermen, or other persons vending Fish, are required, under penalty of forfeiture of License and other punishment, in the discretion of this Department, to cause Whiting or other Fish, commonly called pan Fish, to number eight, at least, on each string; and in no case whatever shall any vendor be permitted to charge or receive more than thirty (30) cents per string. Cavalli, Sheephead or other choice Fish, commonly sold singly, may be bargained for and sold at such price as may be agreed on between the buyer and seller.

6. The price of Shrimps is limited to fifteen (15) cents per plate, of the size ordinarily used in their measure.

✓ 7. No colored Fisherman will be permitted to fish or shrimp under a license, without having obtained a written permission from his owner or guardian, certifying the general good character of the negro for fidelity and sobriety, and the willingness of the owner or guardian that the negro shall be employed in these pursuits.

8. To secure an observance of these regulations, and to enlist a co-operation in their fulfilment, by those to whom licenses may be granted, this Department will revoke all privileges to fish and shrimp, when these rules are generally neglected or violated.

9. Any licensed Fisherman, who, when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of this Department, has been privy to a violation, or shall himself have neglected an observance of these regulations, shall be subject to such punishment as in the discretion of this Department may be imposed, and in addition thereto be hereafter disqualified to obtain a license.

10. All white persons applying for licenses must furnish satisfactory references.

ALEX. H. BROWN, Provost Marshal.

July 19



# The Charleston Mercury.

21 July 1862, 2

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S BRIGADE, )  
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C., )  
CHARLESTON, July 19, 1862. )

[ORDER NO. 10.]

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERMITTING FISHERMEN to exercise their vocation and supply the Market with good and wholesome food, without affording an opportunity of abusing the privilege, the following regulations are adopted as to this class of Boats, viz:

1. SPECIAL LICENSES will be granted, on and after Monday next, the 21st inst., to fish and shrimp in that portion of the harbor lying northwardly of a direct line, extending from Fort Johnson, James Island, to Fort Sumter, and westwardly of a direct line, from Fort Sumter to Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island.

~~This~~ This class of Boats will not be permitted to be used, except between sunrise and sunset, nor to depart from, or land at, any other than Moreland or Market Wharves.

2. No Boat will be permitted to fish or shrimp in James Island Creek or Wappoo Cut, day or night.

3. All Boats to be numbered on each bow, to conform with number to be placed on passport.

4. All Boats, as above, to ply with oars, and will not be permitted to use sails.

5. All licensed Fishermen, or other persons vending fish, are required, under penalty of forfeiture of license and other punishment in the discretion of this Department, to cause Whiting, or other Fish, commonly called Pan Fish, to number Eight at least on each string; and in no case whatever shall any vender be permitted to charge or receive more than thirty (30) cents per string. Cavall, Sheephead, or other choice Fish, commonly sold singly, may be bargained for and sold at such prices as may be agreed on between the buyer and seller.

6. The price of Shrimps is limited to fifteen (15) cents per plate, of the size ordinarily used in their measure.

7. No Colored Fisherman will be permitted to fish or shrimp under a license, without having obtained a written permission from his owner or guardian, certifying the general good character of the negro for fidelity and sobriety; and the willingness of the owner or guardian that the negro shall be employed in these pursuits.

8. To secure an observance of these regulations, and to enlist a co-operation in their fulfillment, by those to whom Licenses may be granted, this Department will revoke all privileges to Fish and Shrimp, when these rules are generally neglected or violated.

9. Any Licensed Fishermen who, when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of this Department, has been privy to a violation, or shall himself have neglected an observance of these regulations, shall be subject to such punishment, as in the discretion of this Department may be imposed, and in addition thereto, be hereafter disqualified to obtain a License.

10. All white persons applying for Licenses must furnish satisfactory references.

July 19

5

ALEX. H. BROWN,

Provost Marshal.

# The Charleston Courier.

23 July 1862, 4

*Illinois and the Negro.*—The following propositions, submitted to the people of Illinois at the same time the new constitution was, we learn from the *Chicago Times*, were sustained by a large majority:

SEC. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State.

SEC. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

31 July 1862, 3

<p><b>R</b>UNAWAY, IN NOVEMBER LAST, from the premises of Mr. Ramon. SALAS, a likely negro boy, supposed to be lurking about the city, or the camps in the suburbs. He is about 17 years of age, but does not represent to be more than 15; of a light black complexion, short and stout, high forehead, projecting eyes, large mouth, good teeth, a little knock-knee; formerly owned by Mrs. Touhy. He calls himself Peter Miller; is trying to pass himself off as the servant of a man calling himself Rose. Fifty Dollars will be paid for his safe delivery in the Work House. Apply at this Office.</p>	<p>\$3*</p>	<p>July 31</p>
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6 August 1862, 3

**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL**  
 be paid, for the delivery of my two NEGRO MEN,  
 CHESOR and WILLIAM Chesor was purchased by me  
 from E. N. Stoughton, of Florida; he is five feet nine or  
 ten inches high, about forty years old, and his beard  
 was quite long when he left my place. He may try to  
 get back to Florida.

WILLIAM was purchased by me from A. J. Salinas,  
 Esq., of Charleston, and was raised in or near Charle-  
 ston by Mr. P. Porcher; he is about twenty years old, and  
 will try to get back to Charleston where he has rela-  
 tions. The above reward will be paid for the two, or  
 fifteen dollars for either one.

July 30

w6\*

c

T. N. BROUGHTON,  
 Fulton Postoffice, S. C.

**WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD MAN**  
 SERVANT to wait on an Officer's Mess. Libe-  
 ral hire will be paid and good care taken of the Servant.  
 Address M. F. K., care of Col. Goodlett, commanding  
 22d Regiment, S. C. V., at Fort Johnson.

August 6

3\*

**NEGROS WANTED.—PERSONS HAV-**  
 ING YOUNG NEGROS or Plantation Negros for  
 sale, may find a purchaser by calling this week at room  
 136, at the Charleston Hotel, at any time from 11  
 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

August 1

\*6

**NEGROS WANTED.—WANTED TO PUR-**  
 CHASE for cash, a GANG OF NEGROS; also, a  
 few likely single Negros. The highest market price  
 will be paid. Apply to G. V. ANCKER & CO., 9 State-  
 street.

July 7

**RUNAWAY, FROM MY PLANTATION.**  
 in Sumter District, FOUR NEGROS, the property  
 of Mr. H. M. STEWART, Sr., of Port Royal, viz: JIMMY,  
 JACOB, TOBBY and DICK, all black and from 18 to 25  
 years old. The said Negros are supposed to be making  
 their way to Port Royal from whence they came. I will  
 pay \$20 each or \$50 for the safe delivery of the four in  
 any Jail in the State.

July 12

c

JNO. B. MOORE:

1mo

# The Charleston Mercury.

11 August 1862, 2

**WANTED, TEN OR TWELVE GOOD**  
COLORED CARPENTERS. Apply to O. A. OHLS-  
OLM, Chisolm's Mill. 2 August 9

**\$500 REWARD—RANAWAY, ON**  
the 19th instant, from the neighbor-  
hood of Gadsden, Richland District, BRISTOL, SAM and  
POLYDORE. Bristol is 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8  
inches high, and very likely; smiles when spoken to; he had  
a wife at Col. Paul Hamilton's, and may be lurking  
about Walterboro. Sam, his brother, is about  
23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, likely,  
but rather sullen. Polydore is about 5 feet 8 inches  
high, of dark brown complexion, dull face, and 30 years of  
age. All three are prime active fellows, and will probably  
try to make their way to Combahee Ferry, and then to  
Port Royal, as they were removed from that neighborhood  
in November last. The above-named reward will be paid  
for the three, and in proportion for either of them, by ap-  
plying to W. O. BEE & CO., Charleston, S. C., or to W. H.  
MEYWARD, Columbia, S. C. fmw5 August 8

13 August 1862, 4

**Lo! The Poor African.**—The affection of the Black Republican for the negro is receiving some practical and horrible illustrations. At Norfolk, a short time ago, a drunken New York Regiment run amuck through the town, shooting and stabbing every negro they met, until some hundred or more of the unlucky blacks were writhing in agony and weltering in gore. On Roanoke Island, worn out by hard labor, bad food and cruel exactions of labor in the trenches, the blacks revolted, and were massacred like dogs. At Memphis, last week, the same thing took place. Unable longer to stand the hard labor in the trenches and the rough treatment, the negroes became "*insubordinate*," as the Yankees term it, and eighteen of them were shot in cold blood. At Newbern and Washington, North Carolina, numbers have been murdered in the same way. In all the Yankee camps the negroes are, from unanimous testimony of the Yankees themselves, kept at hard work on the fortifications, and are shot if they attempt to pass the lines.

So it is in the camps. But a state of feeling is arising throughout the whole North, which threatens the extermination of the blacks in that section. Fierce mobs, attended with much violence and bloodshed, have already broken out in three of the Northern cities, and the envenomed state of feeling which prompted these outrages is daily increasing in strength.

**A Loyal Slave**—We find the following in the Nashville correspondence of the New York Herald:

A slave belonging to Judge McGavock was brought before the Provost Marshal to-day, charged with carrying communication between the rebels and their sympathisers here. It is the first contraband that has been publicly accused of any matter of that sort; but I have no doubt there are many others who would prefer remaining in their comfortable homes than to encounter the uncertainties of life at the North. Some masters and mistresses enforce obedience among their servants by threatening to send them North.

The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1862, 2

**R**UNAWAY FROM COL. THOS. LIME-  
HOUSE, in St. George's Parish, THREE NE-  
GROS—KIT, an old man, gray and very bow legged,  
and his wife RUTEY about 30 years old, very hump  
backed, front teeth out. SAM is large, with his head  
bald—has been running my boat from Bacon's Bridge  
to Charleston. I will give Ten Dollars each for their  
delivery in Charleston Jail. 2\* August 20

# The Charleston Mercury.

21 August 1862, 2

**LINCOLN'S VIEWS ABOUT THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES.**—LINCOLN had been waited upon by a deputation of negroes, asking their employment as soldiers in the army, and had created a great sensation by his speech on the occasion, in which he proclaimed that the difference between the black and white races in the United States is so broad that it is impossible the inferior race can ever possess political equality with the superior and dominant race. The following is an extract from his speech:

When you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free; but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. **GO WHERE YOU ARE TREATED THE BEST, AND THE BAN IS STILL UPON YOU.**"

The New York *Herald* sustains Mr. LINCOLN, and says that the negroes should be put to work in digging trenches, driving teams, felling timber, taking charge of the ambulances and the wounded, cooking, and other operations of the camp and the field, but never let weapons be put in the hands of a race not destined for political equality.

