An arrest—Three negro men, on Tuesday night, were arrested off Accommodation wharf, in an open boat, by the sentinels of the Charleston Light Infantry Company, Capt. Thos. Y. Simons. They were supplied with three days' provisions, and alleged that they came from the works on James' Island, intending to make their way home to Sumter District. They have been lodged in the Work House.

We are informed that many servants in the market have been cheated with five cent bills altered and raised to fifty cents.

The alteration in some cases is tolerably well done with blue ink, but on examination can be detected.
WANTED, AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, a COLORED BOY, who can read writing and make himself generally useful. A steady, careful Boy only need apply. January 7

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO GO to VIRGINIA, to wait on an OFFICER. Good wages will be paid. Apply to Lieut. T. A. G. CLARKE, Kingstree, S. C., or at this Office. January 7

SERVANTS WANTED.—I WISH TO purchase two WOMEN—one a first-rate Cook, Washer and Ironer; the other a Chamber Maid and Child's Nurse. I want them without incumbrance, and in all respects No. 1. Apply to J. S. RIGGS, Esq., State street, Charleston, or to W. WYATT, January 6 4 No. 3 Warren Block, Augusta.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, an efficient Gang of One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty NEGROS. Two or three smaller Gangs will not be objected to, if orderly and well disposed. Apply, by letter or personally, to Z. B. OAKES, Broker and Auctioneer, 7 State-street. January 6
The Fidelity of the Servants.—One of the most gratifying of the many interesting incidents of the occupation of Fredericksburg was the faithful conduct of the slaves who remained. In several instances they saved, amid the perfect rain of shot and shell, houses and indeed squares from destruction. In other instances, they claimed and secured protection for the property of their owners, whilst in not a few instances they asked to be permitted to share the plunder with the theiving soldiery, and getting the permission took care to save for those who had left many valuable articles.

Stolen and Deported Slaves.—The New York Herald, in a late article on Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which it declares can have no effect except where there are armies in a position to carry it out, has the following paragraph:

The Constitution defines treason and prescribes the mode of punishing it. Whole communities cannot be legally made traitors by proclamations, nor their property seized and confiscated; and if Congress passed fifty laws on the subject they would have no legal efficacy. Consequently, if slave property should be taken away from the citizens of the United States by Generals of the army, in virtue of the proclamation of the President, the property must be restored or paid for by the United States Government, unless the persons from whom it had been taken should be convicted of treason in a court of law, and after a full and fair trial.

The Herald is correct. The slaves taken from our citizens during the war will have to be accounted for at its end, either by restoration or indemnity. The matter will not admit of controversy, for, in addition to the obvious propriety of such a course, the exact question has been adjured by the United States, and stands on record against them. At the close of the Revolutionary war, and again at the close of the war of 1812 this point came up and it was settled in the Treaty of Peace of 1815, and in the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, in favor of the restitution of slaves abducted by military authority from the South.
The Charleston Mercury.
12 January 1863

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Mobile Register has obtained a copy of the New Orleans Delta, of December 27, from which we glean the following summary of news:

Under date of the 23d Gen. Banks issues an order for the release of the following named persons, "upon their giving parole not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, or to render any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States during the existing war."

AT SHIP ISLAND.

Jan. G. Batchelder
Wm. H. Sheppard
Fred. Loeb
Aaron H. Dale
Eugene Morris

H. H. Wright
P. F. Wiltz, Jr
B. F. Perry
L. J. Dodge
Joseph Bloom

AT FORT ST. PHILIP.

Martin Fallor

P. Keeny

W. J. Delano
G. H. Steward
Michael Bowen

L. Delph
J. M. West
Charles Hilly
John Hickey

P. J. Pickens.

W. F. Pickens

J. Dues
E. N. Rossey
Dr. Booth
C. Morse
D. G. Lowber
C. B. Metcalfe
R. Crosby
A. N. Baker
J. Orten
G. T. Grinmoll

R. W. Porter
J. Cook
J. H. Huckins
G. Beall
W. Kelly
A. Forsyth
N. Bauger
W. Cosh
E. A. Hamilton
J. D. Keeney

PARISH PRISON OF NEW ORLEANS.

Hermegeny Perry
Leonard Marines
L. Collis
Girl of Mrs. Cornes
John Loutatella
N. Bousartie
G. Morgansteins
Jas. Coningham
Thos. Riley
Andrew, of Roed
John Short
K. S. Derrickson
J. J. Mitchell
M. Goudon
Didal, t. m. c.
George, of Williamson
Jim
Capt. Maurit
A. Catching
T. Harla
Wm. Mait
D. Scull
John Williams
Wm. Hamilton
A. Buhr
Jas. Garaltady
Nelson (slave)
B. Robets
Alfa, of Cosby
Joseph Riffa
Levy Rays
A. Lucotte
Robs. Phillips
W. Hunter

The following named persons will be released from arrest upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States:

AT SHIP ISLAND.

James Beggs
Michael Murphy

AT FORT PICKENS.

Frederick A. Tavlor
P. E. Wiltz

John T. Monroe
SUPPLY OF SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.

The Secretary of War of the Confederate States having declined to accept the terms of the recent Act of the Legislature "for furnishing Slave Labor for the Fortifications on the Coast," the Act of the Executive Council remains in force.

FRANCIS S. HOLMES, Special Agent.
Office Special Agent, Columbia, January 12, 1863.
January 14
AN ORDINANCE

To alter and amend the fifth section of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Interments within the City of Charleston, and for other purposes," ratified July 6, 1859.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council assembled, That from and after one year immediately following the date of the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, it shall not be lawful to inter within the City limits any person of color, free or bond, except in Potter's Field.

Ratified in Council Chamber this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-seventh year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina.

[Signature]
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By the Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council. January 14
THREE HUNDRED NEGROS WANTED.

FOR THE EMPIRE STATE IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY, for the year 1863. Good wages will be paid and suitable clothing furnished. The Negros will be worked in Wills' Valley, Dade county, Georgia, where they will be secure, and enjoy a fine climate. Apply to the President or either of the Directors, or to

A. E. THOMPSON, General Superintendent.

At the Office of the Company, Macon, Ga.

ELAM ALEXANDER, President
W. B. JOHNSTON,
T. R. BLOOM,
E. L. STROHECKER,
J. COWLES,
A. M. LOCKETT,
A. E. THOMPSON,
JAMES A. NISBET, Sec. and Treas.

January 16

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway yesterday, my Servant HENRY; he is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, black, and of pleasant manners; is very intelligent and can read and write. He was, until recently, the property of Messrs Paul & Brown. The above reward will be paid for his recovery.

Z. B. OAKES.

January 16

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on Wednesday, the 14th inst., ANTHONY, a Black Boy, about 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high; one of his front teeth broken off. He was raised in Christ Church Parish, and is well known at Mount Pleasant. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension. Apply at this Office.

January 16
Wanted, an honest colored man as a carrier for the Mercury. Apply at the office.

January 30

A good cook wanted immediately. A good steady cook can find employment by applying immediately to Capt. Russell.

January 17

White's Battalion, on Adger's Wharf.
HIGH PRICES OF NEGROS.—Messrs. Wilbur & Son sold yesterday at the Brokers' Exchange, some prime negroes, and realized the following high prices:

One woman, 24 years old, brought $1350.
One woman, 24 years and child 2 years old, brought $620; average $310 each.
One man, 37 years old, (ruptured) brought $610.
One woman, 32 years old, brought $790.
One woman, 34, and 2 children, 16, and 14 years old, brought $1830; average $610 each.
One woman, 26 years old, brought $1250.
One boy, 32 years old, brought $1090.
One man, 36 years old, brought $1150.
One old man brought $160.

The above negroes were all sold without any warrantee of soundness.
ARREST OF A NEGRO.—On Saturday morning a negro, belonging to Mrs. Whi'ey, was fired at and badly wounded by one of the pickets on Morris Island. The negro had run away from his mistress several days previous, and, at the time, was putting off in a boat from the shore. He was brought to the city and given in custody to the Provost Marshal.
WANTED, TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS.
Liberal wages will be paid for good workmen.
Apply at Confederate Workshop, corner John and Meeting streets. January 26

WANTED, A COOK FOR AN OFFICER'S MESS, at Adams' Run, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Office of ADAMS, FROST & CO., Adger's North Wharf. January 26

WANTED, THREE COLORED BOYS, to attend in the Ward Room, on board the Gunboat Chicora. Apply to the Steward on board. January 28
The Charleston Mercury.
31 January 1863.

WANTED, A SERVANT, TO COOK
For a party of the Signal Corps. Address R. M.
Signal Corps, Charleston. January 31

WANTED, AN HONEST COLORED
MAN as a Carrier, for THE MERCURY. Apply at
the Office. January 30.
WANTED: A BOY TO WAIT ON AN OFFICER in Virginia. Apply at 31 Middle street.
February 4

WANTED TO HIRE, TWO HUNDRED HANDS to work on Piedmont rail road.
Apply to H. W. WALKER, Agent, E. WILKES & CO., at Charleston Hotel.
February 4
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—MY Negro Boy WILLIAM, 19 years old, light in color, and peculiar look out of his eyes, absented on 25th January, is supposed to be amongst the troops on James’ Island. Had blue sack coat and new pair of shoes on.

The above reward will be paid on his being delivered to me at 91 Wentworth-street, or placed in Work House.

February 3

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED—A MAN of BOY accustomed to house work and the care of horses. Apply to N. M. PORTER & CO., 222 King-street.

February 3

NEGROS WANTED.—WE WISH TO HIRE THIRTY WOODCHOPPERS and TEAMSTERS, and one first rate BLACKSMITH, to work at and near the Saltworks, in Washington County, Va. Good wages will be paid, and constant employment given as long as we continue the manufacture of Salt.

The works are well protected by nature and by ample military forces guarding all the passes through the mountains. No Yankeeraid has ever been made on the works, neither have any negroes ever made an attempt to escape. The climate is very healthy. Good wages would be given to a competent man who could bring good recommendations, to take charge of the negroes, and he would be exempt from military duty as a manufacturer of Salt. Address A. K. SEAGO, at Atlanta, Ga; or SEAGO, KENNEDY, PALMER & CO., Saltville, Va. Refer to Messrs. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Charleston, S. C.

February 3

FIDDLER WANTED—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a FIDDLER, by the month, to go out of the City. Apply at 18 Charlotte-street.

February 4
Robbery of Ammunition.—On the 18th November last, a car loaded with ammunition, intended for General Macon's department in Texas, started from this city in charge of Mr. Douglas Nesbit, Agent. Between the city and Summerville the car was unlocked and robbed of three boxes of ammunition, in addition to a trunk of clothing belonging to Mr. Nesbit, valued at about two hundred dollars.

The services of officer Hicks were called in requisition, and, after some sharp work, Mr. Hicks discovered some English percussion caps for sale in several small shops in the upper part of the city. He at once seized them, but the proprietors exhibited receipts from an Auctioneer on Vendue Range. The latter also showed a receipt from the Messrs. Bowd, shopkeepers in Summerville. Mr. Hicks having taken an account of the sales from the Auctioneer's books, succeeded in tracing the stolen property to the above shopkeepers in Summerville. They stated they received the property from Jane, a slave of Dr. Moore. The officer immediately arrested Jane, her husband Julius, and her son David, together with the two shopkeepers. An examination was had before the Mayor, and all the parties committed to jail by Magistrate Whiting.

A portion of the stolen property is still missing, and those having any of it in their possession will save themselves the trouble of prosecution by restoring the property. Those who purchased the caps will have their money refunded by the Auctioneer, on the delivery of them to the above named officer.
PRIVATE SALES

Valuable Servants at Private Sale.

BY J. S. SALINAS.

A very likable and intelligent WOMAN, 23 years of age, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her two children—a girl 9, and a boy 3 years of age.

A very likable and intelligent Woman, 20 years of age, a superior Washer and Ironer, and good Cook, and her three children, 8, 5 and 1 year of age.

A remarkably likable and intelligent girl, 18 years of age, a Seamstress and House Servant.

AND

Several single NEGROS and Families, Field Hands, &c.

Apply as above, at NO. 6 STATE ST.
DEPARTURE.—The prisoners captured on the Isaac Smith will leave the city this morning; on the South Carolina Rail Road, en route for Richmond. The non-commissioned officers and privates, we learn, have been paroled. The commissioned officers are to be confined at Columbia.

The three negroes captured at the same time are to be kept in close confinement in the jail of this city, to await further orders from Richmond.
The Charleston Mercury.
6 February 1863.

SALES OF NEGROS—At auction, yesterday, Messrs. Alonzo J. White & Son sold, for cash, an entire gang of thirty-two country negroes, five of whom were pronounced unsound, and thirteen of whom were children, from the ages of three months to ten years, for the round sum of $3975, being an average of over $931. Messrs. White & Son also sold several single negroes, at prices ranging from $1600 to $1830 for prime fellows, and $1200 to $1350 for prime wenches.

At the Brokers' Exchange Wilburn & Son sold a boy, 14 years old, for $1450; a fellow, 28 years, without warranty of soundness, $1325; two middle-aged fellows, sold on similar conditions, for $1200, and a woman, 30 years old, for $1350.
WANTED—A NEGRO MAN TO DO light work. Permanent employment and good wages given. Apply at INK FACTORY, King street Road. February 7
Arrest of Delinquents.—Within the past week a large number of negroes have been brought before the Mayor, arrested by the Police for working out without badges. The usual fine of $20 for each neglect was imposed by the Mayor.

As the Police have received instructions to continue their search, those who have not yet taken out their badges, may avoid arrest and much trouble, by calling on the City Treasurer while the opportunity offers.
To Slave Owners.—During the past few days several parties have been brought before His Honor the Mayor, for neglecting to get badges for their servants. As our city laws are extremely rigid on this point, it would be well for those owning slaves, and who have neglected to procure badges, to do so at once, else the fines at the Mayor's Court will amount to more than the cost of the badges.
Whipping White Men in the Army.—Mr. Perkins, from Louisiana, introduced resolutions in Congress, a few days ago, calling on the Secretary of War to know under which of the rules and regulations of the army of the Confederate States Private L. B. Seymour, Company E, Fiftieth North Carolina Regiment, was sentenced, for desertion, to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back every three months for the period of the war, to be branded in the left hand with the letter “D,” and to be put to hard labor in Richmond, with ball and chain, for the balance of the war. Mr. Perkins said he desired to call the attention of the House to this sentence to show that it was against law, or, if in accordance with law, such a law was a disgrace to the Confederacy.
The Negro Regiment Bill.