The New York *Herald* also announces the disbandment of the First South Carolina Negro Brigade, raised by General HUNTER, in the cause of negro emancipation. A very short trial, under the most favorable conditions proved that Pompey was utterly unqualified to play the part of a soldier, and so this first South Carolina negro brigade has been disbanded and dismissed.

**WANTED, TO WORK ON THE FOR TIFICATIONS,** from the 10th September to 10th October, **TEN ABLE-BODIED HANDS,** for which liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this Office.  
August 21 3

**RANAWAY, FROM AIKEN, S. C., ON** Wednesday, 18th inst., my Negro man TONY. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, 29 years of age, complexion mustee, and limps a little while walking. At time of leaving, he carried with him a dark long tailed Bay Horse, about 14½ hands high, left front foot white—together with saddle and bridle. He is supposed to be making his way to this city or Columbia. He was purchased about a year ago from Dr. David Lamb.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of himself and Horse, and the delivery of TONY at any jail in the State.

H. M. MAGWOOD,  
Aiken, S. C.

Augusta Constitutionalist and Columbia Guardian will please copy three times and send bill to this office.  
August 19 3\*

**NOTICE.—RANAWAY FROM MY** Mess, at Camp Winston, James Island, on the night of the 19th instant, HENRY, a free man of color, stealing twenty-five dollars in Confederate bills. Said Henry is about 5 feet 8 inches high, square shoulders, weighing about 160 pounds, shows a fine set of teeth, light moustache and whiskers. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received.  
August 21 J. D. GUESS. 1\*



# The Charleston Mercury.

21 August 1862, 2

## Mayoralty of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 21, 1862.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF BRIG. GEN. S. R. GIST, all citizens leaving this city are required to have a PASSPORT from me. Passports will be given at the Offices of the Upper and Lower Wards Guard Houses, at all hours of the day and night, to citizens, and such transient travellers as will produce evidence of their loyalty to our Government.

PERMITS FOR SLAVES to pass out of the city must be presented by some responsible person.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

August 21

1mo

# The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1862, 1

~~Indiana Representative, Negro Regiment.~~ — Editor  
~~of the Charleston Courier.~~ — In your paper of this date  
you state that "a deputation of Western gentle-  
men waited on the President on Monday, to offer  
two colored regiments from the State of Indiana,"  
and that "two members of Congress were of the  
party."

To prevent any misapprehension of facts, I de-  
sire to say, that if such an offer was made (which  
I do not believe,) it was entirely upon the respon-  
sibility of the persons who made it, certainly not  
by authority or in accordance with the views of  
Governor Morton, or any of the State officers of  
Indiana. The two negro regiments which were  
tendered to the President and refused, it is stated  
in well-informed circles here, were proposed to  
be raised in New York. There are no members  
of Congress from Indiana in this city, and none  
have been here for ten days past.

From my intimate knowledge of military affairs  
in Indiana, I can positively say that negro enlist-  
ments would be repugnant in the highest degree  
to the authorities and people of the State, and  
that if a measure so distasteful as that should be  
set on foot, it would not be tolerated by our citi-  
zens. Even a single company or a corporal's  
guard of negro soldiers, under any contingency  
likely to arise, could not be raised in Hoosierdom,  
for the reasons stated.

By giving this an insertion in your valuable  
journal, you will correct a misrepresentation  
which does great injustice to the gallant and pa-  
triotic people of our State.

W. H. H. TERRELL,

Military Secretary to Governor of Indiana.  
Washington City, August 6, 1862.

23 August 1862, 2

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MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 21, 1862.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF BRIG  
GEN. S. R. GIST, all citizens leaving this City are re-  
quired to have a PASSPORT from me.

Passports will be given at the Offices of the Upper  
and Lower Wards Guard Houses, at all hours of the  
day and night, to citizens and such transient travelers  
as will produce evidence of their loyalty to our Gov-  
ernments.

Permits for Slaves to pass out of the City must be  
presented by some responsible person.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor

August 21

lmo

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# The Charleston Mercury.

27 August 1862, 2

**WANTED, A COMPETENT FEMALE**  
House Servant (colored). Apply at the Carolina  
House, Broad-st. 2 August 28

**WANTED, A GOOD COOK. ALSO, A**  
WASHERWOMAN. Apply at No. 4 West street.  
August 28 1\*

**WANTED TO HIRE, A SERVANT TO**  
wait on an Officer. Apply to Lieutenant ISAAC  
HAYNE, 1st Battalion Sharpshooters, Grahamville, S. O.  
August 26 8\*

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD--RANA-**  
WAY, since July, 1861, SARAH WASHINGTON, a  
tall, fine looking brown girl, twenty years old—has a large  
head, low forehead, good teeth, laughs and talks very loud,  
and inclined to be impudent—has been in the habit of going  
to Summerville to buy vegetables, which she sold in the  
streets of Charleston. Any one knowing of her whereabouts  
and assisting in her recovery, will receive the above reward,  
by making the same known to

August 28

6

W. H. H. DERWORT,  
No. 51 Broad-street.

**WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED** to call the attention  
of officers, hiring servants to wait on them in the  
army, to the ease with which tickets may be  
forged, and to suggest that the papers of all who  
present themselves for hire should be carefully  
examined. A number of owners are subjected to  
inconvenience and anxiety, if not loss, by officers  
receiving into their service unauthorized slaves.

# The Charleston Mercury.

28 August 1862, 2

THE YANKEE DOINGS ABOUT GEORGETOWN.—  
We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter, dated "White Bridge, near Georgetown, South Carolina, August 26:" "You may remember that about ten days since some of my mother's negroes were enticed aboard, and carried off by a Yankee gunboat—the same boat that had an exchange of shots with our mounted rifle-men near Mrs. SPARKMAN's plantation on Black river. Well, two of those negroes got back here yesterday, having already discovered that they could make nothing by "the operation." They say—and their personal appearance confirm the tale—they have been worked hard, and had hardly any thing to eat—eight quarts of rice a day for twelve men—protest they're cured of running away in *that* direction. They also say that in the fight at Mrs. SPARKMAN's a number of the Yanks were killed and wounded, and that the killed were thrown overboard. This is about the substance of their talk. Of course there are other circumstances detailed by them, which might be credited rather 'to their imaginations than to their memories,' as SHERIDAN said; yet, on the whole, it is thought in these parts that the above two *refugees*, having had such satisfactory experiences of *May-Janice* people, will finish their course by becoming shining examples of the class-leader—in *plantation* dispensation at least."

# The Charleston Courier.

30 August 1862, 3

<b>WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO COOK</b> and wash for a Mess of six, on James' Island, at Camp Stono, 25th S. C. Regiment, Capt. Butler's Company, for which good wages will be paid monthly or quarterly. A Tent and Rations furnished. Obligations in writing given if desired. Apply personally or by letter to FELDER, GAMBLE & CO., 25th Regiment, S. C. V., Box 178, Charleston, S. C., Capt. Butler's Company. August 30	1*
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<b>WANTED, A NEGRO MAN, FOR ONE</b> month, ending 10th October, to work on a fortification. A liberal price will be paid. Apply to PETER JOHN, Colonel Keitt's Regiment, Sullivan's Island. August 30	2*
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<b>ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD</b> will be paid for PHOEBY, if apprehended on or before the 20th September next; after that date \$25 only will be paid for her apprehension. Said Negro is about 40 years of age, dark brown complexion. For further particulars apply to August 30	G. V. ANCKER & CO. 3
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# The Charleston Mercury.

2 September 1862, 1

**WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO BOY**  
from 13 to 25 years old, to go to Augusta, Ga.;  
one who understands the care and management of horses,  
and to make himself generally useful about the yard. Ap-  
ply at No. 30 Ashley street, Charleston, on Thursday, Fri-  
day and Saturday, 3d, 4th and 5th September, from 12 to 2  
o'clock. 8\* September 2

The Charleston Mercury.

3 September 1862, 1

SLAVE DETAILS FOR THE FORTIFICATIONS.—

The following note from Maj. Gen. PEMBERTON to Col. CHESNUT, Chief of Military Department, is published for the information of owners:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SO. CA. AND GA. }  
CHARLESTON, August 30, 1862. }

Hon. James Chesnut, jr., Chief Department of Military, S. C.:

SIR: I have not the least objections that persons owning slaves sent to labor on the defences of this harbor should send with them, at their own expense, a white man to look after them when they are not at work: Provided, these persons do not attempt to interfere with such regulations for the government of the negroes as the commander of the military department may establish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Major General commanding.



# The Charleston Mercury.

15 September 1862, 2

## **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—**

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of two negro boys, belonging to Mr. John W. Lewis, named CAIN and ABRAM. They are brothers, and ranaway from their employment, on the Charlotte Railroad, in York District, about the 1st of September. Fifty Dollars for either of them. Cain is a very short boy, very stout, about 21 years of age, and has been apprenticed to the bricklayer's trade, under Mr. Joseph Sanders, in Charleston, for the last six years. Abram is also very short, about 19 years of age, and has been apprenticed, until the last two years, to the blacksmiths' trade with a free negro man, named Harry, in Chalmers street. These boys have or will most likely make their way to Charleston, or else to Mr. Wm. Elliott's plantation, on Cheehaw, from whence they were bought.—Apply to Messrs. MIDDLETON & CO., Charleston, S. C.

September 15

mwf18

## **ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD.—**

Ranaway on the 9th, my seryant boy SCIPIO, about five feet two inches high, stout built, about twenty years of age, rather pleasant look and talk, had on good clothes, new long top boots, and has an Adam's five shooting pistol with him, which he stole before leaving home. The above reward will be paid, if caught within the State and lodged in Jail.

September 12

4\*

JOHN NIERNSEE.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 September 1862, 2

THE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, at Hibernian Hall, last night, attracted quite a full house, and the performance passed off very pleasantly. The entertainment will be repeated this evening for the benefit of the sick soldiers.

20 September 1862, 2

**WANTED, AT ONCE, THREE MALE**  
LABORERS to work on the Fortifications near Charleston. Highest prices given. Apply at Atlantic Wharf, to WM. O. DUKES & SONS.  
September 17

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE**  
paid for the apprehension and delivery of my boy ABRAM, in any Jail where I can get him.— He absconded on the 20th of March last and went to Charleston, and got in with the soldiers of Captain Boyce's Artillery Company, and was employed as a Cook, previous to and during the whole of their stay on James' Island, and when the Company was ordered to Virginia they took him out of the State. He was arrested in Charlotte, North Carolina, and put in Jail. He was then taken out by the Southern Express Company on the 25th July last, without my knowledge or consent, and allowed to escape at Branchville on the South Carolina Rail Road. The said boy is twenty one years of age, stout built, about five feet four or five inches high, smooth face, top teeth out in front, has on a suit of soldier's clothes, cap, and a pair of English shoes.  
M. W. VENNING,

Mount Pleasant, Christ Church Parish.

September 11

# The Charleston Mercury.

20 September 1862, 1

THE ELEPHANT BECOM NO TROUBLESOME.—The presence of the darkies at the North is beginning to arrest the attention and excite the apprehension of our Northern brethren. What to do with the nigger when he gets to the land of promise, is the perplexing question. The *Cairo Gazette*, of a late date, says:

The levees yesterday were so dark with negros that pedestrians found it difficult to peregrinate without lanterns. We never before saw just such a lot of darkies in our life. Uncle Toms, Aunt Chloes and Topsyas, were abundant. There were about 500,000,000,000 baby darkies, and probably thrice that number of children, ranging from two to five years. Three-fourths of the latter wore dilapidated shirts of a deep mud color; when we saw them they were gymnasticising—standing upon their heads, etc. A number of the old folks were sick, and the whole lot, excepting the little rollicking shirt-clad shavers, were certainly very wretched specimens of humanity.

What this eternal raft of negros will find to do here is more than we can foretell. The Government may find employment for a small per cent. of them, but the greater portion must either starve or become Government paupers.

Our citizens look upon the swelling multitudes of negros among them with a just sense of alarm. What shall be done with them is a question that suggests itself to every mind, but no one can solve it. If hundreds and hundreds were not yet to be forced in upon us, the number here could soon be distributed throughout the country, and furnished employment by farmers and gardeners. But looking upon this as the entrepot for the thousands who may be forced in the South, as a sort of rendezvous for them until they can see opportunities to do better elsewhere—we cannot dispel from our mind the fear that not only this new population will suffer, but that their presence will so affect the laboring class of white men that the pinch of want will become general.

We sincerely hope that time will prove their fears to be groundless, but it is hoping almost against hope.

22 September 1862, 2

A free negro spy, who was arrested by our pickets at The Forge, was brought to Richmond on Wednesday, by Mr. O. F. TAYLOR. The negro states that a force of about 2000 Federal infantry, with artillery and cavalry, was encamped four miles this side of Williamsburg. Our scouts, on Wednesday, saw two Federal soldiers up as high as Barhamville, eighteen miles this side of Williamsburg. The Yankees ran off. Mr. TAYLOR, on his way up, saw fourteen Virginians who had escaped from the Eastern Shore. They describe the Yankee rule there as very oppressive, though the force there is not very large.

In noticing the battle of Williamsburg, says the *Dispatch*, it should have been stated that the charge made by our troopers on the Yankees at their last stand, was led by Col. SHINGLER in person.

A lady, who recently passed through the lines from Williamsburg, says that the Yankees acknowledge a loss of 200 in killed and wounded at the fight there.

22 September 1862, 2

*An Order from Gen. Hunter.*—The following order, issued by the Federal Commander of the Department of the South, recently fell into the hands of an officer of the South Carolina Coast, by whom it was sent to Adjutant-General Cooper. No comment upon such an order is required:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,  
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C.,  
August 19, 1862.

[General Order, No. 27.]

I. The 7th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. Putnam, will be held in readiness to embark for St. Augustine, Florida, of which place it will hereafter form the garrison. \* \*

II. It is with deep regret that the General commanding this Department has received several reports against officers for returning fugitive slaves in direct violation of a law of Congress. It will hardly be believed when it is announced that a New England Colonel is to-day, in the second year of the rebellion, in arrest for having been engaged in the manly task of turning over a young woman, whose skin was almost as white as his own, to the cruel lash of her rebel master!

III. Numerous acts of pilfering from the negroes have taken place in the neighborhood of Beaufort, committed by men wearing the uniform of the United States; I cannot and will not disgrace the name by calling them soldiers. To enable General Saxton to have these petty thieves arrested, and sent to this post for punishment, the three companies of the 4th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, now at Beaufort, will be placed exclusively under his command for service on the plantations.

\* \* \* \* \*

IV. All the furniture left by the rebels on the island, including that left in the city of Beaufort, is hereby placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Gen. Saxton.

By command of Major-General D. HUNTER.

EDW. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

# The Charleston Mercury.

22 September 1862, 2

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—

Run away from the subscriber, on the 4th of January, my servant boy JOE, an ostler, good cook and waiter, about 5 feet 2 inches high, very strongly built, dark looking, heavy brows, about 24 years of age, a smooth spoken and plausible rascal, handy at any thing, has a scar on his forehead over one of his eyes, and the lower lip of one ear bit off, which he will try to hide by pulling his long curly wool over it. Has been heard of and seen as a cook for several months back with our troops on James Island; also, driving in Charleston. May have forged free papers, and goes by the name of PETER and others. The above reward will be paid if caught and lodged in jail, so that I can get him.

September 17

8\*

JOHN R. NIERNSEE,  
Columbia, S. C.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of two negro boys, belonging to Mr. John W. Lewis, named CAIN and ABRAM. They are brothers, and ranaway from their employment, on the Charlotte Railroad, in York District, about the 1st of September. Fifty Dollars for either of them. Cain is a very short boy, very stout, about 21 years of age, and has been apprenticed to the bricklayers' trade, under Mr. Joseph Sanders, in Charleston, for the last six years. Abram is also very short, about 19 years of age, and has been apprenticed, until the last two years, to the blacksmiths' trade with a free negro man, named Harry, in Chalmers street. These boys have or will most likely make their way to Charleston, or else to Mr. Wm. Elliott's plantation, on Cheehaw, from whence they were bought.—

Apply to Messrs. MIDDLETON & CO., Charleston, S. C.

September 15

mwf18

The Charleston Courier.  
23 September 1862, 2

**WANTED, BY AN OFFICER ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, a COOK; also, a WASHER AND IRONER.** Apply to Major J. C. S., Sullivan's Island. 3\* September 22

**WANTED, A MAN SERVANT, AT THE** Charleston Arsenal. One accustomed to the care of horses preferred. 6\* September 20



25 September 1862, 4

**ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.**—Policeman COOGAN, on Wednesday morning, in attempting to arrest a negro in the market, belonging to Mr. JAS. T. BROWN, had his club wrenched from his hand by the negro who struck the policeman two blows on the head, inflicting two very severe and painful wounds. The negro also, it is said, struck his master several blows, and then endeavored to make his escape. He had not gone far before his progress was arrested by another policeman, who knocked him down and secured him. The negro was charged with stealing from his owner, who had ordered his arrest and which the negro stubbornly and desperately resisted. Policeman COOGAN's wounds were dressed by Dr. PETER PORCHER, and we are glad to learn he is now doing well. The negro has been sent to jail.

# The Charleston Courier.

26 September 1862, 2

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**  
I will give for the delivery of my negro slave HENRY, who absconded on the night of the 26th, from the Bowman Hall, Works at Mount Pleasant. He is eighteen years old or thereabouts; dark complexion, five feet ten inches high, full bushy head of hair, likely, but has rather a grum'look when spoken to. He can read and probably write, and may have a pass. He will either pass through Williamsburg via Kingsville, or the lower ferries on Santee. I think he will try to get off to the fleet. He must be confined in the Charleston Work House, Marion or Horry Jail, within thirty days, to secure the One Hundred Dollars reward. Any time after that I will pay Fifty Dollars, delivered at either of the above named places, so I can get him.

SAM BELL.

September 26

6.

26 September 1862, 2

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ranaway from his owner in this city, about the middle of last April, FRANCIS, a mulatto boy, eighteen or nineteen years of age. He is five feet three or four inches in height, rather stout built, usually wears his hair full, has a lowering brow, and a slight beard just visible over his upper lip; his countenance is sedate, except when spoken to, when he smiles very good humoredly, is a house servant and waiting man, but prefers carpentry, cooking, &c., in a military camp, and no doubt has joined some company in this State, or has gone to Virginia as a free man.

September 25

2 w4

**HOUSE SERVANT.—WE WISH TO PURCHASE or Hire a first-rate MALE SERVANT for the house. We prefer to buy. Address the undersigned, 3 Warren Block, Augusta, Ga.**

September 25

3

S. WYATT & CO.

**NEGROS WANTED, TO WORK ON THE, PIEDMONT RAIL ROAD, from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro', N. C.**

FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH, board and medical attendance furnished. Persons having Negroes to hire for the next six months, will find this a desirable location, in a healthy country, and distant from the enemy's lines.

For particulars, apply to P. CANTWELL, Columbia, or to the undersigned at Charlotte, N. C.

JOHN WILKES, Charlotte,

Or to GREASER & SMITH,

September 12

12

Charleston, S. C.