The Yankee Congress, after consuming much precious time in debating over the Negro Regiment Bill, has at last adopted that absurd and abominable instrument. It was opposed with vehemence, and obstinacy by Wickers, Chitten- dan and other moderate members of that most august body, but in spite of indignant protests, solemn warnings, and tearful entreaties, the Bill was passed by a large majority.

Stevens, who has the honor of having first proposed and urged that measure, succeeded in effecting its passage by revealing the traitorous designs of the Democrats, and by assuring the members that it would be impossible to fill the places of the three hundred thousand, whose term of enlistment expired in May, with white men. Accepting this statement as true, the fanatics were compelled to call upon the black man to aid them in the prosecution of the war.

By the passage of this bill the Yankee people declare through their representatives at Washington, that they are sick and weary of the impossible work they have undertaken, and utterly hopeless of a successful termination of the contest. They also admit that notwithstanding their vastly superior, wealth, resources and population, they are unable to conquer and subdue the South. They have, therefore, reckoned confidently on the advantages they possess. And when their forces were swollen to over a million by the enrollment of six hundred thousand men, the spirit of prophecy fell upon their speakers and writers, and they boldly predicted that the rebellion would be crushed before the spring. That immense and magnificent host has been diminished greatly by disease, accidents, wounds, captures and desertsions, and up to this time it has accomplished nothing at all in keeping with its number and the money expended upon it. That splendid army has been twice repulsed with heavy loss at Vicksburg; it must fight another battle and win a decisive victory before it gets possession of Middle Tennessee; it was driven from Fredericksburg by one fourth its number with appalling slaughter; Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Wilmington have not been attacked, and those cities stand prepared we hope to hurl back the foe whenever he comes against them.

If when most numerous and powerful the Abolition army were unable to obtain a single important success, what ground for hope is there that it will achieve any grand conquest before it is reduced to three hundred thousand men, and if it does not win some splendid victory before May, after that the army we will have in the field will speedily bring the disgraced Government, to terms.

While Yankees and foreigners having failed to subdue the brave and obstinate rebels, and unable to procure the services of other fighters of the same color, the patriotic Congressmen, of Lincoln dom driven to desperation, now purpose giving the sons of Home an opportunity to acquire military glory. They are going to clothe thousands of those simple minded people in blue garments adorned with brass buttons. They are to be be decked with bars and stars, and wreaths, and all the golden symbols of military rank. The negroes are now to take part in this great contest, and are expected to signalize themselves by deeds of prowess on the field of battle. "John is to be made Major, Curly is to be addressed as Colonel, and Sambo is to be dubbed General. Mounted on fiery steeds, and turned into heroes by the potent influence of Mr. Lincoln's abolition proclamation, they are to make their names immortal, and assert their superiority to Southern captives and Southern soldiers in military skill and valor.

Well, we shall see how this measure will work. We would not call into question the pluck of the negro. But our acquaintance with his character authorizes us to say that he is not partial to bayonets and cannon. He is uncomfortable when ball and shell are whistling and whizzing, and roaring in close proximity to his ears, and he is much more at home with the ax or the hoe than with a musket or a sword.

Though the soldiers whom they will hereafter have to fight will be black, we have no idea of meeting them under the black flag. That would be barbarous and stupid. We will, on the contrary, spare the lives of these able warriors on account of the value of their bodies. Our sharpshooters will be careful not to wound them in any vital organ, and will try to snap their bones.

A furious volley of blank cartridges would no affright the noble and spirited negro, whose division would surrender to a company, and after the brave fellows have fallen into our hands we shall not exchange them on any terms, we will buy them from the Yankee Government, guns, swords, brass buttons, gold lace and all, with powder. And if any of these brave men are killed or mortally wounded, Mr. Lincoln will have to pay them in gold.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Left by the premises of the subscriber, in the Town of Summerville, yesterday morning, his servant MURRIS, a likely Brown Man, about 20 years old. His hair is curly; and he has a very slight moustache; was dressed with grey coat, military hat, blue and yellow collar, and grey pantaloons; stoops somewhat in walking; is civil in manner and prepossessing in appearance; is supposed to have made his way to Charleston. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at the Charleston Work House.


TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Runaway from Augusta, about the 4th of January, A NEGRO WOMAN AND SIX CHILDREN, viz: MARTHA, tolerably black and of good medium size; the oldest child is a boy, named HENRY; about thirteen years old; the next a girl about the size of the boy; the next two are girls, very likely, and look like twins: the next is a nice little boy, and the other is an infant. The children are lighter complexioned than the mother.

This family was owned, and perhaps raised, by JAS. ROSE, Esq., President of the Rail Road Bank. EDGEBON & RICHARDS sold them to WOODWARD, of the Southern Express, and he sold them to A. WILSON & CO., Augusta.

I have positive information that they came to Charleston from Augusta, on the Rail Road, and I will pay Two Hundred Dollars for their delivery at the Guard House in ten days.

W. C. VAUGHAN.
February 13.
WANTED, AT CHARLESTON ARSENAL, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Anyone having such for hire, will please call at this Office. February 14. J.T. TREZEVANT, Commandant.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT SERVANT to wait upon an Officer of the Army. Apply at this Office. February 16

WANTED, AT CHARLESTON ARSENAL, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Any one having such for hire, will please call at this Office. February 14 5* J. T. TREZEVANT, Commandant.
WANTED, A FEMALE SERVANT, white or colored—the former preferred—to cook and wash for a small family. Apply at Carolina House, Broad street.

WANTED, AT CHARLESTON ARSENAL, a good COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Any one having such for hire, will please call at this Office.

February 14

J. T. TREZEVANT, Commandant.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S COURT.—The Provost Marshal's Court for Charleston District, B. W. BARKER, Esq., Presiding, tried on the 13th inst., Dick, a slave of Mr. Arthur Blake, charged with having absconded from his master for the purpose of going over to the enemy. The prisoner was found guilty and the following sentence passed:

"We find Dick, slave of Mr. Arthur Blake, guilty of absconding from his master with intent to go over to the enemy, an offence, in our judgment, properly punishable with death; but believing from the evidence that an evil influence had been practiced on him by a corrupt white man, we sentence him to one year's imprisonment; every alternate month to be in solitary confinement."

ACTION SALE OF NEGROS AT THE BROKERS' EXCHANGE.
Messrs. WILBUR & SON, at the Brokers' Exchange, corner of State and Chalmers-streets, on Monday morning, disposed of a large number of negroes, in the following extraordinary high prices:

One fellow, 18 years old; $1750; one fellow, 27 years old, $1550; one fellow, 34 years old, $1250; one fellow, 35 years old, $1150; one fellow, 26 years old, $1750; one fellow, 30 years old, $1375; one fellow, 47 years old, $1150; one fellow, 16 years old, $1450; one woman, 38 years, with her two children, 6 and 2 years old, $1660; one woman, 39 years, with her two children, 6 and 3 years old, $2350; one woman, 60 years, a fellow, 50 years, and 2 children, 6 and 3 years, $1544; one woman, 40 years, and three children, oldest 6 years, $2449; one woman, 50 years, and child, 6 years, $1110.
The Provost Marshal's Court, for Charleston District, tried, on the 13th Instant, Dick, a slave of Mr. Arthur Blake, charged with having absconded from his master for the purpose of going over to the enemy. The prisoner was found guilty, and the following sentence passed: "We find Dick, slave of Mr. Arthur Blake, guilty of absconding from his master with intent to go over to the enemy; an offence, in our judgment, properly punishable with death; but, believing from the evidence, that an evil influence had been practiced on him by a corrupt white man, we sentence him to one year's imprisonment, every alternate month to be in solitary confinement."
A negro servant named Pleasant, better known as Plez, the property of D. DeMoss, of Madison Parish, La., and attached to Company A, 4th Louisiana Battalion, stationed near Savannah, having obtained permission to visit his family, has just returned. While in Louisiana he came across three Yankee deserters in the woods and took them to Augusta. They reported to him that the woods were full of deserters from the Federal army.
CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITYVILLE, BERNARDIQUE, The steamer Bernardique on Wednesday morning, brought over to the city, from Easter Island, twelve negroes who were driven abroad in a small boat while endeavoring to make their way out to the blockaders. They left Gadsden's wharf Tuesday night in a boat belonging to a German, but owing to stormy weather were unable to proceed out to sea, and barely escaped with their lives. One of them, a little child, was drowned.

The party were brought back to the city by a detachment from Col. Graham's Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteers, stationed on Morris' Island. The following are the names of the prisoners who have been committed by the Provost Marshal:

Sam, slave of R. Ellis; Louis, slave of M. McIve; Pandy and two children, slaves of Mrs. S. Parker; Sancho, slave of Mrs. S. Rutledge; James, slave of Wm. McCall; Bristol, (captain) slave of M. N. Jones; Ben, slave of W. O. Smith; Collins, slave of Rev. J. Mercer Green; William, slave of Saml. Wragg; Kane, slave of A. Konecke.
LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORKHOUSE, as Runaways, the two following NEGROS: HENRY, to A. J. Rambeau, of Edgefield; LUN, to Chas. Hammon, near Hamburg. They say they were working on the Fortifications near this City.
February 21 s W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORKHOUSE, as a Runaway, HENRY, who says he belongs to Dr. W. Walker, of Western Louisiana. Henry says he was on his way to his young master in Virginia, who belongs to the Fifty-seventh Louisiana Regiment, and got lost by exchanging cars. He is 25 or 28 years of age, black, five feet five inches in height.
February 21 s W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
WANTED. A SERVANT TO WAIT UPON AN OFFICER. To one who understands the care of horses, liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Commanding Officer at Fort Johnson, James Island. February 24.
| **NOTICE.**—**WANTED, A GOOD COOK**  
for a Mess near the City. Apply at this Office: **February 21** |
|--------------------------|

**WANTED, A SERVANT TO WAIT**  
upon an officer. To one who understands the care of horses liberal wages will be given. Apply to Commanding Officer, James Island. **February 24**

**WANTED, A NO. 1 HOUSE SERVANT**  
and OSLTKR, with good teeth, good character, and good health, for which I will pay the highest market price cash. He must be between 25 and 30 years of age. Address me at Grahamville, S. C. **February 23**  

**JOSEPH ERWIN**,  
3d Regiment S. C. Cav Iry.
Negro Soldiers.

"It has been supposed that these black troops would prove fit for garrison duty than active service in the field. No impression could be more mistaken. Their fidelity, as sentinels adapts them especially no doubt to garrison duty, but their natural place is in the advance. There is an inherent dash and fire about them which white troops of more sluggish Northern blood do not emulate, and their hearty enthusiasm shows itself in all ways."

The passage above is taken from an editorial in a late number of the New York Tribune on "Negro Soldiery," in which the writer attempts to show that the children of "Ham" possess singular aptitude for the profession of arms. He speaks in especial praise of the regiment of negroes organized by Huyck, declaring that in excellence of drill and martial bearing they are not surpassed by any soldiers on this green earth.

In the passage we have quoted the base knave aims at correcting some popular errors concerning the class of military duties the Ethiopian is qualified to perform. We hope the Yankee Government will avail itself of the information communicated in that editorial. We desire above all things the enforcement of that ridiculous and heinous measure, the Negro Regiment Bill. When that is accomplished the South will know that the days of its tribulation are numbered, and look with confident expectation for triumph and peace.

The assertion that "their natural place is in the advance" is the key note not simply of that passage, but of the whole article. The Yankee hates and abhors the negro. He would make him free, because by giving him freedom he would gratify the envy and hatred he cherishes for his master. Those unfortunate black men who have been beguiled by his pleasant words and fair promises have discovered the true nature of their seeming friends, and disgusted with their meanness, and alarmed at their heartlessness and cruelty, they are discontented and restless under the new bondage to which they have committed themselves. Their crafty masters purpose to make use of them in the accomplishment of the impossible work they have undertaken. They intend to make the negro fight for himself and for them, and they tickle the vanity of, the weak race to the end that they may induce them to take part with willingness and energy in the terrific contest now going on. They do not desire simply to give the Ethiopian who falls into their hands a place in their armies, but they purpose to afford them an opportunity of winning many laurels. They will assign the blacks in uniform the post of honorable danger. Because they are so admirably fitted for "active service in the field," because "there is an inherent dash and fire about them," and because they have a "hearty enthusiasm," "their natural place is in the advance." Their natural place—the place their perfect discipline, their heroic valor, their high-toned feelings entitle them to occupy. The negroes are to be thrown forward to receive the murderous fire of the brave Confederates, and after they have intimidated the daring rebels by their firm attitude and desperate onset, the inferior soldiers with white skins and white livers are to rush forward and finish the bloody work.

A capital idea—one that will greatly redound to the good of our cause. For though the Yankees having the power may place their able soldiers in the advance, we defy them to keep them there. Cuffee will certainly disgrace himself—his "dash" will be for the rear and his fire in the air. He will assuredly fall back upon his friends, and disturb them most grievously, not only by his useless fire and the direction his dash will take, but also by exhaling an odor which will so offend the olfactories of his white-faced comrades in arms as to compel them to drop their weapons and flee away from the intolerable sect. "Dash, gro, and feter will do the work, and after having once been exposed to lead and iron and steel, under the inspiration of Mars and Abraham Lincoln, the afflicted creatures will never again to gratify Yankee cowardice, "take their natural place in the advance."

It is known by every body at all acquainted with the peculiarities of the negro, that his eyelids are always heavy with sleep. There is not an hour in the twenty-four that he does not give a hearty welcome to "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." His lumpish, lazy, languid nature is ever ready to cease from labor, and refresh itself by a visit to the region of silence and dreams. While work brings an influence along with it that arouses the energy and quickens the activity of the white man, it makes the negro the more dull and heavy, and it is only by operating upon him with potent motives that he can be made to perform his allotted task. He will even fall asleep while eating, though the pot yields him nearly as much pleasure as the bed. These are the qualities that fit him so eminently for the duties of sentinel. With darkness and silence around him, with no one to talk to, and denied the privilege of exercising his vocal powers, not permitted even to whistle, lonely, and weary of his monotonous walk, what motive, what influence, what power, could keep him from falling asleep under these circumstances? He would lie down and slumber in the face of the enemy's dirigibles. He would sleep simply because he could not keep awake.