# The Charleston Mercury.

27 September 1862, 1

## THE ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO LABOR.

MORRIS ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, }  
September 13. }

To the Editor of the Mercury: For several months past I have been a close observer of the progress of things on this island, and, to tell the truth, I was fast becoming disheartened, if not disgusted, when the arrival of the darkies; a few days ago, inspired me with new hope. But even now, sir, matters are not as they ought to be.—Of the required force, which heretofore has been so much needed, there is now an ample supply. There is, however, I regret to say, a lamentable lack of experienced energy and of expert system in the control and application of this labor. While slave labor is by far the best in the world, with the authority and proper direction of the conversant white man, without, it is utterly worthless. Now, what I wish to bring to your attention is simply this—that the large number of negroes here seem to be without any competent white man, whose especial business it is to oversee and make them work. The consequence is that not half as much is done as might be done, and ought to be done; and negroes are to be seen at all times and in every direction just loitering about and idling.—Officers, of course, cannot attend to this. I believe there is one, perhaps two white men here, who exercise a sort of general superintendence and care over the negroes; but that is not what is wanted. I respectfully submit, therefore, that it would be a wise economy on the part of the State—(who is paying \$11 per head for these negroes, besides other and by no means light expenses)—I submit that it would be the strictest economy on her part to employ two or three competent and experienced men, at large salaries, whose duty it shall be to attend, constantly and closely, the negroes while they are at work, and see to it that they do work. That is what they were sent here for, and it is but simple justice to the owners, and greatly to the interest of the country at large, that the work should be done as speedily as possible, and the negroes sent back the sooner to their respective homes. The work itself is remarkably light, and there is not the slightest danger that any of them will be over-worked. Such a thing rarely occurs among the employees of Government. I am glad to state that the negroes, generally, are able-bodied, hearty looking fellows.

There are other and most important considerations, Mr. Editor, which seem to recommend the plan suggested above; at least, some alteration in the present state of affairs; but I have not the time to present them. Some of them have been already presented in your able and patriotic paper. Hoping that something will be done and that very soon,

I am, &c.,

A SOLDIER.

# The Charleston Mercury.

29 September 1862, 2

**THE ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO LABOR.**—We are informed that the negro force on Morris Island is in charge of a very intelligent and experienced practical planter, who has volunteered his services; that he has so divided and organized the labor into squads, under foremen, as to have all the hands closely supervised and kept at work; and that the progress made is very satisfactory. As a matter of justice and general satisfaction we mention it.

# The Charleston Mercury.

30 September 1862, 2

**A GROWING EVIL.**—The free people of color in Charleston are, in general, an orderly and very respectable class; but the present anomalous condition of our city affairs is, and for some time has been, made the occasion for daily promenades of colored street-walkers in the most public streets. It is high time that it were summarily checked. Some of these women are seen riding about the city in hired carriages, making purchases at the stores, and occasionally have gone so far as to have hacks at church to ride off after the services.

We have been repeatedly requested to bring this nuisance to the attention of the city government, and to urge, for the sake of public decency, the nuisance be abated.

**THE RUNNING OFF OF THE STEAMER PLANTER FROM CHARLESTON.**—An association of negroes, called the "Freedmen's Society," met in New York last week. Several speeches were made, in one of which it was stated that a negro woman who had earned \$50 at Hilton Head, S. C., was robbed of it by a Yankee while on her way to New York. Robert Small, the negro who ran the steamer *Planter* from the wharf at Charleston, gave the following account of his exploit:

I am called to tell the story of my escape from Charleston. I do it with the greatest pleasure in the world. A hint from a shipmate led me to think about making my escape; I thought so much, I dreamed about it. I told my dream to my friend, and he agreed with me. We had a meeting at my house and all agreed to be led by me. On the 12th of May we had another meeting, and agreed to start the next day. We had four heavy guns on board. I wished we had more to make the boat sail easier. That night we came on board the *Planter* one at a time, so as not to create suspicion. Abraham, my friend, carried the trunk, as though he was taking it to his boat. The women and children were hid away in the engine-room of another boat. Abraham kept watch that night, and called me about twelve o'clock; the moon was shining right up and down. About three o'clock the fire was started, and the wind blew the smoke over the city. I was scared. I feared the people would think there was a fire near the wharf, but nobody came. We moved out of our position, but had to return to take the women on board, and the boat moved so nicely up to her place we did not have to throw a plank or tie a rope. It was early, so we steamed slowly down to Fort Johnson. I didn't want to appear in front of the fort in the dark, for fear they might suspect me. At the right time I gave the signal—two long blows and a short one. I put on the captain's straw hat, and stood so that the sentinel could not see my color. When beyond the range of the guns we put on plenty of steam. I hoisted a white sheet, taken from the bed, and reached the blockading vessels in safety, and we were received with cheers. A man and his wife, who had escaped from Charleston in rice barrels, were next introduced. A handsome collection for the Freedmen's Society concluded the exercises.

See 3 October notice,  
dated Sept 30.

1 October 1862, 3

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**  
I will give for the delivery of my negro slave HENRY, who absconded on the night of the 25th, from the Bowman Salt Works at Mount Pleasant. He is eighteen years old or thereabouts, dark complexion, five feet ten inches high, full bushy head of hair, likely, but has rather a grum look when spoken to. He can read and probably write, and may have a pass. He will either pass through Williamsburg via Kingsville, or the lower ferries on Santee. I think he will try to get off to the fleet. He must be confined in the Charleston Work House, Marion or Horry Jail, within thirty days, to secure the One Hundred Dollars reward. Any time after that I will pay Fifty Dollars, delivered at either of the above named places, so I can get him.  
SAM BELL.

September 26

6\*

**TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscriber when on his way to Charleston, to work on the Government Works, on the 9th instant, his man HARRY, about 6 feet 7 inches high, black color, stout built, 35 years old, long whiskers. Supposed to be gone to Georgetown to get to the enemy. He formerly belonged to Captain Brook, of Florida, and has a wife there. He was a fireman on a steamer here and in Florida for years. Was bought from Mr. Oakes, of Charleston.  
A. MORGAN,  
September 22 †15\* 0 Conwayboro', S. O.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from his owner in this city, about the middle of last April, FRANCOIS, a mulatto boy eighteen or nineteen years of age. He is five feet three or four inches in height, rather stout built, usually wears his hair full, has a lowering brow, and a slight beard just visible over his upper lip; his countenance is sedate, except when spoken to, when he smiles very good humoredly; is a house servant and waiting man, but prefers carpentry, cooking, &c, in a military camp, and no doubt has joined some company in this State, or has gone to Virginia as a free man.

September 25

2 w4

**NOTICE AND REWARD.—MACON AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—MACON, Geo., September 24, 1862.**—Runaway from this Company on the 9th of August last, three Negro Men, MARK, HARDY and ANGUS. The latter has been recently caught and lodged in Jail at Columbia, S. O. These negroes were bought by John P. Lovett in the lower part of North Carolina, in July last, and I presume have returned to that State. I will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for their arrest, and confinement in any Jail in Georgia, South or North Carolina.  
September 25 0 ISAAC SCOTT, President.

3 October 1862, 2

**CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, CHARLESTON, S. C., OCTOBER 1, 1862.—NOTICE.**—Persons who can furnish PALMETTO LOGS, or CHAIN CABLES of three-fourths to one inch in thickness, will please communicate with the Chief of the Department at his Office.

October 1

4\*

WM. H. ECHOLS,  
Captain of Engineers.

**MAIN GUARD HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.—NOTICE.**—Persons of Color are hereby prohibited from RIDING IN HACKS OR CARRIAGES, and all Stable Keepers and owners of Public Hacks or Carriages are hereby prohibited from hiring or allowing the use of such vehicles to such persons under a forfeiture of their license.

The Police are hereby ordered to report all such cases. By order of the Mayor.

J. BACHMAN WILSON,  
Lieutenant Commanding Lower Ward Police.  
September 30



17 October 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,**  
a SERVANT BOY, to attend a Cavalry officer  
to Virginia. He must be intelligent and have some expe-  
rience with horses. Liberal wages will be paid. Ap-  
ply at this Office. 2 October 17

**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANA-**  
WAY from the subscriber, near Summerville, his  
boy, JIM, a bright Mulatto, 15 years old, well grown,  
full faced and intelligent.

ALSO,  
A black fellow, JOHNSON, 40 years old, five feet, eight  
or nine inches, quick spoken and intelligent; lately  
bought of Mr. Heyward Manigault. Both of these ser-  
vants are likely with the soldiers near Green Pond or  
Adams' Run. Twenty Dollars each will be paid for  
them in Charleston, or delivered to me at Summerville,  
S. C. R. J. LIMEHOUSE, M. D.

October 17

†3.

**LODGED AT THE WORKHOUSE, AS A**  
RUNAWAY, FRIDAY, property of Jno. Williams.  
Friday says he was at work on James' Island, under  
Mr. Russel; is about 20 or 22 years of age; black, and 5  
feet 3 inches high. W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

October 17

f

# The Charleston Mercury.

25 October 1862, 2

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**—  
Runaway, from J. VANDERHORST, at Aiken, on  
the 21st October; JACOB, 82 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high,  
grins when spoken to, and shows two prominent eye teeth.  
Jacob is well known in the low country, where he has prob-  
ably made his way. Apply to J. VANDERHORST, Aiken,  
S. O. 30 October 25

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**—RAN-  
AWAY from Charlotte Railroad, York District, JOHN,  
a servant of Mr. John W. Lewis. He is 20 years old, me-  
dium size, black, and has been apprenticed to Nat Fuller,  
in Charleston, for two years. Apply to MIDDLETON & CO.  
October 25 6

27 October 1862, 1

**RASCALITY AND IMPOSITION.**—A number of colored families residing in the Upper Wards, have recently been made the victims of a bold and rascally imposition. Several individuals with bogus commissions, and representing themselves as agents of the Confederate authorities, to collect for our soldiers, visited the houses of some colored people Friday morning, and demanded the blankets, bedding, and even clothing. Where any resistance was shown, they seized what they could lay their hands on, and then coolly took their departure, leaving many of the poor families entirely destitute. They had with them a spring cart to carry off the results of their villainy, having made their arrangements before hand. The spring cart was piled with the plunder. We trust that despite their ingenious talent for swindling, they will not be able to escape the vigilance of our police.

# The Charleston Mercury.

27 October 1862, 2

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**HEARTLESS VILLAINY.**—We understand that there are parties in this city who, during the past week, have been levying forced contributions of blankets, carpeting, etc., upon poor families, upon a pretended authority from the Confederate Government. The depredations of these impostors have been chiefly upon colored people, but, in several instances, white families have been despoiled in similar style. We advise all readers to resist, and, if possible, procure the arrest of the plunderers. In certain localities we notice large quantities of half-worn blankets, etc., offered for sale. The public would like to know whether these goods are the fruit of the fraud and robbery which we have described.

28 October 1862, 2

**LODGED, AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE,** as Runways, the four following Negroes: **ALECK**, property of Mrs. White, and in the employ of Mr. J. O. Jeredean, of Palmetto Guard; Aleck is black, and about 24 years of age. **DENNIS**, to J. V. Antworth, of Columbia, is black, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high. **WALLAUE**, to Jno. Driscoll, of Lexington, is black, and about 20 years of age. **WISLEY**, to Wm. Massay, of Chester, is 22 or 23 years of age, black, and 5 feet 6 inches high. The three last named say they have been working on the fortifications.  
October 28 to W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN AWAY.**—My boy **JOHN** absconded yesterday. He is about twenty five years of age, thick set, medium height, dark brown complexion, features good, and polite when spoken to. When he left my premises he wore a pair of white corduroy pants and a black felt hat. He took with him a fine frock coat; several sides of bridle leather, a pair of heavy boots and a pair of velvet embroidered slippers, and some other articles. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me or lodged in any Work House, or \$25 for the named articles.

G. O. GOODRICH.

Smith-street, 6 doors South of Calhoun, East side.  
October 23

**ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**—The following NEGROES runaway on the 26th inst. from J. W. Lewis, Ashepoo: **LONDON**, a stout, prime fellow, 35 years; **LUCK**, a prime fellow, 30 years; **JINNY**, rather tall woman, 20 years; **BRAM**, a prime fellow, 40 years; **SALLY**, a prime woman, 30 years; **PHILIP**, an elderly brown man; **CINDA**, a stout middle-aged woman; **GELIA**, a girl 9 years old. Two Hundred Dollars for either of the first six named and Fifty Dollars for either of the two last named. These negroes crossed Bear Creek to Dr. Francis Glover's landing on said Creek, at daylight on the 26th, and are doubtless to be found on one or other of the plantations deserted, or otherwise on the Jacksonboro' Neck Road, betwixt Jacksonboro' Darot and Bennet's Point. Apply to **MIDDLETON & CO.**, Charleston.  
8 6 October 28

29 October 1862, 2

**Fate of the Stolen and Runaway Negros.**

What is to become of the poor, ignorant and helpless negros, who either run away or are stolen from their comfortable homes in the South, and sent up North by the Yankee invading army, is, says the *Savannah Republican*, a problem hard of solution. When they get there, they find themselves among strangers and enemies, rather than friends, and will be denied the privilege even of working for support. Only the other day the Association of Slaughter and Packing House Men in Chicago, used the following preamble and resolutions at one of their meetings:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the meeting that it is the intention of one or more of the leading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competition with that of white men, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible standard:

*Resolved*, That we, the packing house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any manner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor; and further,

*Resolved*, That if any member of this society should so far demean himself as to work in a packing house where negro labor is employed, his name shall be stricken from the roll of members of this society, and such person shall henceforth cease to enjoy the confidence of or derive any benefit from this society.

So much for the treatment the poor deluded negros receive from their pretended friends at home, to which may be added the acknowledged fact that in the very capital of the Yankee nation large numbers have died from hunger and inattention in sickness.

But there is another branch to the negro's destiny in the hands of the Abolition hypocrites. Being unwilling that they should remain at the North as freemen and equals, they are shipping them by thousands to foreign countries, when, after a horrible passage at sea in crowded ships, in which many of them die, the remainder are put out on strange and inhospitable shores, without friends, and far from home, and told to shift for themselves. Thus doomed to drag out a miserable existence, what will be their anguish when they think by day and dream amidst the horrors of the night, of the kind masters, the friendly neighbors, and the comfortable homes they left behind them under the fatal delusion of obtaining their freedom! Liberty they find their ruin—the promises of friends but the wicks of a heartless enemy. What retribution is so severe that the Almighty will not visit it upon the cruel wretches who thus deceive and seduce to their destruction a weak-minded and unsuspecting race!

Time will prove, even to the satisfaction of the negros—a melancholy satisfaction to many—that he has but one true friend—the Southern master, whom he has served with reasonable labor, and, in return for which, he has been watched over, fed, clothed and cared for, in sickness and in health, in good times and in hard times, and through all the vicissitudes of life. The man who induced him to sever this allegiance, under whatever promises of future good, is a hypocrite and an enemy.

The Charleston Courier.

31 October 1862, 2

**NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING  
NEGROS in the WORKHOUSE, are requested to fur-  
nish them with Blankets.**

October 17

to

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 November 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, A BOY TO WAIT**  
upon Officers in Camp. Apply at Camp of Com-  
pany A, Alston's Artillery, Hampstead Mall.  
November 6 thm2

**WANTED TEN OR FIFTEEN HANDS**  
to make Cartridge Boxes. Apply to  
September 4 8\* M. BOLGER, Saddler, Queen-st.

**TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**—  
Ranaway, on the morning of the 4th instant, my ser-  
vant MICKEL—a mulatto boy, aged about 19 years, height  
about 5 feet 6 inches, has a slight scar on one of his cheek  
bones, and is deficient of the tips of two of his fingers on  
his right hand; stammers when spoken to, and is rather in-  
clined to be knock-kneed; had on, when left home, black  
coat, snuff-colored pants, and white shirt, and soft black  
hat. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me,  
or if lodged at Charleston Work House. All persons are  
cautioned against harboring him.

November 6

thsm3

B. JOHNSON,  
12 Liberty street.



# The Charleston Mercury.

13 November 1862, 1

**BLACK EMIGRANTS NOT WANTED.**—By a decree of the Nicaraguan Government, of the 11th September, all persons coming into the Republic after the last of November will have to procure passports from the Ministers and Consuls of Nicaragua abroad. Free negroes, or others who have been held in slavery, are not to enter the territory, except by special permission, and no colony will be allowed to be formed unless by special agreement or contract by the President and ratified by the Congress.

# The Charleston Mercury.

14 November 1862, 2

**OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICT NO. 6.**—CHARLESTON, S. O., November 12, 1862.—Twenty or thirty **ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN** are wanted for the Nitre Works, at Ashley Ferry, ten miles north of Charleston, for which the highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply to Dr. JNO. A. JOHNSON, at the Office, on Boyce's Wharf; or, to

FRANCIS S. HOLMES,

Superintendent District of South Carolina.

November 12

8

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**—Runaway from Alken, on the 6th instant, a black fellow by the name of **FRANK** (calls himself **FRANCIS MOULTRIE**), belonging to E. VANDERHORST, and well known as his cook. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, about twenty-eight years of age, well made, well dressed, and has a good and pleasant countenance, civil and polite, smiles when spoken to, showing a remarkably fine set of teeth. There is every reason to believe that he is making for the enemy on the coast, and it is ascertained with a *forged pass*. He may be for the present in the city. The above reward will be paid upon his delivery at the Work House, or in any Jail. Apply to **IDDLETON & CO.**, Vanderhorst's wharf.

November 11

17 November 1862, 1

**The Real Motives.**

It long ago became manifest that the freedom of the negro race, living in thralldom to Southern masters, had little, if anything at all, to do with the war now so fiercely waged between the United States and the Confederate States. That object was at the first prominently put forth, and the unprincipled and ignoble people who are attempting to compass our subjugation or destruction still hold it up as the prime motive that actuates them to urge forward this stupid and wicked contest. But they themselves discovered their real objects, and they stand convicted, in the sight of Heaven and earth, of deliberate, bare-faced falsehood.

It was not sympathy with the condition of the slaves—it was not indignation at the wrongs and cruelties our bondmen were represented as suffering—it was not because they believed that the black man would be more happy and more useful in a state of freedom. They cared not a whit whether the stories they read and heard were mere fabrications or narratives drawn from actual occurrences. The negro might weep and bleed under the iron hand of his master, but the groans he heaved and the anguish he suffered touched no chord of sympathy in the bosom of those who were moving heaven and earth in order to overthrow that institution which the hand of the Creator had planted, and the power of the Almighty had perpetuated through thousands of centuries.

It was not love for the negro that originated and sustained the movement against the welfare and existence of the Southern States of the old Union, and which led to the terrific struggle now going on. Hatred for the master—deep, dire, implacable hatred—was the feeling under whose influence they began the infamous work they are at present endeavoring to perform with a reckless expenditure of blood and treasure.

But while that demoniac motive predominated, there were others less potent that lent their aid to their crafty hand-maids, and corrupt hearts and mean spirits, composing a combination of moral forces, the vastness of whose power is seen in this gigantic war, which has filled the nations of the earth with astonishment and horror.

Envy of those traits and qualities that have always distinguished the inhabitants of that portion of the old United States lying South of Mason's and Dixon's line, bred enmity against us in their mean, contracted hearts. They felt their inferiority to us in those elements that compose the lofty character of gentleman, and because they could not bear comparison with us in the gentler graces and stronger qualities of manhood, they slandered the dignity and easy courtesy and refined air that marked our bearing and deportment, as pride and haughtiness, and burned with desire to mortify and humiliate us.

Our fair and fertile heritage also had to do with the hue and cry raised against the slavery of the black man. They were not content with receiving the largest profits from the ample yield of compulsory labor. It did not satisfy them that the section that produced Cotton Rice and Tobacco, bore the larger portion of the expenses of Government, and that our tradesmen and seekers after pleasure poured millions of dollars every year into the coffers of their shopmen and into the pockets of their hotel keepers. Under the pretext of making out the damning sin of slavery, they desired to impoverish and destroy us that they might get possession of those fields whose produce made the South so wealthy, important and powerful.

The people with whom we are now at war excel all nations that ever existed in craft and subtlety. They laid their plans with wondrous art, and have carried them out with an energy that never grew weary. They were perfectly certain that the continued and violent agitation of the subject of slavery must lead to a dissolution of the Union; they were aware that that would cause war, and war is the great agent that is to enable them to gratify their bitter hatred, their mean jealousy, their insatiable avarice. This terrible contest, waged on so tremendous a scale, red with the heart's blood of hundreds of thousands, that has inflicted untold woes and miseries on millions of people, is a fitting expression of those accursed feelings; and the successful consummation of a purpose formed when the party now in power in the Yankee States first began its career.