The negro must be far more stupid than we believe he is, if he does not penetrate the motive that actuates his Abolition-friends in endowing him with qualities and qualifications that he himself knows he does not possess. Those base and cowardly creatures despair of succeeding in their wicked undertakings, and feeling that the blacks are a burden and a nuisance, they purpose getting rid of them by setting them in the fore-front of the battle. Cruel, crafty, despicable knaves! It is bad enough for them to besmirch the simple creatures with flattery, but that crime is greatly aggravated when they design to lure them to certain destruction by those pleasing lies. Surely God will punish them for these things.
Dr. North's Treatment in a Yankee Prison—A Faithful Negro.—Camp near Fredericksburg, February 8, 1863.—Dr. North, of Georgia, has just joined Anderson's Georgia Brigade, as Assistant Surgeon. This gentleman has just returned from a compulsory visit to Washington, he having been captured at Warrenton, Va. He was carried to the Capitol prison, together with a negro boy belonging to him. On their arrival in the presence of the brute Wood, keeper of the prison, the negro was informed by the superintend that he was free, and could do whatever he wished. He was his own man.

The negro positively refused to quit his master and continued his refusal until exasperated, the brute ordered Dr. North to make his negro quit him. On Dr. North's refusal, he and his boy were placed in a dark dungeon and kept there for near twenty-four hours. Wood expressed with many oaths his determination to keep them there for a month, but desisted when our captive officers threatened that when they arrived in Richmond they would lay this matter before President Davis and have the law applied. The boy clung to his master's skirts and came back to Dixie well satisfied with having escaped the clutches of the Abolitionists. I mention this incident as it is not without its lesson.

[Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.]
The Charleston Mercury.

28 February 1863, 2

WANTED, TO HIRE FROM HIS owner, a colored MAN of good character, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at JOHN OAMPSEB'S, Market-street, opposite State-st.

February 25

WANTED, TWO NEGRO MEN, TO do light work. Good wages and constant employment given. Apply at the PRINTING INK FACTORY, King-street Road.

3 February 26
HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17, 1863.

CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE DEPRIVED THE COMMANDING GENERAL, during the last forty days, of the number of Negro Laborers necessary for the completion of the Works for the defence of Charleston. In default of which, I am now instructed to call on the Planters of South Carolina, who have ever been found alive to the impulses of duty, to send to Charleston, to Maj. D. B. HARRIS, Chief Engineer, with the utmost dispatch, AT LEAST 3000 ABLE BODIED LABORERS, with Spades and Shovels. The negroes will be positively returned with their tools in thirty days—it is hoped sooner.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

February 19
| LODGED, AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE, HENRY, who says he belongs to Mr. Saml. Stevenson, of Fairfield. Henry is black, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and says he deserted from the works on Morris' Island. | March 3rd | W. WITHERS |
TO HIRE--A MAN--GOOD COOK, AND
a capable Servant in every respect. Apply to No.
66 SPRING STREET.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A SER- VANT MAN, to accompany a Surgeon to Vir-
ginia. Apply at the Office of Major WILLIS, Q.M., next
to the Mercury Office.

Auction Sale of Negroes.—The following sales
of 18 negroes were made at auction on Tuesday by
J. S. Riggs, at the Mart in Chalmers street:

A boy, 16 years, $1475; a man, 28 years, $1570; a
country boy, 14 years old, $1320; a boy, 15 years
old, $1520; a boy, 19 years old (restricted to the
city), $1475; a man, 28 years old (unsound), $990;
a man, 25 years old (unsound), $1500; a woman
(unsound), 35 years old, with her 2 children,
$1355; a girl, 16 years old, $1750; a man, 50 years,
his wife, 45 years, and daughter, 15 years old,
$2100; a woman, 35 years old (unsound), with two
children, $3100; and a girl, 18 years old, $1380.
Total amount $18,545—making an average of
$1030 a piece.
WANTED, A SERVANT FOR AN OFFICER stationed in the city. Liberal wages will be given for a good Servant. Apply to "Adjutant" of Siege Train, Race Course.

March 5
FATAL ACCIDENT.—A negro named Herbert, the property of Thos. W. Wadlington, of Newberry, was killed, on Wednesday, at Ridgeville, on the South Carolina Railroad, while attempting to get upon a train in motion.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND RELIABLE SERVANT, to wait upon an Officer in Camp at Pocotaligo. Apply at once at this Office.

March 5
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—KAN-AWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of February, a Negro boy originally named ALFRED, but for some time past has gone by the name of ANDERSON. Complexion black, 5 feet 9 inches high, 19 or 20 years of age, has a slight enlargement of the glands underneath the left jaw, stands very erect, and altogether a boy of very fine appearance; was raised in Charleston, S. C., where he was purchased some time last year by Major H. Brewster, of Newnan, Ga. He speaks the "low country dialect." It can be readily perceived that he is from the lower part of South Carolina. Had when he left two suits of clothes, one brown and one gray.

The above reward will be paid upon his delivery to me, or lodging in some jail so that I can get him.

J. L. CALHOUN,  
March 4 12  
Montgomery, Ala.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROS.—L. B. K. BENNETT, Broker and Auctioneer, on the 31st instant, sold at auction—one fellow, 22, for $1370; one woman, 45, and child, 4, for $360 each; one follow, 18, for $1600; one girl, 16, and a boy, 13, brought $1005 each; one fellow, 30, brought $1200; one family of four, including two children, defective, brought $605 each; one family of three, including two children, defective, brought $500 each; one family of three, defective; including two children, brought $495.
LODGED, AT THE WORK HOUSE, AS
A Runaway, BILL, who says he deserted from
Morris Island. Bill belongs to Mr. J. A. Malton, of
Fairfield District.

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
March 7
Trouble between White and Negro Soldiers.—A letter in the Portland (Me.) Argus, from Ship Island, says:

We have seen a private letter from a soldier on the Island. Two companies of the 13th Maine have been kept there for a year. This letter says there is complete insubordination on account of the negro soldiers and officers there. One of these drew a pistol on a white soldier, and the letter very grimly says the negro officer was found the next day in the drink with too much water in him, and that others may go the same way.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald has said what follows:

A disorderly spirit is reported to prevail among the Federal troops at Ship Island, in consequence of the arrival of a colored regiment. The whites will not associate or act with the negroes. If the negro is the only saviour of the country, they would say, "we'll not be saved then."
WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, a BLACK or COLORED MAN, to Cook and Wait on an Officer's Mess. Liberal wages will be paid.
Apply at this Office. 1st March 10
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
Runaway from the advertiser, on the 23d of last
January, ARCHY, a mulatto boy, about 14 years old,
medium height and size, dark hair and very good coun­
tenance. Also, about the 1st of last November,
FRANK, brother of the above, very light mulatto,
brown curly hair and blue eyes, large front teeth and
sharp countenance, about 18 years old. These boys
are probably in some of the camps near the city. A
reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their
delivery at the Charleston Work House, or Fifty Dol­
lars for either of them.
March 10 13 E. MONTAGUE GRIMKÉ.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER MONTH.—An
intelligent, active NEGRO MAN will find employ­
ment as an Office Boy, on these terms, at Charleston
Arsenal.
8e March 10
The Northern Negro Regiment Bill.

A great deal of interest is manifested to know the provisions of the Negro Regiment Bill as passed by the Northern Congress. Without going into the minute details of the bill we give its main features:

The bill authorizes "the President of the United States" to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such number of "volunteers of African descent" as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years. The bill provides that they shall receive the same pay, rations, clothing and equipments as the white volunteers, and shall be officered by persons appointed and commissioned by the President. It further provides that the slaves of loyal citizens in the States, exempted by the President's Proclamation of January 1, 1863, shall not be received into the service, nor shall there be any recruiting offices opened in either the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.
The Charleston Mercury.

10 March 1863

THIRTY DOLLARS PER MONTH—

An intelligent, active NEGRO MAN will find employment, as an office boy, on these terms, at Charleston Arsenal.

March 10
TO SUPPLY THE SLAVE LABOR REQUIRED BY

the General Commanding, and in pursuance of the
orders of his Excellency Governor BONHAM, issued in com-
pliance with the terms of an Act of the General Assembly,
entitled "An Act to organize and supply negro labor for
cost defence," &c., ratified on the 18th December, 1862,
and the amendment thereto, ratified on the 6th February,
1865, I hereby call upon Division No. 3—comprising the Ju-
dicial Districts of Fairfield, Richland, Lexington, Edgefield,
Barnwell and Orangeburg—to supply its proportion of slave
labor under the present regulation.

"II. All owners of slaves within the said Districts shall fur-
nish, for thirty days, three-fourths of their male slaves sub-
ject to road duty, receiving credit in the estimate for all la-
bor done under former calls.

III. The Commissioners of Roads of the several Districts,
and the authorities of the incorporated towns and villages
within the Division, will at once summon all slaveholders
within the limits of their authority to furnish their respective
quotas of slave labor, to wit: three fourths of all road hands,
giving credit for labor hitherto furnished, and requiring
fractions to be represented.

IV. Overseers, at the rate of one to every hundred hands,
are allowed—to be selected by the owners or their agents—
who will receive compensation from the Confederate States
at the rate of fifty dollars per month.

V. Receipts will be given to each owner, and an assess-
ment of the value of the slaves made, a duplicate of which
assessment will be furnished to the owner.

VI. The Commissioners of Roads and the authorities of
the towns and villages as aforesaid, will cause the slaves
subject to this call within their respective jurisdictions to be
assembled at the Railroad Depots nearest the residence of
their respective owners, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April
proximo, at 10 o'clock a. m., ready for transportation to
Charleston. The Act requires the attendance of one of the
Commissioners at each depot. He will be met by an agent
of the State.

VII. The slaves will be directed to come provided with
spades or shovels. The Confederate authorities have un-
der taken to have such utensils returned. Owners are to
provide their slaves with three days' rations, for which com-
mutation will be allowed.

VIII. There is no doubt that the Confederate Gov-
ernment will compensate for all damage to and loss of
slaves.

IX. The undersigned regrets to call upon this division for
assistance as heavy a proportion. It will be found that to
those who have answered former calls, it will only amount
to a call for one-fourth, and this he will reduce if he finds
a smaller proportion will fill the requisition.

WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent for the State of South Carolina.
CAMDEN, S. C., March 8, 1863.
SLAVE LABOR FROM DIVISION NO. 3.

I. To Supply the Slave Labor Required

To by the General Commanding, and in pursuance of the orders of his Excellency, Governor Bonham, issued in compliance with the terms of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to organise and supply negro labor for coast defence," &c., ratified on the 18th December, 1862, and the amendment thereto, ratified on the 8th February, 1863, I hereby call upon Division No. 3, comprising the Judicial Districts of Fairfield, Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Barnwell, and Orangeburg, to supply its proportion of slave labor under the present requisition.

II. All owners of slaves within the said Districts shall furnish, for thirty days, three-fourths of their male slaves subject to road duty, receiving credit in the estimate for all labor done under former calls.

III. The Commissioners of Roads of the several Districts, and the authorities of the incorporated towns and villages within this Division, will at once summon all slaveholders within the limits of their authority to furnish their respective quotas of slave labor, to wit: three-fourths of all road hands, giving credit for labor hitherto furnished, and requiring fractions to be represented.

IV. Overseers, at the rate of one to every hundred hands are allowed, to be selected by the owners or their agents, who will receive compensation from the Confederate States at the rate of fifty dollars per month.

V. Receipts will be given to each owner, and an assessment of the value of the slaves made, a duplicate of which assessment will be furnished to the owner.

VI. The Commissioners of Roads and the authorities of the towns and villages as aforesaid, will cause the slaves subject to this call within their respective jurisdictions to be assembled at the Railroad Depot nearest the residence of their respective owners, on Monday, the 6th day of April proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M., ready for transportation, to Charleston. The Act requires the attendance of one of the Commissioners at each depot. He will be met by an agent of the State.

VII. The slaves will be directed to come provided with spades or shovels. The Confederate authorities have undertaken to have such utensils returned. Owners are to provide their slaves with three days' rations, for which commutation will be allowed.

VIII. There is no doubt that the Confederate Government will compensate for all damage to and loss of slaves.

IX. The undersigned regrets to call upon this division for seemingly so heavy a proportion. It will be found that those who have answered to former calls, it will only amount to a call of one-fourth, and that he will reduce if he finds a smaller proportion will fill the requisition.

WM. N. BANNON,
Agent for the State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., March 6, 1863.

The Mercury, the Courier, and all papers within the division, will copy three times, and forward bills properly vouched, to JAMES TUPPER, State Auditor.
Auction Sale of Negroes.—Messrs. Wilbur & Son sold, at the Brokers' Exchange, on Friday morning, for cash, the following negroes, and realized the prices annexed. Most of them were sold without warranty of soundness:

One fellow, 17 years old, brought $1,900; one fellow, 29 years old, $1,740; one fellow, 25 years old, $1,700; one fellow, 25 years old, $1,600; one woman, 17 years old, $1,780; one woman, 35 years old, $1,000; one woman, 35 years old, $700; one woman, 83 years old, $700; one fellow and wife, ages 35 and 33, $1,890; two fellows, ages 45 and 22, $1,100; one fellow and wife, ages 40 and 35, $1,800; one girl and child, aged 20 and 1, $150; one family, aged 60, 25, 8, 5 and 2, $2,075; one family, aged 40, 29 and 4, $1,975.
WANTED, A COLORED MAN TO COOK FOR AN OFFICERS' MESS. He must be willing to go to North Carolina. Apply at South west corner Meeting and John-streets. March 16

COOK WANTED.—ONE WELL RECOMMENDED can obtain a good place by applying at 2 Atlantic-street. Only colored need apply.
March 16
18 March 1863.

WANTED TO HIRE, TWENTY OR TWENTY-FIVE ABLE BODIED HANDS, FOR A MONTH FROM THE 7TH APRIL, TO WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR CHARLESTON. LIBERAL WAGES WILL BE GIVEN. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

March 18.
WANTED, TEAMSTERS FOR THE
Quartermaster's Department, to be employed in
the neighborhood of Augusta, Ga.
Apply to
MOTT A. PRINGLE,
March 21
Major and Quartermaster.
A Joyful Return.—Jos., a servant of a gentleman of this city, who has been an absentee from his master's premises about eighteen months, and during that time employed by the Abolitionists on St. Helena and the adjacent islands, returned on Friday morning to his master. He reports the negroes on the island in a destitute condition, and many anxious to return had they the facilities for doing so. He is very much emaciated, but will soon recover under home influences.

The Enemy at North Edisto.—We learn that on Thursday last four of the Yankee turret'd iron clads, with about twenty-three transports, were at North Edisto. No troops were seen to land. A scout reports, however, that a large number of negroes were embarked on the transports, to be landed at Edisto, with a view to plant the island with corn. The iron-clads, doubtless, accompanied the expedition to give protection, if needed, against Confederate batteries they may have supposed were erected there during the summer.
WANTED, A COLORED BOY, TO WAIT
on an Officer stationed near the city. Apply
to STREET & WEST, 74 East Bay. 2d March 30.
SENTENCED—Aberdeen and John, the two negroes engaged in the robbery of Mr. Kelly's store, were sentenced to five weeks solitary confinement, and ten paddles every Monday morning during their imprisonment. Lavinia was sentenced to three days solitary confinement, twenty paddles on the first and ten paddles on the third day of her imprisonment.
WANTED TO HIRE, BY AN OFFICER near the city, a COLORED BOY, for which liberal wages will be paid. Inquire at Mercury Office. April 2

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway on the eve of February 21st, DICK WATSON, a black man, about 40 years of age; height, 6 feet 4 inches, pox marked, used to drive a spring cart, and belongs to R. M. Nazer. The said boy Dick may be cooking or waiting in some camp near the city. If lodged in jail or any information given at Messrs. T. L. & J. B. BISSELL, the above reward will be given. April 7

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. MINGO, 85 years old, property of James Copps, absconded about twelve months. He is about five feet six inches high, good looking, and is no doubt in the City. The above reward will be paid on his judgment in any jail in the State, by application to WILBUR & SON, corner State and Chalmers streets. April 2
SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST—FROM DIVISION No. 1.

I. IN PERSUANCE OF THE REQUISITION OF the General Commanding, the Orders of His Excellency Governor Bonham, and the terms of the Acts of the General Assembly in relation to this subject, I hereby call upon Division No. 1, comprising the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry, to supply its proportion of SLAVE LABOR under the present requisition.

II. The Commissioners of Roads of the several Districts, and the authorities of the incorporated towns and villages having jurisdiction of the road hands within their boundaries will at once summon all persons in the possession of slaves within the limits of their authority to have their slaves subject to their call at the nearest Rail Road Depot to the owner's residence, on Wednesday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., ready for transportation to Charleston.

III. All owners of slaves who have not hitherto furnished any labor in this connection will be required to furnish one half, their hands subject to road duty for thirty days, and those who have furnished less than one half, will be required by the Commissioners and the town authorities as aforesaid to furnish enough to make up one half. Persons owning single road bands or a number not divisible by one half, will be required to send such single negroes, or two in such condition may unite and send one.

IV. The Act requires the attendance of one of the Commissioners at each Depot. He will be met by an Agent of the State and of the Confederate States, and the negroes will be there receipted for.

V. Assessment of the negroes are made in duplicate upon their arrival in Charleston, and before they are put to work one copy is kept by me for the owner, the other turned over to the Confederate authorities. I am authorized to say the negroes will be discharged at the expiration of thirty days.

VI. The owners of slaves are requested to furnish them with spades or shovels. The Confederate authorities have undertaken to have such utensils returned. Owners will also furnish their hands with three days' rations, for which commutation will be allowed.

VII. Overseers, at the rate of one to every hundred slaves, may be selected by the owners. They will receive compensation from the Confederate States at the rate of fifty dollars per month.

VIII. There is no doubt that the Confederate Government will compensate for all los of slaves while in their employ.

WM. M. CHANCE, Agent for the State of South Carolina, Camden, S. C., March 25, 1863.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply at Headquarters Provost's Farm to Geo. E. Brice, Assistant Surgeon, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery. April 6.

WANTED TO HIRE, A BOY WHO understands something about cooking. For a suitable one liberal wages will be paid. Apply to Lieutenant S. D. Russell, Fort Johnson, April 8.
HEADQUARTERS,

DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7th, 1863.

The owners of slaves upon plantations in St. Andrew's Parish, in view of the impending movements of the enemy, are urged to remove them beyond risk without further delay.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

April 8
WANTED.—LABORERS WANTED, either WHITE or COLORED, to work at Salt Works, at Mount Pleasant.

ALSO,

WOOD CUTTERS. Wages extra high. Apply at Clausen Mills, Anson street, to F. W. CLAUSEN.

April 14
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—
Runaway, on the 4th of this month, my Negro ADAM. He is low-sized, black; wants some teeth in the front of his mouth. He has a ticket from the Provost Marshal's Office, and also one from Gen. Ripley's Office, for the use of my vessel. He has a wife on Mr. Venning's Plantation, Christ Church Parish.

April 17. 1863

C. GERATY.
COOK WANTED—WANTED, a COLORED BOY or MAN, to assist in Cooking, in a Company on James' Island. Apply at 11 George street.
April 18
COOK WANTED.--WANTED, A COLORED BOY OR MAN, to assist in cooking in a Company on James' Island. Apply at No. 11 GEORGE STREET. 1st April 18
The Charleston Courier.

28 April 1863.

CITY ASSESSOR’S OFFICE
CHARLESTON, 1st April, 1863—FREESPERSONS OF
COLOR are hereby notified that they are required to
make their City Tax Returns during the present month.
April 2
D. C. GIBSON, City Assessor.
ATTENDED SUICIDE.—Charles, an old negro, belonging

to Norman Gadsden, Esq., and hired on a farm near Mount

Pleasant by a free person of color, named Sam. Keith,

attempted to drown himself this morning by jumping over-

board from the Mount Pleasant Ferry wharf. He was

saved by the great exertions of the boat hands of the

steamer G. W. Costes. He alleges cruel treatment received

at the hands of his colored employer as the cause of

the act.
The Charleston Mercury.

2 May 1863

CORRECTION.—We are requested to say that the negro who attempted to drown himself a day or two ago, at the Mount Pleasant Ferry Wharf, was not, as stated in our paragraph on the subject, the slave of Wm. C. Gassman, Esq.
WANTED TO HIRE, TWO COLORED
COOKS, to cook for prisoners in Jail. Apply
at the Provost Marshal's Office, Broad-street.
May 4

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THEIR
OWNERS, FOUR NEGRO MEN, to work at Salt
Works. Apply at 167 East Bay. 2* May 2
SHIP'S STEWARD AND COOK WANTED,
either White or Colored. (Free) for the Confederate steamer Merrimac. Apply with recommendations to J. M. SEIXAS, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
May 5
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, on the 12th January last, Slave ISAAC, formerly the property of C. Gallard, near Ridgeville. Said Isaac is about 32 years old, black complexion, five feet 6 inches high, has lost his upper front teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about his former owner’s place. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodging in the Work House in this City. Apply at this Office.

May 7

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway, in the latter part of March last, Slave NED, formerly the property of William Cuthbert. Said Slave is about 40 years old, black complexion, quite stout, about 5 feet 6 inches high, with fine white teeth, hair sprinkled with grey; was seen last at Railroad Depot, at Pocotaligo; can read and write, and has probably forged his own ticket. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and lodging in the Work House in this City. Apply at this Office.

May 7

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from my place, on the 8d of May, 1863, my two boys, MOSE and SYE, and a BOY, belonging to Dr. B. H. Fuller, near Pocotaligo. MOSE is thirty-four years old, copper color, six feet high, and will weigh about 160 pounds, with a scar on his right cheek, another about the centre of his nose, a very likely and intelligent boy. SYE is sixteen years old, slick black, square shoulders, well formed, and a very intelligent boy. The boy MATO is sixteen years old, black and rather slim built, and a very intelligent boy, and a low country negro, well acquainted about Pocotaligo and Beaufort Island. They will endeavor to get to the enemy at or near Port Royal Ferry, or will lurk about Savannah or Charleston. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me, or commitment in any safe jail. Should they be caught separately, I will pay fifty dollars for either of them. My address is Aiken, So. Ca.

May 7

M. T. HOLLEY.
WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD COLOR-ED BOY to wait on two Gentlemen at Fort Sumter. Apply to Military Telegraph Office, Southern Wharf. May 9.
WANTED, by Engineer Department, for Fort Sumter, One Hundred and Bodied Negro Men. Wages $20 per month and Rations.

May 18

Engineer in charge.
WANTED TO HIRE, A FREE BOY
   to wait on an officer in Fort Hunter, to whom
   liberal wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.
   May 14

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL
   be paid for the apprehension of SUE and ELIZA.
   They are of medium height, light complexion, and about 20
   years old. Apply to Messrs. C. HEAR, R. ROSENGARD, or
   to RUGH WILSON, Barnwell Districts, near Graham's T. Q.
   May 14

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
   For slave THOMAS, called THOMAS MOULTLING,
   well known in the city, and recently owned by Captain T.
   Harrisson Baker, formerly property of Mr. John O. Lee.—
   The said Thomas is 21 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches,
   black, good teeth, and intelligent, has a mark on the back
   of his neck. One hundred dollars reward will be paid for
   his judgment in any jail in the Confederacy; or five hun-
   dred dollars for proof of his being harbored by any re-
   sponsible person or persons, on application to
   WILBUR & SONS,
   Corner State and Chalmers street.
   May 11

mws
Cow Stealing.—Several cases of Cow Stealing, calling into requisition the services of the Police, have lately occurred. Mrs Howard, who lives in Line street, made complaint to the Mayor, about two weeks ago, that her Cow had been stolen, and upon her representation a negro named Moses, who was last seen about the premises, was arrested. Upon examination Moses was declared innocent. It appeared, however, from Moses' evidence, that the Cow had been slaughtered and the meat sold by a party who had been engaged in a frolic the night previous to the discovery that the animal was missing. A trial was had before Magistrate Brackmann of the following named negroes, which resulted in their conviction and sentence, as follows:

"We find the defendants guilty, and sentence Dick, Sam and Joe to one month's solitary confinement, and to receive each thirty paddles every ten days. We further sentence Anthony, James and Abraham to fifteen days solitary confinement and to receive thirty paddles going in and thirty paddles coming out."
Accidental Drowning.—On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, Louis, a very valuable negro boy belonging to Mr. J. Fraser Mathews, was drowned opposite the wharf at Fort Johnson. It appeared that Louis was employed at pile driving, and had loosed his boat to some men to haul a seine. He afterwards undertook to swim to his boat, but when about twenty yards out from the wharf was seized with cramps, and called loudly for assistance. Before assistance could reach him, however, he sunk and was drowned.
DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, Louis, the slave of Mr. J. Fraser Matthews, was drowned while attempting to swim from a pile driver (of which he was engineer), near Fort Johnson, to a small boat some yards distant. Louis was a valuable servant, and an expert swimmer, but he must have been taken by cramps.
The Charleston Mercury.

19 May 1863,

INQUEST—Coroner Whiting held an inquest on Southern Wharf, yesterday morning, on the body of Lewis, a slave of J. Fraser Mathews, who was employed on a steam pile driver at Fort Johnson, and on Saturday last he tried to swim ashore and was drowned. Verdict of the Jury, accidental drowning.
Look at this Darkies.—The following intelligence, from an Illinois paper, will serve to show what kind of philanthropy actuates a free soil or abolition State, in regard to the darkies. In Mr. Lincoln's own State free negroes are found guilty of a high misdemeanor, for manifesting "an intention to reside in the State"!!! Such are the tender mercies of negro emancipationists towards the African race! If the Yankees were to free all the negroes in the land, they would signalize and celebrate the jubilee by driving every darkie out of the country:

The Whiteside (Illinois) Sentinel publishes an official notice under date of February 1, 1863, signed by C. M. Child. J. P. to the effect that, whereas certain negroes named were, on the 6th and 6th ult., tried, on a charge of high misdemeanor, having come into this State and county, and remaining therein, for ten days and more, with the evident intention of residing in this State, and were found guilty by a jury, and were each severally "fined, in the sum of $50", and whereas the fines and costs of suit not having been paid, the said negroes will be sold, at auction, on the 19th of February, 1863, at the Court House of Carthage, for the payment of said fines and costs.
BLIND TOM IS HERE!

This great musical prodigy will give one of his inimitable concerts, at Hibernian Hall, this night, 28th. Doors open at 7:30; performance commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission $1.00; children and servants 50 cents.

May 28

Two hundred dollars reward.—Run away from Captain James Copes' plantation, near Wimbledon, Fairfield District, on May 15, 1863, two negro men named WILL and TOM. WILL is about 50 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, black, very broad across the forehead; full bright eyes. TOM is about 38 years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height, black, and wears full whiskers, and whines when he talks. TOM generally wears a very heavy beaver cloth overcoat. They are supposed to be making their way to this city. One hundred dollars a piece will be paid for their delivery at any jail in the State on application to Captain JAMES COPES, Wimbledon, S. C., or to WILBUR & SON, Charleston, S. O.

May 21
THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

28 May 1863.

BLIND TOM, the wonderful negro boy pianist, whose performances in times past have been so well received here, is again in the city, and will give an exhibition. See advertisement.
The attendance at Blind Tom's entertainment, at Hibernian Hall; last evening, was such as this astonishing musical genius invariably attracts. The announcement of the performance was short, and the weather was most unfavorable, yet the spacious hall was well filled; and, as is usual with his entertainments, the greater proportion was ladies. As will be seen by advertisement, the performance will be repeated this evening.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR MY WOMAN, ROSEY. SHE IS SHORT, WITH SMALL EYES AND ROUND SHOULDERS, AND HAS BEEN SEEN ABOUT THE FARMS. SHE IS HARBORED, THEREFORE, NEAR CHARLESTON. 
THOS. LIMEHOUSE.
MAY 28

LABORERS WANTED—WANTED TO HIRE A FEW MORE WOODCUTTERS. WAGES LIBERAL. APPLY AT CLAUSSEN MILLS, TO F. W. CLAUSSEN.
MAY 28

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE, AS A RUNAWAY, JOHN, WHO SAYS HE BELONGS TO LIEUT. R. SINGLETON, NOW STATIONED AT POOCOTALIGO, S. C. JOHN IS ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, AND VERY BLACK.
MAY 1

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—RUN AWAY,
JOE, the slave of Dr. Wm. A. Carswell. He is
15 years old, copper color, 5 feet high, he has a large
nose and full eyes, intelligent when spoken to; has a
scar under his jaw and one on his knee. He may be
about some of the camps. I will pay the above reward
for him at the Charleston Work House.
May 30.

W. A. CARSWELL.
MUSICAL PRODIGY.—The greatest musical wonder of the age, Blind Tom, gave a concert last night to a delighted audience. Tom is certainly a curiosity. Totally blind, and without an education, or the capacity to receive one, he yet manages to play the most difficult pieces with absolute correctness. His powers of imitation are so perfect, that although he knows nothing of the principles of music, he never makes a mistake. His rendering of Thalberg's variations of "Home Sweet Home," was so much like Thalberg himself that without seeing it would not have been easy to distinguish between the two.

To test his power of imitation a gentleman in the audience went upon the stage and played a short piece. When he had finished Tom said he had heard it before. He then played another which Tom had never heard, but without a moment's hesitation he took his seat at the piano, and performed it correctly. It was afterwards stated that the first piece was played for Tom two years ago, and he remembered it.