They sought to obtain freedom for the slave, because in that was involved the impoverishment, humiliation and ruin of the master. They aimed to overthrow slavery, because they knew that any attempt to disturb that institution would be resisted to the death by the high spirited men of the South, and reckoning confidently upon firm, fierce resistance to that unlawful measure, considering their superior numbers and resources and power, they were assured that a conflict with arms would speedily result in the overthrow of our liberties, and in this way they proposed to accomplish their nefarious ends.

What care they for the negro? Look at the miserable creatures in their cities and towns, starving and naked, because no man will hire them—objects of universal contempt and loathing. Household holders will not employ them in domestic service, and all the craft-leagues together against them, pledging their oath not to allow the black man to pursue their calling. Gaze upon the harrowing picture drawn by the Calico correspondent of the *Chicago Journal*, and see whether it is love for the negro that moves the hearts of these accomplished hypocrites:

"The fugitives are placed in the empty barracks, buildings more open than many Northern barns, with no places for fire, and with no wood to make a fire of. Half naked and barefoot, women and children may be seen half a mile away picking up bits of bark, chips, or stray bits of wood, to cook their rations with, or to keep warmth in their shivering frames. Some have carried dirt into their shanties, forming rude hearths, on which a few embers can be placed, the smoke escaping into the building, almost blinding in its density. Water is carried from the river—distant from half to three-quarters of a mile. Of course, there are no facilities for washing, cooking or other household work. Many of them are sick, and others have died from exposure. Mothers, with from five to eight children, all from day to day propped in these dreary, cold huts, trying to hold on to warmth and life by means of personal contact and the few rags they brought from the land of their captivity. How they pass these cold nights God only knows, as they have no bedding worthy the name. Thus they are dragging along in utter wretchedness, and suffering more than tongue can express."

The speaking contradiction, whose condition is thus portrayed, the man of an abolitionist in the old South, an abolitioner never, numbers thousands. And yet the Yankees have the effrontery to declare that the sin of slavery sits heavily upon their conscience, and justify the stealing of our slaves, by promising to elevate them to a level with the white man. They desire to emancipate the slave, because in so doing they will inflict the greatest evil upon his master, and it is the master at whom the blow is aimed, for the negro in their eyes is no better than a dog.

17 November 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, FROM THEIR**  
owners, two COLORED DRIVERS. Apply at  
LEE'S Stables, in Society-street.  
November 17. 1\*

**WANTED TO HIRE, FROM THEIR**  
owners, ten or more NEGRO FELLOWS, as  
teamster's for Quartermaster's Department, for whom  
full wages will be paid. Apply at Confederate Stables,  
to E. G. HOLMES. November 4.

**NEGROS WANTED.—WE WILL PUR-**  
CHASE, at the highest market prices, GOOD,  
LIKELY NEGROS, singly or in families. Persons  
having them to dispose of will please call on the sub-  
scribers. G. V. ANOKER & CO.  
October 8

**NOTICE AND REWARD.—MACON AND**  
WESTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—MACON,  
GA., SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.—Runaway from this Com-  
pany, on the 9th of August last, three Negro Men:  
MARK, HARDY and ANGUS. The latter has been re-  
cently caught and lodged in Jail at Columbia, S. C.—  
These Negros were bought by John P. Lovett in the  
lower part of North Carolina, in July last, and I presume  
have returned to that State. I will pay a reward of  
FIFTY DOLLARS each for their arrest and confinement  
in any Jail in Georgia, South or North Carolina.  
September 26. c ISAAC SCOTT, President.

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Runaway from Aiken, on the 6th instant, a black  
fellow by the name of FRANK, (calls himself FRANCIS  
MOULTRIE) belonging to E. Vanderhorst, and well  
known as his cook. He is about five feet eight or nine  
inches in height, about twenty-eight years of age, well  
made, well dressed and has a good and pleasant coun-  
tenance, civil and polite, smiles when spoken to, show-  
ing a remarkably fine set of teeth. There is every rea-  
son to believe that he is making for the enemy on the  
coast, and it is ascertained with a forged pass. He may  
be, for the present, in the city. The above reward will be  
paid for his delivery at the Work House, or in any jail.  
Apply to MIDDLETON & CO., Vanderhorst's Wharf.  
November 10

**LODGED, AT THE CHARLESTON**  
Work House, as a runaway, GEORGE, who says  
he belongs to Wm. Powers, of Laurens District.  
George is black, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches  
high, and says he has been working on Floating Battery.  
November 10. m W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

**LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK-**  
HOUSE, October 24, 1862, as a runaway, LANG,  
who says he belongs to Mr. Jacob Long, who lives thirty  
miles above Columbia. Lang is black, five feet nine  
inches high, about 20 years of age.  
October 27. m W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

19 November, 1862, 1

Statement of a Returned Prisoner.

A gentleman, who has been confined at Hilton Head, in Castle William, New York Harbor, and Fort Delaware, has furnished one of our friends some interesting facts gathered during his incarceration. At the time of the battle of Secessionville he was at Hilton Head, and he states that the reverses sustained in that engagement were much greater than we had supposed them. The Abolitionists reported that "the Island was bristling with guns, and at every move new batteries opened upon them." They evidently labored under a panic from the extent of their losses. The Medical Director at Hilton Head reported the number of "killed, wounded and missing" at "Thirteen hundred and sixty-nine." It appears that the battle was precipitated by the information derived from the negro *Small*, of the *Planter*, who had unintentionally misled them by informing them that the batteries on James' Island were mostly dismantled, and the greater portion of our troops sent to Virginia. In consequence of their disasters in this battle, so great was the feeling against *Small*, at his supposed treachery, that he narrowly escaped hanging at the North.

He makes the interesting statement that the negroes now in their possession or employment—with a small exception—would willingly return to their owners, but they are closely watched, and many have been shot in their attempts to escape. In order to compel the negroes to seek their protection, who otherwise would have preferred living at their ease in the woods, and obtaining their supplies from the deserted plantations, they caused all these means of subsistence to be removed to Hilton Head; so that the poor devils had no alternative save between starvation and Yankee protection and fraternization.

On one occasion when a sentinel had threatened a negro with the bayonet for some slight fault, Gen. HUNTER had him put in solitary confinement, for having, as he said, insulted a loyal citizen of South Carolina.

The portion of the negroes formed into a brigade were by no means pleased with this promotion, and would have greatly preferred to have been permitted to labor like the rest. From the observation of our informant, he is convinced that the negroes have no desire to bear arms against their masters.

After the battle of Secessionville, and the withdrawal from Hilton Head of STEVENS' and WRIGHT'S command, who were sent to reinforce McCLELLAN, the capture by us of that post could have been easily accomplished by a very small force. Seven hundred men, with the co-operation of a single gunboat, could have captured the garrison, burnt their store-houses, and brought off all their military and other supplies.

While at Castle William, he had the opportunity of observing that the commerce of New York was greatly affected—few square-rigged vessels arriving during the month of September. Trade was dull, and all articles of merchandize high. Through the kindness of one of the guards he was permitted to see the papers of the city.—There is a large party at the North heartily tired of the war, and who would be glad of peace on any terms.

29 November 1862, 2

**WANTED, A MAN SERVANT. APPLY**  
at the Charleston Arsenal.  
November 26 4\*

**WANTED TO HIRE, FROM THEIR**  
owners, ten or more **NEGRO FELLOWS** as  
teamster's for Quartermaster's Department, for whom  
full wages will be paid. Apply at Confederate Stables,  
to E. G. HOLMES.  
November 4

**NEGROS WANTED.—WE WILL PUR-**  
**CHASE,** at the highest market prices, **GOOD,**  
**LIKELY NEGROS,** singly, or in families. Persons  
having them to dispose of will please call on the sub-  
scribers.  
October 8 G. V. ANCKER & CO.

1 December 1862, 1

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**PASSING AS WHITE.**—*Phillis Stuart*, a colored woman, was arrested last week by Officer Hicks and brought before the Mayor on the charge of placing a light mulatto in one of the public schools, and passing it off as a white child. The charge was established, and the accused sentenced to one day's solitary confinement. Since then the child has been concealed, and its whereabouts is at present unknown. Several similar cases have been discovered by the officer. We learn that the Mayor has determined to have all the offenders brought before him and punished.

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# The Charleston Courier.

1 December 1862, 2

**NOTICE.—PERSONS IN THE LOW**  
ER part of the State, desirous of hiring their NEGROS  
in the upper portion of the same, can find an opportu-  
nity for so doing, by applying to R. BEATY, of Union  
District, S. C., Santee Postoffice or at Columbia, S. C.,  
during the Session of the Legislature.

December 1

c

†5



# The Charleston Mercury.

1 December 1862, 2

**TEAMSTERS WANTED.—WANTED**  
to hire 10 able-bodied NEGRO FELLOWS as Teamsters. Wages \$18 per month. Apply to STREET & WEST, Charleston, S. C., or  
Capt. W. L. J. REID,  
A. Q. M., 26th Regiment S. C. V.,  
November 28 8\* Church Flats, S. C.

**WANTED, FIFTY OR SEVENTY**  
good NEGROES for light Factory Work. Employment steady. For particulars, apply to  
AUGUST NEWMAYER, Agent,  
December 1 6 Atlanta, Ga.

**WANTED, THREE WELL QUALI-**  
fied HOUSE SERVANTS, i. e.—one good Cook, Washer and Ironer; one good House Servant and Seamstress; and one Nurse and Seamstress. Family Negros preferred. A liberal price will be paid for the right kind of Negros. Address, with full particulars,  
SMITH CULLOM,  
November 29 8\* Montgomery, Alabama.

**ARREST AND SENTENCE.**—A negro woman, named *Phillis Stuart*, was arrested by officer HICKS on Wednesday last, for sending a mulatto child to a school for white children. The Mayor sentenced her to thirty days' solitary confinement. We understand that there are some other cases of this character, which will soon be looked after.  
quoted.

2 December 1862, 4

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**A Faithful Slave.**—Charles, a body servant of Captain Henry Persons, of the Third Georgia Cavalry, was captured with his master and offered his freedom by the Abolitionists. He refused to leave his master, returned with him when his regiment were paroled, and maintained his integrity to the last. He died a few days since in Talbotton, of congestive chill.