Tom is a mimic in other respects, also. A speech of the late Senator Douglas, which he had heard three years ago, at Petersburg, Va., was given, in the very words and with the tone of voice of the author. Our citizens should not lose the opportunity of seeing and hearing the prodigy.

BLIND TOM IS HERE!

This great musical prodigy will give one of his inimitable concerts, at Hibernian Hall, this night, 8th.

Doors open at 7:30; performance commences at 8:00.

Admission $1.00; Children and Servants 50 Cents.

WANTED TO HIRE, SEVERAL COLORED BOYS to work in a Printing Office. Apply at No. 8 Broad street.

May 30.
FATAL COLLISION.—A terrible collision occurred on the South Carolina Railroad last Saturday night, at a point about fifteen miles above Branchville. An extra down train, laden with negroes, came into collision with several cars which a previous train had left on the track. A terrible smash ensued, and eleven of the negroes were killed outright. Many others were more or less bruised.

WANTED, TEN OR TWELVE WHITE OR BLACK HANDS at Gas Works. Apply corner of Washington and Charlotte streets. June 1
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 April, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENSE</th>
<th>WHITES</th>
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<td>Insanity</td>
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<td>Violation of City Ordinances</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>41</td>
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Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court: $77.40
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners: $71.40
Amount paid to Policemen: $27.50
Balance paid to City Treasurer: $27.90
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police: $85.34

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<th>OFFENSE</th>
<th>WHITES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>179</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Charleston Mercury.

3 June 1863

BLIND TOM IS HERE!

This great musical prodigy will give one of his inimitable concerts, at Hibernian Hall, this night, June 6. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8½ o'clock.

Admission $1.50; children and servants 10 cents.

June 6
BLIND TOM!
LAST NIGHT IN CHARLESTON.

DON'T MISS THE ONLY CHANCE YOU MAY EVER HAVE OF SEEING AND HEARING THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD. THIS IS HIS LAST NIGHT.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, he will give a MATINEE for the accommodation of those who cannot attend at night.

Admission $1.00; Children and Servants 50 Cents.

AT Hibernian Hall.

June 5
WANTED TO HIRE, NEGROES TO work on the Fortifications at Charleston, S. C., for whom will be paid Twenty-five Dollars per month and Rations. W. M. H. ECHOLS
June 11
Major and Chief Engineer, S. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR ISA-
BEL.—Runaway on Sunday night, the 7th inst.,
my Negro Girl ISABEL, commonly called BELLA, of a
light copper color, very pleasant countenance, has a
quick short walk, and is very glib on the tongue—can
tell a very plausible story; is about four feet ten inches
or five feet high; is a very likely girl, about 19 or 20
years old. She was brought up as a house servant, and
is a good seamstress and lady's maid. She was enticed
off by a free yellow girl named Sarah Binum, who lives
in Columbia, S. C. ISABEL was purchased from Z. H.
Oakes in 1855, and formerly belonged to a Mr. Black,
near Citadel Square, Charleston, who owns her mother,
named Grace; and several of her relatives belong to a
Mr. Proctor, also of Charleston. The above reward will
be paid for her safe delivery in any Jail in the State, so
that I can get her, and fifty dollars extra will be paid
for proof of conviction of her being harbored by any
responsible person. ISABEL is well known by most of
the train hands on the Rail Roads and several of the
Conductors, who will please arrest her.

Branchville, June 10, 1863.
J. D. D. FAIRY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
The above reward will be paid for the apprehen-
sion and delivery, in any Jail of this State, of my Negro
MAN CASTELO, who ran away in March last. The said
Casteo is 35 years of age, about five feet seven or eight
inches high, quick spoken, and has lost one or two of
his front teeth. Previous to his absconding he had
been employed by some of the troops at or near Gra-
hamville, S. C., and is supposed to be along the Coast,
between that place and Charleston.

Blackville, S.C., June 6, 1863.
J. E. LAMBETH.
WANTED TO HIRE NEGROS TO WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS AT CHARLESTON, S. C., FOR WHOM WILL BE PAID TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH AND RATIONS.

WM. H. ECHOLS, Major and Chief Engineer.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR ISABELLE.—Runaway Sunday night, 7th instant, my negro girl ISABELLE, commonly called BELLA, of a light copper color, very pleasant countenance, has a quick, short walk, and is very glib on the tongue, can tell a very plausible story, is about 5 feet 10 inches, or 6 feet high. Is a very likely girl, aged about 19 or 20 years old, was brought up as a house servant, is a good seamstress and ladesmaid. She was carried off by a free yellow girl named Sarah Hines, who lives in Columbia, S. C. Isabella was purchased from Z. B. Oakes, in 1863, and formerly belonged to a Mr. Black near Gadsden Square, Charleston, who has her mother, named Grace, and several of her relations belonging to a Mr. Proctor, also of Charleston. The above reward will be paid for her safe delivery in any jail in the state so I can get her; and fifty dollars extra will be paid for proof to conviction of her being harbored by any responsible person. Isabella is well known by most of the train hands on the Railroad and several of the Conductors, who will please arrest, sec, and oblige.

J. D. D. Fallay.

June 11, 1863.

Branchville, S. C.
WANTED, A BRAVE YOUNG TO WAIT ON AN OFFICER IN TENNESSEE. GOOD WAGES AND PUNCTUALLY PAID. APPLY TO H. L. TOOMER, CORNER OF ASHLEY AND CANNON STREETS.

LABORERS WANTED.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH AND RATIONS WILL BE GIVEN FOR ABLE-BODIED NEGROES TO WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON.

Address the undersigned here. The Negroes may be reported to Major ECHOLS of Captain RAMSAY, Engineer Department, Charleston.

Transportation furnished. WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.
Camden, S.C., June 13, 1863.

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE AS A RUNAWAY, LONDON, who says he belongs to Mr. Ephraim Bannard, near Backville. London is black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height.

W. WITHERS.
June 9

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND TOWN AUTHORITIES HAVING COLLECTED FINES FOR DEFAULT FOR SLAVE LABOR ON THE COAST WILL AT ONCE FORWARD THE FUNDS RECEIVED AT THIS PLACE, BY PRIVATE OPPORTUNITY, BY EXPRESS, OR BY BANK CHECKS, PAYABLE TO MY ORDER. REMITTANCES OF BILLS BY MAIL ARE NOT AUTHORIZED.

WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Every paper in the State will copy twice.
June 18
SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION No. 2.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING HAVING MADE A
requisition on the State authorities for twenty-five hundred laborers, the Commissioners of the Roads and the town authorities within the Judicial District of Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg, and Horry; including Upper All Saints, will forthwith summon all the slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to Road duty, at the Depots nearest the owner's residence, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of July proximo (15th July), for transportation to Charleston, for thirty day's labor on the fortifications, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

II. The Legislature at the April session exempted the owners of one road hand from liability under this Act; those who own two or three, or a fraction over a number divisible by one-fourth, will send forward one hand for such fraction; or two owners having such fractions may unite them and send one hand out of every four.

III. Overseers at the rate of one to every hundred hands are allowed, to be selected by the owners, and paid by the Confederate Government fifty dollars per month.

IV. Receipts will be given at the Depots for the negroes, and assessments in duplicate are made of the negroes before they are put to work.

V. The Act requires the attendance of one Commissioner at each Depot: he will be met by an Agent authorized to receive for the negroes.

VI. Owners are requested to furnish their hands with spades or shovels, and three days' rations; the Government has promised to return the tools, and commutation will be allowed for the rations.

VII. Owners who hire substitutes will furnish me with a copy of the receipt taken for such substitute, in order that the Government and all parties concerned may be protected.

VIII. The press of business on the Railroads making it difficult for the Companies to furnish transportation at a given time, the Commissioners, &c., will cause the hands to assemble at the hour named above, and there wait the passage of the train.

IX. The undersigned, after three months' experience, takes pleasure in assuring the slave owners that every possible care is taken of the negroes—their health has been good and every possible comfort has been provided; they are promptly discharged at the end of the thirty days, which is not only satisfactory to the owner, as complying with his just and reasonable expectations, but this constant rotation is almost a safeguard against camp diseases.

X. The credits due being almost entirely exhausted on the last call, it is earnestly hoped that the number required of this Division will be promptly furnished; one-fourth of the hands, if sent forward, would more than supply the demand. The importance of the work is such as should induce us all to make every possible sacrifice. The call has been postponed until the press of plantation work is over; it would have been made for June but for this motive, and a prompt and full response to this call may make it the last on this Division.

WM. M. SHANNON.

Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., June 13, 1863.

LABORERS WANTED.—TWENTY-FIVE dollars per month and rations will be given for able-bodied NEGROS, to work on the fortifications in Charleston.

Address the undersigned here. The Negros may be reported to Major KOHOIS or Captain, RAMSAY, Engineer Department, Charleston. Transportation furnished.

WM. M. SHANNON.

Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., June 19th, 1863.
LABORERS WANTED.—TWENTY-FIVE
DOLLARS per month and rations will be given
for able-bodied Negroes to work on the fortifications
in Charleston.
Address the undersigned here. The Negroes may
be reported to Major CHOLS of Captain RAMSAY,
Engineer Department, Charleston.
Transportation furnished. W.M. M. SHANNON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.
Camden, S.C., June 13, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF
ROADS AND TOWN AUTHORITIES, having
collected FINES FOR DEFAULT FOR SLAVE LA-
BOR ON THE COAST will at once forward the funds
to me at this place, by private opportunity, by Express,
or by Bank Check, payable to my order. Remittances
of Bills by mail are not authorized.
W.M. M. SHANNON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.
June 13

Every paper in the State will copy twice.
Persons should be exceedingly cautious in hiring or in employing in any manner the servants of our citizens. They should in all cases in which negroes, small or grown, offer themselves for hire, demand of them, in justice to their owners, unquestionable evidence that they possess the authority to dispose of their time. Numbers of colored boys in the city are now out without the consent, and against the express commands of those who can legally control them. This crying evil should be remedied. And we call upon the police and the citizens generally to aid in its correction.
LABORERS WANTED.—TWENTY-FIVE able-bodied NEGRO LABORERS are wanted immediately to work at a safe place near the city. Highest wages given, and every attention paid to their comfort.

Apply to

Z. B. OAKES
No. 7. State-street.

WANTED TO HIRE, FROM THEIR owner, TWO ABLE BODIED HANDS to Split Wood, for a Saltworks in this city. The highest wages paid. Apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, Market street, opposite State-street.

June 28

WANTED TO HIRE, A COLORED ENGINEER AND CARPENTER, to work in a Flour Mill, in a healthy part of the country. Apply to JNO. CAMPBELL, Market-street, opposite State-street.

June 28
NOTICE.—THE INHABITANTS OF ST. HELENA ISLAND who FURNISHED NEGROES AND TRANSPORTATION for the retreat of the forces at Bay Point after the battle of Port Royal, and which were lost in that service, are invited to communicate with the undersigned in Charleston.

THOMAS G. WHITE,
June 24

The Charleston Courier.
24 June 1863.
WANTED TO HIRE, A SERVANT TO wait on an Officer in Camp. Any one applying must bring written permission from his owner. Apply at Headquarters of Siege Train, West end of Spring-street, between 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

June 27

STOOD, FROM TWO NEGRO BOYS.

A Key of WHITE LEAD, which the owner is hereby notified to call for at 229 King street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, and receive the same, after paying expenses.

June 27

COOK WANTED, FOR AN OFFICER'S MESS of five, at Fort Pemberton, James' Island. App'y at Vanderhorst & Tully's, King street.

June 27

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RUNAWAY 80th May, 1863, PLENTY, about fifty years of age, of black-complexion, formerly owned by Col. Wm. H. Mellard, of St. James, Goose Creek Parish. The above reward will be paid on his delivery in Charleston Work House.

B. TIGH.

June 27

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE given for the delivery at the Charleston Work House of my man JIM. He formerly belonged to T. N. Gadsden, is a light mulatto and speaks slow and precise. Is 5 feet 6 inches high.

F. M. JONES.

June 27
The shark oil has been tried, and found very well suited for burning.

Cannot some enterprise be directed towards procuring a large supply for the market? The negro man May Gaillard, who began the business, is so far alone, and has caught about thirty sharks, for which he has found a ready sale. We need oil in quantities for machinery, light and other purposes, and there is no excuse for a scarcity of it or for high prices, when we could take it from our waters so easily.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.—Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Presiding.—The Court met at the usual hour Monday morning. The venire was called and an additional number of tales and pleas jurors ordered to be drawn.

The Court was engaged the rest of the day in the trial of two cases—one for cruelly beating a slave, (verdict guilty,) and one for receiving stolen goods, (sealed verdict returned).
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR JOHN, who left the Colleton Lime Works ten days ago, when delivered to any Work House or Jail in South Carolina, or to the said Works, Cooper River. He is five feet ten inches high, very black, with a lump under one of his ears; has a pleasant countenance, is quick spoken, but slow in his walk. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, Agent, C. L. W.
June 25

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE DELIVERY AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE OF MY MAN JIM. He formerly belonged to T. N. Gadsden, is a light mulatto and speaks slow and precise. Is 5 feet 6 inches high.
June 27

Fledged at the Charleston Work House as a runaway, PETER, who says he belongs to Mr. F. F. Andrews, of Orangeburg. Peter is black, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high.
June 23

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
OFFICE CITY INSPECTOR.—WANTED, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to work on the streets, for which liberal wages will be paid.

R. S. R. CHRISTZBERG, City Inspector,
June 20 Office in Basement of City Hall.
The free negroes in and around Richmond have been put to work in saving and gathering crops, &c., in places exposed to raids. Many of them are cheerfully willing to work when they can do good service. The example might be usefully followed elsewhere.

WANTED, a boy to wait on an Officer of the Army in Virginia. Apply at this Office.

3 July 1863.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>WANTED TO HIRE A COOK FOR A</strong></th>
<th><strong>MESS ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND. ASK AT THE</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MOULTIE HOUSE, COMPANY B, 20TH REGIMENT, S. C. V.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>JULY 7</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>WANTED, TWO LAUNDRESSES FOR</strong></th>
<th><strong>COMPANY G, 6TH REGIMENT CAVALRY. APPLY TO</strong></th>
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<td><strong>COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAMP, ADAMS' RUN, OR AT THIS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OFFICE.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>JULY 7</strong></td>
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PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Whereas, General Beauregard has this day called upon me for a supply of labor from the free people of this City, to work on some unfinished defences on Morris Island, stating that the said works are necessary for the defences of this City, I hereby order that ALL THE FREE MALES OF EGROS, MULATTOES AND MUSTEOZOES, residing in this City, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years of age, be at once conscripted and taken to the respective Police Stations of this City, there to await the orders of the General Commanding. And I further order that the Police arrest every able-bodied Male Slave and take him to the Police Stations, to be also subject to the order of General Beauregard.

At Council Chamber, this 10th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of South Carolina.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Kane, Way from a plantation on Ashpoo River, Tuney, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black complexion, stout and square built. He is of slow speech and downcast when spoken to. It is supposed he is trying to go to the enemy. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for his apprehension and delivery at the Work House. Apply N. W. Adger's Wharf. July 11.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from a plantation on Ashepoo River, ToNEY, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black complexion, stout and square built. He is slow of speech, and downcast when spoken to. It is supposed he is trying to go to the enemy. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery at the Work House. Apply at Northwest corner Adger’s Wharf.

July 11
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<tr>
<th>OFFENSE</th>
<th>WHITES</th>
<th>BLACKS</th>
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<td>MALES</td>
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<td>MALES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violating Quarantine</td>
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<td>Deserter</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Disturbing the Peace</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encouraging Desertion</td>
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<td>Intoxication, lying down in street</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>Larceny</td>
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<td>Applicants for Lodging</td>
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<td>Murder</td>
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<td>Passing Counterfeit Money</td>
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<td>Receiving Stolen Goods</td>
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<td>Runaways</td>
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<td>Selling Spirituous Liquor</td>
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<td>without License</td>
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<td>Slaves without pass</td>
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<td>Improper Ticket</td>
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<td>Scheming</td>
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<td>Swindling</td>
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<td>Trespass upon premises</td>
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<td>Attempting to leave City</td>
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<td>with improper Passports</td>
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<td>Violation of City Ordinances</td>
<td>58 24</td>
<td>36 10</td>
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<td>Committed for Safe-keeping</td>
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<td>Non payment of Capitation</td>
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<td>Tax</td>
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<td>Attempting to leave City</td>
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<td>without Passport</td>
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<td>Keeping Disorderly House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>293 60</td>
<td>126 46</td>
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Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court: $4377.00

Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners: 264.00

Amount paid to Policemen: 1180.15

Balance paid to City Treasurer: 104.76

Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police: 26.80
WANTED— 2,500 NEGROS, TO WORK on the fortifications in and around Charleston; and all good citizens of this State are called upon to furnish their quotas, with spades, shovels, or hoes. All negroes furnished to any of the gentlemen below enumerated, viz.: For St. James’ Goose Creek—Messrs. KEITH BROWN and B. KHAME.
For St. Thomas and St. Deuils—R. K. FURMAN, Esq.
For Christ Church—Messrs. MONTIMER VENNIN and GEORGE KINLOCH.
For St. Johns Berkley—Dr. S. W. BARKER.
For St. Stephens—P. O. KIRK, Esq.
For St. James Santee—DANIEL DUPRE, Esq.
For St. George’s Dorchester—Dr. JOHN MAY and Dr. M. T. APPLEBY.
For St. Andrews—Col. A. H. BROWN.
For St. Pauls—Colonel HAWKINS KING and Hon. R. BOYLE.
For St. Bartholomews—Messrs. EUSTACE BELLINGER and B. SANDERS, Jr., Esq.
Mr. C. A. GRAVES
Col. A. F. BROWNING
Capt. R. S. B. DON
Mr. E. BARNWELL
Mr. N. HAYS
Mr. Q. P. WILLIAMS:
Who are appointed by His Excellency Governor M. L. BONHAM, will be well fed and taken care of, and receipted for by me.

WILLIS,
July 16

NOTICE.
I HAVE BEEN REQUIRED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE Governor to apply to the residents of St. Andrew’s Parish for voluntary contributions of SLAVE LABOR, to be employed on the Public Works.
For the government of future action on the subject, it is desirable to ascertain, early to what extent this call for voluntary contributions of labor will be available. The Parishioners of St. Andrew’s are invited to meet this morning, at 10 o’clock, at the Office of Messrs. Brown & Porter, Broad-street, when all the necessary information will be furnished, and the terms, place and time of service made known.

ALEX. H. BROWN

July 16

WANTED, A COOK FOR A SMALL Mess on Sullivan’s Island. Apply at this office.
July 16
AN ACT FOR THE BETTER ORDERING AND GOVERNING OF NEGROS AND SLAVES.

* * *

XII. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slaves shall make mutiny or insurrection, or rise in rebellion against the authority and government of this Province, or shall make preparations of arms, powder, bullets or offensive weapons, in order to carry on such mutiny or insurrection, or shall hold any counsel or conspiracy for raising such mutiny, insurrection or rebellion, the offenders shall be tried by two justices of the peace and three freeholders, associated together as before expressed in case of murder, burglary, etc., who are hereby empowered and required to try the said slaves so offending, and inflict death, or any other punishment, upon the offenders, and forthwith by their warrant cause execution to be done, by the common or any other executioner, in such manner as they shall think fit; and if any person shall make away or conceal any negro or negroes, or other slave or slaves, suspected to be guilty of the aforesaid crimes, and not upon demand bring forth the suspected offender or offenders, such person shall forfeit for every negro or slave so concealed or made away, the sum of fifty pounds: Provided, nevertheless, that when and as often as any of the aforesaid crimes shall be committed by more than one negro, that shall deserve death, that then and in all such cases, if the Governor and Council of this Province shall think fit, and accordingly shall order, that only one or more of the said criminals should suffer death as exemplary, and the rest be returned to the owners, that then, the owners of the negroes so offending, shall bear proportionately the loss of the said negro or negroes so put to death, as shall be allotted them by the said justices and freeholders; and if any person shall refuse his part so allotted him, that then, and in all such cases, the said justices and freeholders are hereby required to issue out their warrant of distrain upon the goods and chattels of the person so refusing, and shall cause the same to be sold by public outcry, to satisfy the said money so allotted to pay, and to return the surplus, if any, to the owner: Provided, nevertheless, that the part allotted for any person to pay for his part or proportion of the negro or negroes so put to death, shall not exceed one-sixth part of his negro or negroes so excused and pardoned; and in case that shall not be sufficient to satisfy for the negro or negroes that shall be put to death, that the remaining sum shall be paid out of the public treasury of this Province.

* * *

Read three times and ratified in open assembly, the seventh day of June, A.D. 1712.

THOMAS BROUGHTON.
RICHARD JUNERFORD.
SAM. EVELEIGH.
CHAS. CRAVEN.
CHARLES HART.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE
Trapmann street Hospital, SIX ABLE NEGRO
Men, to attend the wounded and to act as Nurses. Liberal
wages and rations will be furnished. Apply at Hospital.
July 21.
Appointments by the Governor.—Governor Bonham has appointed the following additional persons to procure slave labor. For Orangeburg District: W. M. Hutton, G. K. Legare and Dr. Jamison. For St. Paul's Parish: E. B. Scott. For St. George's Dorchester: Stephen Rumph.
Picked up in the street yesterday, by a negro, a pocket handkerchief with a small quantity of money in it. The owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office. July 21.

Wanted, immediately, at the Trapmann-street hospital, six able negro men to attend the wounded, and to act as nurses. Liberal wages and rations will be furnished. Apply at the hospital. July 21.
The Charleston Courier.

23 July 1863.

The Negro with the Yankees.—The negro, as all readers now know, is placed in the first rank with the Yankees whenever possible, is forced to do all the drudgery and unhealthy work, and when sick or wounded is left to die uncared for.

Col. Watkins, of the 56th Georgia, who was in Vicksburg throughout the siege, has returned home on parole, and has communicated an interesting statement to the Atlanta Intelligencer, from which we quote as follows:

Col. Watkins had an opportunity after the Yankees reached the city of conversing freely with the Federal officers in Grant's army. From these he learned that the ditching and mining of the enemy had been performed exclusively by negroes, there being as many as 5000 in that army. Gen. McPherson, the General who superintended the departure of our men from the city, was willing that all the negroes who chose might accompany their masters. It was nothing but right, he said, that freemen, as he contended they were, should make their own selection to go from or remain in the city; but in this determination he was overruled, and only the servants of the officers were allowed to go out, if they chose. Col. Watkins' negro man was offered every inducement by the Yankees to remain with them. Finally, on being promised, if he would remain, a plantation on the Mississippi, after the war was over, should be given him, he replied, as any other negro would have done, "Of what use would a plantation here be to me without negroes to work it?" So he accompanied his master out of the city.

With another negro in the employ of the Yankees, the Colonel conversed, and learned that although he was in that service his heart was not in it. He complained bitterly of the heartlessness of the Yankees towards himself and his family, and expressed his determination to run away from them on the first opportunity that presented.
The Charleston Courier.

24 July 1863

Appointment by the Governor.—Gov. Bonham has appointed Mr. Thomas J. Davies, of Beech Island, Edgefield District, agent for the procurement of slave labor.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a SMART active BOY or MAN, to cook for a mess of eight men, near Adams' Run. Wages punctual and liberal. Apply at 18 Morris street. July 24.

INQUEST.—Coroner Whiting held an inquest, at the South Carolina Railroad Depot, Line street, on Friday afternoon, on the body of Sam (said to be the slave of Chas. Trenholm, Esq.). He attempted to jump on the freight train while it was in motion, just above the Depot, when he fell between the cars, and was instantly killed. Verdict of the jury in accordance with the above facts.
Faithful Servant.—Some few days since a negro man named Marshall, slave to Mrs. Eliza Walker, of Edgefield District, S. C., was taken into custody by the police of Richmond and retained for want of a proper pass. The servant states that he attends to Milton Walker, Company D, 14th S. C. V., and that in attempting to get to his master in Pennsylvania he was cut off and captured by the Yankees. After being in Federal hands for a few days he made his escape, and returned to Richmond in search of his young master. His owner can hear of his whereabouts by addressing a line to the Mayor of Richmond.
Yankee Love for the Negro.—An officer who participated in the attack on the Yankee forces on James' Island, 16th inst., and captured a number of negroes of the 54th Massachusetts, says: One of the prisoners told me he was in Beaufort the day the negroes captured in the Combahee said were brought in. The men were ordered into the ranks, and every one who refused was bucked and gagged in the most inhuman manner until they consented to enlist in the ranks. Some of these poor wretches were kept trussed up for three or four days, and bucked and gagged at intervals, until they gave in their adhesion and took a place in the ranks. The officer says he conversed with several of the prisoners, and they all gave, substantially, the same account. Many of the negroes had been induced with the promise of freedom to run away from the plantation.

Many of these negroes, we observe by the N. Beaufort, published at Fort Royal, were deserting and returning to their masters.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE COOK and two BOYS for the C.S. Steamer "Palmetto State." Apply either at the Naval Storekeeper's, East Bay, or on board of the vessel. 1st July 28.
Yankee Philanthropy.

The treatment the blacks have sustained at the hands of the race who pretend to feel a righteous indignation at the wrongs and cruelties visited upon them by Southern masters, shows clearly that the Yankees both hate and abhor the negro as heartily as they do his owners, and that they aim to exterminate both white and black, in order that they, the elect of Heaven, may enjoy sole possession of this Continent.

It was manifest to those who were acquainted with the character of our vile antagonist, that the motives that impelled him to the savage war he is prosecuting, had nothing to do with the well being of the negro. But those who entertained his sentiments in regard of the institution of slavery, were deceived into the belief that he designed to promote the welfare of the blacks, and that the evil inflicted upon their masters in carrying out that benevolent intention, was simply a result which could not be avoided.

This war has opened the eyes of the world to the real feelings cherished by our enemies toward the race held in bondage in the South. They have stolen the slaves from their masters, driven them from comfortable homes, and consigned them to beggary and wretchedness. Thousands of the poor creatures whom invasions of our territory had placed in their hands, died last winter of hunger and cold. The people among whom they were thrown scowled upon them, and in place of relieving their pressing needs cursed, and derided and abused the forlorn sufferers. The tears and anguish of the unfortunate creatures turned all hearts to stone, and every house was barred against their intrusive calls. Craftsmen and laborers banded together, threatened vengeance upon those who dared give them employment, and the Legislatures of several of the Western States imposed heavy fines and other forms of punishment on the miserable creatures who sought an asylum within their borders.

That infamous Proclamation of the Yankee President failed to accomplish the sordid purpose of the bloody-minded despot. He has obliged the blacks under his control to take up arms, not because he imagines they can ever be made to render efficient service as soldiers, but in order to hasten forward his scheme of extermination. They are compelled to enter the army, placed in the forefront of the battle, and shot for the smallest offenses.

While Confederate surgeons were administering to the black soldiers who were wounded in the assaults on Battery Wagner, the mob in New York were inflicting all manner of evils upon the miserable negroes who live in the filthy lanes and alleys of Yankeedom. They drove them from their squalid homes, set fire to their dwellings, robbed them of everything valuable, pursued, beat, shot and hanged them, and, while they were struggling and struggling in the convulsive agonies of death, women, men and boys made themselves merry over the hideous spectacle, and threw stones at the victims of these brutal passions.
A Brilliant Dash—Capture of Thirty-three Negros—On Thursday night last a small party of volunteers from Capt. Kirk’s Company, Beaufort Artillery and the Eleventh South Carolina Regiment, all under the command of Captain Kirk, and guided by a daring and well known scout, started on a reconnoitering expedition. They made a dash on Barnwell or, as it is commonly called, Big Island, divided from Port Royal by only a small creek.

Proceeding to the residence of the Hou. Wm. H. Tasscot, the party surrounded the house, surprising and capturing thirty-three negroes, five of whom were members of Montgomery’s brigade. While taking them to the boat two of the negroes attempted to escape by jumping from the bank into the creek. One was shot, and it is thought instantly killed. The other’s screams were heard by our pickets at a distance of nearly three miles, and was no doubt dangerously wounded. The others were all brought off safely. They are all prime negroes, and were recognized as belonging to J. D. Chaplin, Esq., Mrs. Cunningham, and Messrs. Pattons and Tasscot—the majority of them to the first named. On the return of the party rapid and heavy volleys of musketry were heard, supposed to be a force of the Yankees crossing the creek in pursuit. The Yankee gunboats since this expedition are keeping up a night patrol on the river. The expedition was well conceived and gallantly carried out.

An impression, we regret to state, has become very general amongst the planters of our State, that the military authorities here have already obtained as much negro labor as is requisite for the proper and energetic prosecution of the work upon our defenses, and that, therefore, no more slaves are needed. This, we are authorized and requested to state, is a grave mistake. A vast amount of work, of a very important character, remains to be accomplished, and there is still urgent need of as many negroes as the people of the State can supply for the emergency. The greater the number of the hands furnished, the sooner will the necessary defences be completed and the negroes returned to their owners. We are also informed that a number of experienced and competent overseers are wanted at once, to superintend the labor of the various gangs.