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3 December 1862, 2

*Capture.*—Capt. WHILDEN's corps of Santee Mounted Riflemen, on Sunday night, captured four negroes about sixteen miles from Mt. Pleasant, near McClenaville, attempting to escape to the Yankee fleet. The boat in which the negroes attempted to go to sea, was an old vessel, and had been laid aside by its owner as unfit for further use. They had endeavored to repair it, but when out a short distance, the boat filled so rapidly that the party were in danger of sinking, and they were forced to return, when they were captured by the scouts of the above company. One of the negroes wore a new suit of blue broadcloth, given him by the Yankees, besides having in his possession sundry other articles obtained from the same source. He admitted having had frequent intercourse with the fleet, and had persuaded the rest of the party to join him in his next attempt.

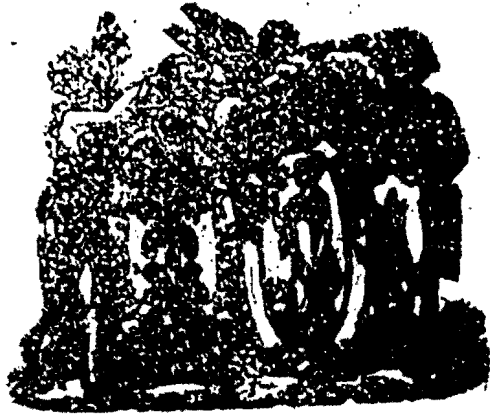
The Charleston Courier.

3 December 1862, 2

**TEAMSTERS WANTED.—WANTED TO**  
HIRE, ten able-bodied NEGRO FELLOWS, as  
Teamsters. Wages \$18 per month. Apply to STREET  
& WEST, Charleston, S. C., or Capt. W. L. J. REID, A.  
Q. M. 26th Regiment, S. C. V., Church Flats, S. C.  
November 28 †3\*

5 December 1862, 1

**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.**



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1862.

WHEREAS INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this Department that an assault and battery, with intent to kill, was made upon the body of M. W. JENKINS, "some time about the first of June last," by a negro man, JIM, a runaway, the property of JOHN SANDERS, of Sumter District, and that the said negro JIM was, on his trial for the said offence, sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in October last, and that the said negro JIM has since broken jail and fled, after a new trial had been granted him:

Now, know ye, that, to the end that justice may be done, and that the said negro JIM may be brought back to confinement, I, F. W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery into any jail in this State.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Columbia, this, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1862:

E. W. PICKENS.

W. R. HUNT, Deputy Secretary of State.

December 3

a

2

# The Charleston Mercury.

8 December 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, A COMPETENT**  
BODY SERVANT, to wait on an Officer in Camp  
in Virginia. Apply at Mercury Office.  
December 9 3

**WANTED TO HIRE, A COLORED**  
SERVANT, to go with an Officer to Virginia.  
Wages, \$12. Apply at this Office.  
December 9 3\*

9 December 1862, 1

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**Loyalty of Negroes — Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Canton, Miss., November 25, 1862.**—Four negroes belonging to Mr. A. J. Montgomery, of this county, hearing that I wished to purchase all the surplus blankets and carpets in the country for our army, have contributed four large fine ones, which I now have in my possession to be forwarded immediately.

**S. HILLYER.**

Captain and A. Q. M.

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11 December 1862, 2

*Is Slavery the Cause of Disunion and the War?*

We find the following very sensible editorial in the New York Herald, of Wednesday, the 3d instant:

There is one point in the President's Message in which it is very clear that Mr. Lincoln is entirely mistaken, and that is, that slavery is the cause of disunion and the war, and that, if the cause is abolished, the effects will continue to exist.

If negro slavery is the cause of the war, why did it not produce war for the last eighty years? This institution prevailed in every State in the Union at the foundation of the Government, and is recognized and protected by the Constitution. To say that it is the cause of the war is therefore a grave error. The cause of the war is the anti-slavery propaganda which has sprung up at the North within the last thirty years. By its proceedings and its threatenings it has given the secessionists an excuse for their revolt, and has enabled them to seduce from their allegiance to the Federal Government the great body of the Southern people. So far from Southern slavery being a cause of war and disunion, it would have been a bond of union and peace if the fanatical Abolitionists had left it alone; for its toleration by the Northern States, as the Constitution provided, would be the strongest kind of inducement to the South to remain in the Union. In the event of the separation, the chances of the preservation of the institution would not be so good—among other reasons, because the fugitive slaves would not be returned. Abolish slavery, and the South therefore has no great controlling motive to continue its connection with the North. Negro slavery produces Cotton in great abundance, as it could not be produced under any other system; and the South being wholly an agricultural country, and the Eastern States chiefly manufacturing, the interests of both sections were mutual. To attempt an inroad upon the Southern system of labor is to destroy the reciprocity and the balance of interests by which the whole country has hitherto prospered. Gen. Phelps classes "popery" and slavery together, as standing in the way of human progress, and it would be just as sensible to wage war against the Catholic Church as against the domestic institutions of the South.



The Charleston Courier.

12 December 1862, 2

We have received information, from a letter written by a trustworthy gentleman of Cuba, that seven cargos of negroes have lately been offered for sale in Cuba by the Yankees.

Comment is not needed.

13 December 1862, 2

**TAKEN FROM A NEGRO, ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND,** on the night of the 12th instant; a SILVER-MOUNTED PISTOL, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to Capt. DATREVILLE, Sullivan's Island. 1\* December 13

**A REWARD OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS** will be paid for the apprehension of PEGGY, belonging to Mrs. O. Knox. She ran away in June. Was formerly owned by Mrs. M. Hamlin. Said servant is about 60 years of age, slender built, about 5 feet in height, very plausible when spoken to, has many friends in Christ Church Parish where she may be harbored, or in the Western part of the city. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the Master of the Work House. sws November 29

**NOTICE AND REWARD.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—MACON AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY, MACON, GA., DECEMBER 10, 1862.**—Runaway from this Company, on the 9th of August last, a negro man named HARDY, and on the 23d of November a negro man named MATHEWS. These negroes were brought from North Carolina, and Mathews was last heard of at Kingville, S. C. I will pay One Hundred Dollars reward for each of them lodged in Jail in either North or South Carolina. December 18 c ISAAC SCOTT, President.

13 December 1862, 4

ARREST.—*Sam Bing*, a free negro, was arrested yesterday by officer Hicks, charged with robbing the house of *June*, slave of Mr. *Mixen*, of a quantity of clothing, fifty dollars in money, and a watch and chain valued at fifty dollars. Some of the articles were sold in this city and were traced by the officer to *Bing*, who was lodged in the Guard House for examination before the Mayor this morning.

18 December 1862, 2

**WANTED TO HIRE, FROM HIS OWNER,**  
a No. 1 COACHMAN. For such a one liberal  
wages will be paid. Inquire at the Mills House Stables.  
December 3

**WANTED TO HIRE, FROM THEIR**  
owners, ten or more NEGRO FELLOWS as  
teamster's for Quartermaster's Department, for whom  
full wages will be paid. Apply at Confederate Stables,  
to E. G. HOLMES. November 4

**NEGROS WANTED.—WE WILL PUR-**  
CHASE, at the highest market prices, GOOD,  
LIKELY NEGROS, singly or in families. Persons  
having them to dispose of will please call on the sub-  
scribers. G. V. ANOKER & CO.  
October 8

**LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK**  
HOUSE: HARDTIMES, BILLY and WARLEY,  
who say they belong to the Estate of C. Bailey.  
December 11 th W. WITHERS, M. W. H!

**NOTICE AND REWARD.—ONE HUN-**  
DRED DOLLARS.—MACON AND WESTERN  
RAIL ROAD COMPANY, MACON, GA., DECEMBER  
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pay One Hundred Dollars reward for each of them  
lodged in Jail in either North or South Carolina.  
December 13 c ISAAC SCOTT, President.

**RUNAWAY, ABOUT THE LAST OF**  
NOVEMBER, BRISTER, his WIFE and TWO  
CHILDREN. Brister is about 45 years of age, high  
cheek bones, bad countenance; calls himself Jenkins;  
can read and write, and may write his own pass. A  
liberal reward will be paid for their delivery in the  
Work House. JOHN CHRISTOPHER,  
December 17 Agent.

20 December 1862, 3

**WANTED TO HIRE, A SERVANT, TO**  
wait on an officer on Sullivan's Island. One  
over eighteen years of age would be preferred. Must  
be well recommended. Apply at office of DAVIS, ED-  
WARDS & WITSELL, Exchange-street, near Postoffice.  
December 20 1\*

23 December 1862, 1

## Treatment of Slaves Returning from the Enemy or Captured.

During the seven years' war of the Revolution, the British sought to injure our people and cause by enticing slaves to run away, and go within the lines of their armies. In South Carolina twenty-five thousand slaves are estimated to have been drawn off from their owners to the enemies of their masters. A heavy loss was thus inflicted on the patriots. A portion of these slaves were transported to the West Indies, and sold into the less humane servitude which there prevails. And a considerable portion perished from starvation and hardship on the islands of our coast, where they had followed the retreating armies of Great Britain, and were left to a wretched fate. Their bones, for years, whitened the sands of Otter Island, Fewwick's Island, and other localities. At that day the negroes were, to a considerable degree, "new"—many of them recent importations from Africa, semi-barbarous, and not bound to their American masters by a lifetime relationship as slaves. They were accustomed to a sterner discipline, and were less assured and trustful than the slaves of our day.