Let our planters, then, hasten to send down more negroes, while we have the opportunity to make their labor available. The fate of the city may turn upon the promptitude of the people of South Carolina in answering this last call of the authorities.
WANTED TO HIRE, TWO COLOR-ED BOYS as Waiters—from 15 to 18 years of age preferred. Apply at the BURSAR’S OFFICE, between 8 and 9 o’clock a.m.
Citadel Academy, August 8.

WANTED, AT THE TELEGRAPH Office, TWO SMART LIVELY BOYS for Messengers.

WANTED TO HIRE—A GIRL ABOUT 15 or 16 years old, to do housework and make herself useful. Apply at this Office.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid for JOHN, who left the Colleton Lime Works ten days ago, when delivered to any Work House or Jail in South Carolina, or the said Works, Cooper River. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, with a lump under one of his ears; has a pleasant countenance, is quick spoken, but slow in his walk. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, Agent O. L. W.

$500 REWARD.—RAN AWAY, TWO BRIGHT MULATTO GIRLS, belonging to the estate of A. DEW, viz: MARY and ELIZA. MARY ran away about 1st of December last; she is tall and tolerably stout built, large eyes, and slow to answer when spoken to. ELIZA ran away December 31st; is stouter, but not so tall, lively and quick when spoken to. They are supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Timosville, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, passing themselves off as free persons of color; or they may have been carried off to Montgomery, Ala., or Dalton, Ga. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me, at Oak Grove, Marion District, S. C., or if lodged in any jail so I can get them, or one-half paid for either.

R. B. FLADGER, Administrator, Estate.

July 20
More Labor Wanted.—Our military authorities require more negro labor in order to hasten forward the works now in progress. To do this surely and successfully and in time—for any emergency requires a double force, one party to work during the day and the other at night. Our officials, while acknowledging the promptness of the planters, count confidently upon their still further support to enable them to complete the defences in the shortest possible moment.
The Charleston Mercury.

6 August 1863.

FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.—We are requested to call attention to the Mayor's notice to free persons of color, printed in another column.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON—CITY HALL, August 6, 1863.—NOTICE.—The attention of FREE PERSONS OF COLOR is hereby directed to the following notice:

ALL ABLE BODIED MALE FREE PERSONS OF COLOR, between eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years of age, are hereby ordered to report at the Main Guard House, this day, for duty. The labor is light, and a liberal compensation will be allowed for their services.

All those who fail to report as above will be impressed and sent down to the different fortifications to work.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By order. W. H. SMITH,

July 6 Clerk of Council.
Negro Labor.

Complaint has been made that, on former occasions, no proper medical attendance had been provided for the slaves sent to work on the coast defences, and that the food supplied was at times unwholesome. And these neglects have been made the ground for declining to furnish the labor necessary to the defense of the State.

Planters should remember that, where large bodies of men are thrown hastily together, cases of neglect are apt to occur. They should remember that the same, and much worse, have occurred with the soldiers of the country. The utmost efficiency and the best organization cannot always be expected on the moment. We have every reason to believe that efforts have been made, and are now making, by very intelligent men to improve on the past and to remedy evils. Often the blame in such instances rests more with the negro or overseer, than with officers. The thing has, like all others now-a-days, probably been exaggerated.

But, whether the military authorities could do better and are greatly to blame, it affords no manner of justification for backwardness of planters in the emergency. The work should be done and the State saved, if it costs negroes and soldiers. The lives, properties and liberties of the whole people are at stake. To this cause all else must yield. Let the planters, if they please, send their overseers. Their services are needed. If they will let them come themselves, so much the better. But, at all events, let negroes come, and the work go on. We have no intention to white-wash delinquencies in any quarter, whether of engineers or planters. But there are two sides, and tritling is out of place. Patriotism is the highest duty and wisest policy for all.
NEGRO LABOR FOR OUR DEFENSES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The first month is drawing to a close; a large force of laborers will soon be returned to their owners. It is understood that important works on hand to be completed, and others already projected are to be commenced. Labor is, therefore, still wanted, and to insure its supply I propose, Messrs. Editors, that his Excellency the Governor be authorized to continue the entire force, (if necessary) now engaged, or any part of them, for another month or longer, should our military authorities deem it important to do so. It is not a time for the planters to make nice calculations as to the value of labor when a ruthless enemy is thundering at our gates, and threatening us with devastation and ruin. I cannot doubt that the suggestion, if made by Gov. Bonham, would be generally, if not universally, acquiesced in. For myself I yield my hearty acquiescence in the measure of continuing laborers in service, not for a month only, but so long as it may be deemed important to detain them. — A PLANTER.
How the Negroes are cared for.—We learn that arrangements of the most complete character have been made for taking proper care of the negroes sent to Charleston to work upon the defences. There is a capacious and well ventilated hospital on Southern Wharf, to which the negroes are sent without delay whenever they are sick. This hospital is under the special charge of one of our most eminent physicians, and the sick slaves who are sent there receive every necessary attention.
The Charleston Mercury.
10 August 1863.

WANTED, A GOOD COLORED COOK
for a Mess of Officers. Apply at the Camp on the
Citadel Green.

2nd August 10.
Yankee Prisoners.—The following is a statement of the number of Yankee prisoners taken during the siege, from July 9th to the present time, giving a total of white and black of five hundred and seventeen:

Uninjured Abolition Prisoners.................................................. 237
Wounded Abolition Prisoners sent to Columbia.................. 42
Wounded Abolition Prisoners remaining in Hospital........ 16
Wounded Abolition Prisoners Paroled................................. 105
Wounded Abolition Prisoners Died in Hospital................. 61

Total ........................................................................... 461

Negroes confined in Castle Pinckney................................. 25
Negroes confined in Hospital............................................... 22
Negroes Died in Hospital.................................................... 9

Total........................................................................... 56
How shall we deal with negroes in the army of our enemies?

As we understand President Davis' proclamation, all slaves in the Confederate States taken in arms against the Confederate States were to be turned over to the civil authorities of the States, to be dealt with according to the laws of the States. Governor Brown has demanded, we understand, all such captures lately taken in South Carolina. Why have they not been surrendered? Up to him, to undergo the penalties of our laws?

The negroes from Massachusetts, which have come here in the Yankee army, are doubtless brought to South Carolina to excite our slaves to insurrection. Ought they not also to be surrendered to the authorities of South Carolina, to be dealt with according to State laws? If not surrendered, they certainly should not be taken.

We suppose the matter has stuck in that serpentine bag of Indecision—Richmond.

Two officers recruiting soldiers, in a State composing one of the Confederate States, are taken and hung by the Yankee military authorities. President Davis details, by lot, two officers of the Yankee army, to be hung in retaliation. That was done two months ago, and they are not executed.

So long the wretched Indecision and vacillation prevail at Richmond, President Lincoln put forth a proclamation declaring that our slaves in the army of the United States are like all its other soldiers, and that if executed by us, he will retaliate by executing soldiers of the Confederate States taken prisoners. Here is the consummation of our weak policy of timid imbecility. Our slaves are to be made our equals in our own country, fighting against us. If President Davis submits to this, it will argue that he determines we shall not carry on the war and adopts the Yankee policy of ending it.

It was perfectly plain, from the commencement of the war, that there was but one way to make it a civilized war—and that was, by the sternest retaliation for every breach of the usages of civilized war by our enemies. To forbear with such an enemy was only to invite further outrages and aggressions, and, finally, to make it really and unequivocally a war of extermination. Under the false and feeble policy of our Executive, we have been steadily drifting to this consummation. Instead of saving blood, it will only add ten-fold to its shedding.

He sends an army into Pennsylvania—at this late and critical period—and then our soldiers are made to pay for all they take or need. In South Carolina, about the same time, negro troops—in whose behalf President Lincoln threatens retaliation on the citizens of the South—make a raid on Charleston. Hear the New York Tribune's account of the sort of war they carried on:

"The soldiers scattered in every direction, and burned and destroyed everything of value they came across. Thirty-four large mansions, known to belong to notorious rebels, with all their rich furniture and rare works of art, were burned to the ground. Nothing but smoldering ruins, and charred, crisp skeletons of once magnificient, old oak and palmetto groves, now remain of those delightful country seats. Huts were opened, plantations burned, and broad ponds and lakes were made, where, but a few hours before, luxuriant crops of rice and corn were putting forth their leaves. We brought within our lines nearly 800 valuable slaves; having destroyed property to the amount of two millions, most of which belonged to notorious leaders in this rebellion."

One of the effects of the President's policy of timidity is, that in the Western States we see the proposition openly made of arming our slaves and making them portions of the Confederate army. It is fortunate for us that this crazy expedient is beyond the power of the Government and Congress of the Confederate States. Weakness and desperation are always nearly allied.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of my Boy TOM, and his delivery to me or the Charleston Work House. He is about fifteen years of age, though small for his age; he had on, when he went away, a suit of blue denim and a straw hat. He has been heard of on James Island, at some of the camps.

Apply at this Office. August 12
At the time of penning the article which appeared in yesterday's issue, we understood that the negroes who were recently captured on James and Morris Islands in arms were still in the custody of the military authorities here. They were captured on the 18th and 19th of July, and twenty-four days had elapsed. Not having been yet turned over into the possession of the civil authorities, we concluded that it had not been decided what to do with these prisoners, and that this alone could account for the delay in dealing with them according to the laws of South Carolina. It seems we were in error. Procrastination was not practiced by the President. The Secretary of War, as soon as applied to, ordered them, on the 22d ult., to be turned over promptly. Two weeks have elapsed since these prisoners have been put at the disposition of the State authorities. The cause of delay assigned is the want of a Magistrate in St. Andrew's Parish to form a Court of Presbytery for the trial, and a vacancy in the Provost Marshall's Court.

The status of the negro and of the white soldier—of the institutions of the South and the conduct of this war—are all involved in this business. We cannot, of course, pit ourselves against negroes; we cannot ignore and belittle our own social organization; we cannot countenance or tamely permit this species of warfare. Therefore the sooner this matter is settled the better.

We regret that we should have been in error as to the course of the Administration, and hasten to correct an injustice. The facts are stated in the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS,

DEPARTMENT OF S.C., Ga. AND Fla.

Charleston, S.C., August 13, 1863.

Col. R. B. Hatt, Jr., Editor of Mercury:

In The Mercury of this date you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present status of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

"The Proclamation of the President, dated December 31st, 1861, directed that all negro slaves captured in arms, should be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States."

An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity; but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these Headquarters of the Act of Congress by which "all negroes and mulattoes, who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States," were directed to be turned over "to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the Commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Islands, and on the 22d received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the Joint resolution of Congress in question. Accordingly, on the 29th July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or Act was received, his Excellency, Governor Boneham, was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day (29th July) Governor Boneham requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them; and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.
Negro Labor.—Our planters, we trust, need not be reminded of the importance of retaining their negroes in the service until all our defences are complete. To withdraw them before they are finished, at such a time as the present, would be, to say the least, extremely unwise and unpatriotic. If from the negligence of an overseer or other subordinate, there should be cause for complaint of the want of proper care or treatment, let such cases be presented to the heads of the department and we are satisfied that the necessary correction will at once be made. The interests of the planters are all at stake on the result of the issues before Charleston. In giving all the assistance in their power, they are simply defending their own homes. To delay or embarrass the works now in progress is, therefore, only endangering their own safety.
The editorials of The Mercury of the 12th and 13th instants require some explanation.

On the 17th July last, the Governor was furnished with a copy of General HAGOOD's letter of the 16th to Captain NANCE, A. A. G., in reference to the James Island captives. On the 18th Mr. Attorney-General HAYNE, in compliance with the request of the Governor, gave his opinion in writing, on this subject—a copy of which was sent to General BEAUREGARD.

On the 22d, after some informal proceedings, a demand, in writing, was made on General BEAUREGARD for the slaves and officers captured on James and Morris Islands, in accordance with the terms of the President's Proclamation of the 23d December, 1862. General BEAUREGARD referred the matter to the Secretary of War, and so replied. On the 23d the Governor sent a communication to the Secretary of War, in regard to the free negroes not mentioned in the proclamation. On the 27th he enclosed to General Beauregard the resolutions of Congress approved May 1st, 1863, not previously published, directing that all negroes and mulattoes who shall be taken in arms, &c., shall be delivered to the State authorities. On the 29th the captives were turned over to the Governor, who requested, for sufficient reasons, their detention, for the present, in the place where they were first confined.

On the 7th of August, while preparations were making for the organization of a Court, the Governor applied to Gen. Jordan for the examination of the captives made by Confederate officers, and learned that it had been sent to Richmond, no copy having been retained. On the 8th the Secretary of War was requested to furnish a copy of that examination. No answer has yet been received from the War Department. On the 10th the Governor instructed Mr. Attorney-General Hayne to organize a Court, and proceed with the trial of the case. On the 11th two of the Governor's staff, assisted by a prominent citizen, also made an examination of the captives. The procurement of the information necessary to conduct this judicial investigation requires time.

More it is not proper should be said now. While the Governor does not deem it necessary to disclose all the steps taken in this matter, he expects to be able in this, as in his other acts affecting the public welfare, to justify himself to the good sense of the country when it shall be proper to do so.
WANTED, COLORED CARPENTERS,
to work, under my direction, in the harbor,
sleeping in the city at night. Those having coarse Plantation Carpenters will render a service if they can spare them for a few days. Food will be furnished, as well as wages paid.

L. M. HAT: L, A. R. M.

August 15

Assisting Major Pringle, Q. M.
WANTED, A COMPETENT MALE NURSE, also a WOMAN to Cook and Wash. Apply at the Hospital for Negro Laborers, corner of East Bay and South Commercial Wharf. Wages liberal.

WANTED, COLORED CARPENTERS to Work under my direction in the Harbor, sleeping in the city at night. Those having Coarse Plantation Carpenters will render a service if they can spare them for a few days. Food will be furnished as well as wages paid.

L. M. HATCH, A. S. G.
August 17

COOK WANTED—WANTED TO HIRE a COOK for an Officers Mess at McPhersonville. Apply at this Office.

†8.
August 17
LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE, as a runaway, THOMAS, who says he belongs to Captain Becom, of Marietta, Georgia, now in the employ of Major Bassinger on Morris' Island, S. C. Thomas is about 15 years of age, and black.