In this second war of independence the Yankees are doing all they can to injure our people and cause, by enticing slaves to run away and go within the lines of their armies. The malign efforts of the Southern masters' foes are cloaked under the specious pretence of their being, *par excellence*, the friends of his slaves. The lure of "freedom" is held out. The vicissitudes of war and the hardships of the blockade create doubt and depression in the minds of this ignorant and feeble race, shaking their loyalty. The liberty of the Abolition United States and Canada are agreeably shadowed out. They may also receive accounts of provision made for a transfer to South America—land of promised freedom, idleness and abundance. The negro's imagination is affected, his mind is overpowered, and, in credulity or indecision, he yields to the varied temptations and evil influences brought to bear upon him by the enemy. He little comprehends that, at the North, besides the words of fanatical haters of his master, there is nothing for him but sharp competition, in a few mental callings, against the close, active, unsympathising, selfish Yankee—that it is a climate whose severity is fatal to his constitution—that he will be left to his own feeble shifts—and that starvation and destruction alone await his race. He does not understand that colonization and emigration mean dispersion in Cuban slavery; or want, misery, barbarism and probable extinction in the forests and sands of South America. He does not know enough to perceive that the Yankee invader is actuated, more by his real hate for the master than by his affected friendship for the slave, and is the enemy of both alike, seeking the subjugation of the former, while luring the latter to an inevitable doom. The negro is tempted; they are a feeble folk; they fall away from their allegiance and abscond; or, as in the great majority of cases in this State, they remain passive, governed by local attachments and uncertainty of mind, rather than by any premeditated disloyalty. Thus, to the number of some fourteen thousand, they have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and are for the time under his control. Here some opportunity is afforded, if not of discerning the future which is before them, yet of observing the character of those professed friends, and of gaining some little experience. This first and brief acquaintance is often sufficient to open their eyes. Instead of the promised leisure, license and plenty, they find task-masters and short allowance. They see shiploads sent off to an unknown coun-

try and an unknown fate. Many at once discover their mistake. The greater proportion, if permitted by the Yankees, would, we believe, be happy to return, with any certainty of being restored to their former condition. Some have effected their escape, and others may find opportunity. But, being under strict military surveillance, the difficulties are great.

How these runaways to the enemy should be treated, when returning or taken, is a question of both authority and of expediency. We think that all due allowance should be made for the position in which these slaves have been placed by the public enemy, considering the temptation to which they have been subjected, and their own natural weakness. The presence of the Yankee invader, is not the work of the slave. To run away, is no public offence in South Carolina. It is a matter for the master, an offence exclusively within his jurisdiction, and for the exercise of his judgment. It is an offence against his authority; and to him the discipline has heretofore been left, and should still be left. His discretion will, as a rule, be the best law and best policy. In our opinion, therefore, these runaways should be treated like ordinary runaways. They should be turned over to their masters, with the single condition of being immediately removed into the interior, from the temptations and influences of contiguity with the enemy.

Such is the course we would recommend in regard to runaways. But, besides absconding from his master, a slave may be guilty of crime. When detected in crime, of course he becomes a public offender, liable to public penalties, and these penalties of a broken law it would be proper to inflict, now as heretofore, on runaways as well as on others.

Theft, robbery, housebreaking, arson and murder are punishable respectively by whipping, imprisonment and death, and the law should be executed.

It is a law of this State, that white men carrying off slaves are punishable with death. Runaway negroes detected in enticing and aiding others to escape to the enemy, are guilty of a similar offence, and should be liable to the same punishment. Several have, in cases tried within the year, suffered capitally. The crime is one needing severity for the sake of prevention and security, and the effect should be thoroughly tried.

Runaway negroes taken in the act, or proved to have acted, as spies or guides in the service of the enemy, forfeit their lives as public enemies and raitors, according to military law, and should suffer accordingly.

If, hereafter, any runaways become insurgent, or are taken with arms in their hands, or it is proved that they have been in arms, of their own choice, their crime is one against the State, and they must be punished with death.

In these cases and in all others, the law should be executed. It should not be altered. Nor should runaways be outlawed or left without protection. There is no renunciation of authority on the part either of the master or the State. The master is still the friend of his slave, and the public authorities should still temper the administration of justice with mercy. Discretion should be exercised in the administration of justice to those guilty of public crime; and those whose offence, in running away, should, according to circumstances, be received with kindness, and some measure of indulgence should be mingled with the master's discipline.

We are happy to know that the views here expressed, are such as will meet the general approval of our military authorities.

# The Charleston Courier.

27 December 1862, 1

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A NEGRO STABBED.—*Adam*, a negro boy belonging to Col. P. C. GAILLARD, was dangerously stabbed in the right arm and left shoulder, in Tradd-street, on Thursday, by a soldier named SERGEANT, who gave as his reason for the deed some insolence given by the negro. The latter is thought to be out of danger. SERGEANT was bound over.

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BURNT TO DEATH.—Magistrate G. W. DINGLE held an inquest Thursday morning, in Anson-street, opposite Laurens, upon the body of a negro woman named *Patsey*, belonging to Mr. WM. C. BEE. It appears that deceased was subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed was smoking a pipe when seized with one of her usual paroxysms. The housekeeper upon calling her and receiving no answer, went to her room, and upon opening the door was almost suffocated with smoke. The body of *Patsey* was found dead near the door, her head resting on a box. She had evidently crawled from the bedding which was on fire to where she lay. Her arms, hands, breast and knees were dreadfully burnt and charred.

The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

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29 December 1862, 2

**ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD**, will be paid for the apprehension of the following deserters from the "Gist Guard," or thirty dollars will be paid for the delivery of either of them to the commanding officer of the Company, at Morris Island; or fifteen dollars if lodged in any jail in South Carolina or Georgia:

**FRANCIS DURAN**, a Spaniard, has been living at Aiken, S. C., and by occupation a baker. Black eyes, brown hair, swarthy complexion, 5 feet 11½ inches high.

**F. F. GEBHART**, a German, by occupation a seagr maker. Hazel eyes, brown hair, florid complexion, 5 feet 5½ inches high.

**DOMINIQUE JOSEPH OST**, a stonecutter and locksmith, born in Belgium. Grey eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 6½ inches high.

**GEORGE L. VERDIER**, M. D., born in Beaufort, S. C., by occupation an apothecary. Hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 10½ inches high.

**ABRAHAM H. WILSON**, born in Charleston, S. C., by occupation a planter. Blue eyes, dark hair, florid complexion, 5 feet 9 inches high.

**JAMES WRIGHT**, born in Ireland. When last heard of was working at his trade, as shoemaker, in Augusta, Ga. Blue eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 5¾ inches high.

R. O. GILCHRIST,

Senior First Lieutenant Commanding Gist Guard.  
Battery Wagner, Morris Island, December 20, 1862.  
December 24

6

**NINETY DOLLARS REWARD (\$90).—**

Deserted from their post and company, at Charleston, Privates **P. H. BERRY**, 49 years old, five feet three inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, and fair complexion, born in Ireland. **HENRY O. OTTEN**, 22 years old, five feet six and a half inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, light complexion, born in Germany; and **WILLIAM AUSTIN**, 21 years old, five feet six and a half inches high, eyes blue, light hair, and complexion light, born in South Carolina. The above reward will be paid for all, or \$30 for either of them, if delivered at these Headquarters, or confined in jail in this State or the State of Georgia.

R. F. AIKEN;

Capt. Commanding 2d Battalion Georgia Cavalry.  
G. O. WARNOCK, A. Adjutant. 1mo\* December 1

**CONFEDERATE STATES ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 29, 1862**—All persons having bills against this ARSENAL are requested to send them in by the 31st inst.

F. L. CHILDS,

December 29 3\* Major C. S. A., Commanding.

**THE FIRST EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR** appointment as **ARTILLERY OFFICERS** for **ORDNANCE DUTY**, will be held in Charleston on **THURSDAY, 1st January, 1863**, instead of **TUESDAY, 30th December, 1862**, as previously announced, and will be for the grade of **Lieutenant**.

The date of subsequent examinations will be duly advertised.

SMITH STANSBURY,

Lieutenant Colonel, President of the Board.

December 29

8



30 December 1862, 2

**R**ANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the night of the 27th instant, a BLACK BOY, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, walks upright, two of his front teeth wide apart, had on light woollen pants, and a black coat and cap. \$20 reward will be given for his being lodged in the Charleston Work House, or to No. 270 Meeting street. P. McSWINEY.  
December 30 8\*

**O**NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—  
Ranaway from Kaelin, on Saturday, the 29th of November, my boy HECTOR. Hector is square built, about five feet two or three inches high, good looking, black, plausible in speech, twenty-two or three years old. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Work House in Charleston, and the certificate of delivery presented to Messrs. O'Hear, Roper & Stoney, upon which they will pay the same. Hector will no doubt be making his way down to St. Paul's Parish, and to my plantation on Toogoodoo.

JOS. E. JENKINS,

Graham's T. O., December 18, 1862.  
December 18

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31 December 1862, 1

*Reports from the Yankees.*—Henry, a faithful servant of the HAZARD family, has lately reached Savannah, escaping from the Yankees on St. Simon's Island, and brings accounts which are thus stated in the Savannah Republican:

Henry confirms, in every important particular, the account of events on the island during the visit of Capt. Hazzard and his party. Three hundred Yankees and two hundred negroes were in pursuit, and in the skirmish just before leaving the island from fifteen to eighteen of the enemy were killed. Since that date a close watch has been kept on the movements of Capt. Hazzard, through spies, who reported to headquarters nearly everything that occurred on the main. They were even apprised of a recent visit he made to his family in South Carolina and the date of his return. Through this agency they learned, some ten days ago, that Capt. Hazzard was preparing for an attack on the island with a considerable force, that the boats were getting ready in the Altamaha, and that a descent would be made in the course of the Christmas holidays. The Governor of the island immediately assembled the negroes, told them of the contemplated invasion, and assured them that every negro on the island would be murdered by the Confederates; that as a portion of the troops had to be removed to aid in the attack on Charleston, he could not hold the island. He therefore ordered all hands to pack up and be ready to leave on Monday, the 22d inst. The time arrived, and in the bustle and confusion of the departure, Henry made his escape.

His statement about the evacuation is confirmed by letters from the coast, which say that not a Yankee vessel is to be seen in the neighborhood of the island. Where the negroes have been carried to is unknown—most probably to Cuba or some other market for slaves. The Yankee Governor had laid off the plantations and was preparing for a large crop of Cotton the coming year, and their curses were loud and deep on the parties who created the necessity for their early departure.

Henry says all the available force on the coast, including the negro regiments, would be used in the attack on Charleston, and that the Yankees were confident of its fall.

31 December 1862, 2

**WANTED, A GOOD COLORED BOY,**  
that can read writing and make himself generally useful. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Apply at Telegraph Office this day.  
December 31 1