August 18

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
Benjamin Johnson, a colored man, was drafted in the town of Scio, Alleghany county. He reported promptly at the office of the Provost Marshal, and offered a white man as his substitute, who was accepted and sworn into the service.
Negro Labor for Coast Defence.

Messrs. Editors:—A number of planters having responded favorably to the appeal made by Gov. Boswell to continue their hands on the public works, and there being a great many more (if not all) perfectly willing to acquiesce in the appeal, but who have not signified it by formal answer, I would respectfully make the following suggestions, viz: That public notice be given that the laborers will be retained in service, unless or until they are applied for by their owners. No reasonable objection can be raised to this plan, since it carries with it a purpose to surrender them up on demand. The writer of this, Messrs. Editors, is among those who made no response, fully expecting after the recent appeal made to the planters by the Governor that the hands would be retained until called for. Would it not be "a penny wise and pound foolish" policy in the planters to withdraw from the defenses at this time the labor so essential to the public safety and the safety of their homes? There can be little or no doubt of a general acquiescence in the above suggestion.

A PLANTER.
The Charleston Mercury.

20 August 1863

The Negro Prisoners.—The negro prisoners at Castle Pinckney, having been turned over by the military authorities to Governor Bonham, were yesterday brought to the city and lodged in the jail.
Negro Fidelity.—We take pleasure in recording the subjoined instance of love and fidelity in a slave to his master, it being the fifth of the kind in the same family connexion. The faithful and attached fellow is the slave of Capt. Francis Marion Dwight, a South Carolinian by birth, but now a resident of Georgia, who was among the paroled prisoners at Vicksburg:

Sunny Side, August, 1863.

Dear —: I wrote you so hurriedly that I don't think I told you of the addition of another black hero to our family. The Yankees took Patrick from Frank, as he was marching out of Vicksburg. Patrick cried bitterly, on his separation from his master, but it did not move a Yankee heart. He was taken to Gen. Logan's headquarters, and offered many inducements to stay with the Yankees. He says they offered him a hundred dollars a month and a gun to shoot his master. He indignantly rejected the proposal, saying—"What a bigger you tek me to be—go shoot my mussin," I lub—"If I git away, I won't stay wid you for a thousand dollars a day". He said—"Missis—I nebber cun white man befo', but I cun 'em den". He was kept at Gen. L's headquarters all day, and at night, he made his escape, and went to Lieut. Suttles, of Frank's Company, who was left badly wounded, at Vicksburg. Lieut. S. passed Patrick as his own servant, and, as wounded men were allowed to carry out their servants, he brought Patrick out with him. Even after he got home, Patrick seemed scared. Poor fellow, he was wise for once. He told his captors—"You'j feed me wid soft corn now, den bum by you'll choke me wid de cob"; whereupon, he says, they called him "a bad skasy nigger".
NEGROES WANTED IN COLUMBIA.

Forty NEGRO MEN, of good character, can find permanent work at the Government Lithographic Works in Columbia, if they apply with tickets from their owners. Wages twenty ($20) dollars per month to the owner, and from two ($2) to five ($5) dollars per week to such negroes as are faithful and give satisfaction. Apply at once to EVANS & COGSWELL, Contractors. August 21.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE negro slave SALLY, who absconded yesterday afternoon after crossing, with her Mistress, from Mount Pleasant to the city in the 12 o'clock boat. Sally is about 30 years old—nay 5 feet high, dark complexion, bad teeth, quick spoken and intelligent. She is well known at Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island, and is the property of Captain C. H. Rivers. Apply J. W. B. MINOR, August 24.

TO PLANTERS ON THE LINE OF THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

Estimates will be received for right thousand cords wood, for the use of the citizens of Charleston, in quantities of one thousand (1000) cords or less per month, to be delivered at the following stations on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad: Gowers, Ravenel, New Road, Adam's Run and Parker's Ferry Road. Planters and others are requested to forward their estimates as early as practicable. Any further information desired will be promptly furnished by the undersigned.

A. J. BALDWIN,
Chairman Committee appointed by the Council.

August 17.
The Exodus of Negroes in Mississippi.

"Omaha," the Vicksburg correspondent of the New York World sends a letter, bearing date July 23, which contains some interesting statements about the negro accessions to Grant's army:

The return of the army from Jackson was the occasion of a remarkable exodus of negroes. There were low able bodied young men, for the policy of making soldiers of them has made at least nine out of ten as anxious to keep out of the way of the Yankees as are any of their masters. But all the old men and women, and young children in the whole region of country around Jackson—those who have been a burden upon their masters, and will necessarily be dependent upon our charity—accompanied the army on its return in large numbers. Every species of vehicle, and an untold number of broken down horses and mules, were pressed into the service by these contrabands on route for Vicksburg. Their effects consisted of a wonderful quantity of old clothing and bedding, and dilapidated furniture, which they seemed to regard as of inestimable value.

The transportation, however, was not sufficient for all, and hundreds, carrying as many as possible of the "inestimable bundles," trudged along on foot. All were much animated by a fear that our rear guard would overtake, pass, and leave them behind, and such a training of energies and hurried and bustling, were never before known among the whole black creation. The soldiers were particularly struck with the ludicrous appearance presented by the darkies, and the tedium and fatigue of the marches were often relieved by good jokes cracked at their expense, which served to con
tinue the whole brigade with laughter.

What on earth we are to do with the immense numbers of them coming within our lines is a problem which the future alone can solve. One thing, however, is certain. No matter how worthless, or how incapable of self-support, they cannot be permitted to starve, and whether collected in one locality, or so equally distributed as to give each township in the North its proportion of paupers, they will be supported at the public expense. There is another thing about this negro question which is even more certain than the other proposition. The minds of all of them are filled with the most extravagant ideas of the North. It is to them a country of ease and plenty and happiness, and say and do what you will, as soon as the military blockade is made less stringent, they will swarm upon you like the locusts of the East. Until I came down here I believed that even if emancipated the negroes would remain in the South. I now know better. Not one in ten will remain here. They will go North, if they accomplish the distance on foot. They don't feel safe here not even those whose owners are dead, and their fears compel them to go North. And then, their extravagant ideas, as bright and glowing as far as their own ease and happiness are concerned, as the warmest imagery of the Arabian Nights, will never permit them to remain in the South after the road to the North is open.
OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 63.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, CHARLESTON, August 25, 1863.

To the officers of the 112th of Mississippi:

All free negroes, mulattoes and mestizos, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing within the limits of the City of Charleston, will report to ROBERT N. LUCAS, Assistant Engineer, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, 25th August instant, in Meeting Street, at the intersection of Smith's Lane and Lightwood's Alley, for the performance of such fatigue duty as is indicated by said Section.

II. The free negroes, mulattoes and mestizos so ordered for fatigue duty will be employed in the erection of traverses, etc., in the City of Charleston, and will bring such Spades, Shovels, Picks and Wheelbarrows as they have.

III. The list of free negroes, mulattoes and mestizos furnished to M. H. NATHAN, Chief of the Department, having been furnished to these Headquarters, said free negroes, mulattoes and mestizos will be held liable to such duty, and unless reporting for duty will be dealt with agreeably to said Section.

By order Brigadier-General DASAUBURD.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,

Brigade Major.

August 25

HEADQUARTERS,

DEPARTMENT OF S. C., G. A. AND F.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 24th, 1863.

MR. T. W. GILLISON, OF GILLISONVILLE, HAVING volunteered for the purpose of collecting negro labor in the Districts of Beaufort and Barnwell, to work on the defenses around Charleston, the Commanding General has accepted his services for this duty.

Planters are requested to turn their Negroes over to him, and he is authorized to provide for their transportation.

By command of General BRADBURY.

August 24

H. WEMYSS FIELDEN, A. A. G.
OFFICIAL ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M.
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 24, 1863.

[SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64]

I. Pursuant to Sec. LXXII. of MILITIA ACT of 1861, all Free Negroes, Mulattoes, and Mestizos, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing within the limits of the City of Charleston, will report to ROBERT H. LUCAS, Esq., Assistant Engineer, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Tuesday, 26th August, at the intersection of Smith Lane and Lightwood Allee, for the performance of such Fatigue Duty as is indicated by said section.

II. The Free Negroes, Mulattoes and Mestizos so ordered for Fatigue Duty will be employed in the erection of Traverses, &c., in the City of Charleston, and will bring such Spades, Shovels, Picks, Wheel and Hand-barrows as they have.

III. The list of Free Negroes, Mulattoes and Mestizos furnished to M. H. NATHAN, Chief of Fire Department, being furnished to these Headquarters, said Free Negroes, Mulattoes and Mestizos will be held liable to said Headquarters, and unless reporting for duty will be dealt with agreeably to said section.

By order Brig. Gen. DE SAIVE.
August 26th

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA.
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 24, 1863.

M. T. W. GILLISON, OF GILLISONVILLE, HAVING volunteered for the purpose of collecting NEGRO LABOR in the Districts of Beaufort and Barnwell, to work on the Defences around Charleston, the Commanding General has accepted his services for this duty.

Planteurs are requested to turn their Negroes over to him, and he is authorized to provide for them transportation.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
August 25th

R. W. EGGLESTON, A. A. G.

LABOR FOR COAST DEFENCES.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE LABOR WHICH, UNDER THE CALL OF COL. SHANNON, has been at work on the Coast for the past month, is now entitled to be discharged, according to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature. But the Commanding General deems its possession so essential to the safety of Charleston and the State, that the Governor does not hesitate to retain it for the present, and to appeal, and appeal with confidence, to the patriotic owners of that labor to allow it to remain a month longer, if Gen. BEAUREGARD shall so long need it. If the owners insist upon its discharge, on application to Major ECHOES, Broad-street, the labor of the owners will be discharged. But being satisfied, from personal observation, of the pressing need of this labor at this time to the safety of Charleston and the State, the Governor trusts that it will not be withdrawn. The owners will receive credit for it on any future call.

NEGRO MEN WANTED AT COLUMBIA.

S. C.—FOURTY NEGRO MEN, of good character, are wanted at the Government Lithographic Works at Columbia, wages twenty dollars ($20) per month to the owners, and from two to five dollars per week to such boys as give satisfaction.

EVANS & COGSWELL.
August 26th

Kinsler's Hall.
BOY LOST.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 9th last, from the Columbia Night Train on the South Carolina Railroad, between this City and Columbia, JAMES, a colored boy, about fifteen years of age. The said boy has only hair, very dark eyes, and moustache, and he slaps his face when spoken to. He appears to be stupid. It is supposed that he got off the cars at one of the stations on the road with other negroes who were working on the coast. He had with him a bundle marked T. O. Trott, Columbia, S. C. Any information relative to the boy and bundle will be thankfully received, and a reward paid for his recovery at this office. August 26.
C. S. Engineer's Office.
Charleston, August 35, 1863.

Brigadier General Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff:

General—I have the honor to furnish a list of owners of slaves working on the fortifications, who have consented to let them remain as specified:

L. P. Hect—additional month if required.
E. J. Forder—as long as wanted.
Jno. Fraser & Co.—as long as wanted.
Count O. Tadini—until completion of fortifications.
Frank Myers—until crisis is over or work completed.
J. M. Hardt—additional month or longer period.
H. J. Maxwell—additional month or longer period.
Dr. W. Harlee—to remain as long as necessary.
J. Hutchinson—as long as may be wanted.
J. C. Brown—additional month longer.
E. B. Scott—additional month longer.
Allan MacFarlan—as long as needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Echols,
Major and Chief Engineer S. C.
HEAODQ't S D E R T F S O C A , G A A N D F L A ,
Charleston, S. C., August 27, 1863

I have relied on the laws of the State of South Carolina to furnish the labor needful for the defence of Charleston, against the immense and unstinted resources of the United States, brought to bear for its reduction. The labor needful has not been furnished.

I called for voluntary contributions of labor, and many patriotic persons have sent me their slaves, who have done invaluable service; but even in this way no permanent force has been placed at my disposition adequate to the juncture and the work to be done.

Voluntary labor will be gladly received; but, relying on that no longer, I am obliged to send agents to impress, with directions to apply as far as practicable, only to those who have not heretofore furnished their quota.

I must rely on my countrymen to afford these agents all possible facilities in the speedy discharge of their duty.

Planters may be assured that the true way to serve their own interests is to do what they can to enable me to hold Charleston.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.
A Negro Army.—A Southern paper some weeks ago threw out a suggestion that the Confederacy should arm some five or six hundred thousand negroes and precipitate them upon the Yankees. The suggestion was doubtless to frighten the Yankees; but it has imposed upon a few of our own people. The proposition is too preposterous for serious discussion. It is enough to say, it would be exchanging a profitable laborer for a very unprofitable soldier. Let the Yankees have negro armies. Nothing but their cowardice could ever have betrayed them into such a folly. They use the poor creatures as breastworks, but thus far with very little advantage.

The Southern people are willing to employ their slaves in any way that would sell best against the enemy. But it has yet to appear that they can do so in any manner so effective as in raising food for our armies. Some may be occasionally used in ditching and throwing up breastworks, and it is possible a limited number might be advantageously substituted for teamsters; though in respect to the last there may be doubts. In the main, no doubt, the most useful function compatible with their capacities is that to which they are accustomed—food-raising.—Richmond Whig.
The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1863, 2

Lodged at the workhouse, J. G. L. and P. Sampson, who ran away from Capt. Hanford, 1st, on James Island.

W. Withers, M. W. H.
MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, August 21, 1863.

COMPLAINTS HAVING BEEN MADE RESPECTING
the high rates demanded by drivers of carts, drays and
other vehicles for the carriage of furniture, &c. within the
limits of the city, notice is hereby given, that any one so
engaged who shall demand more than a reasonable rate
for their services, shall be dealt with in the following man-
ner: If a white or free person of color, shall, for every such
offence, pay a fine, and if a slave, his owner or employer
shall pay a fine, and on refusal to pay the same, the said
slave shall be punished. All persons imposed upon in this
manner, are requested to take the number of the vehicle
so employed and report the same to the Upper or Lower
Wards Guard House. By order of the Mayor.

August 21

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.
LODDGED, AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE, as a runaway, MARTIN, who says he belongs to Mr. Billy Beckum, and runaway from the works near this city. 

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

September 2

OFFICE, Clerk of Council, September 1, 1863. NOTICE.—The following days have been set apart for the delivery of Wood Orders to the citizens of Charleston, viz.: Mondays and Thursdays between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, A.M., at the City Hall. Persons of color will be served on Friday afternoons, from 3 to 4 o'clock. 

W. H. SMITH

Clerk of Council

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, BY AN OFFICER'S WIFE, at Fort Pemberton, James Island, for whom good wages will be paid. "Apply at Fort."

September 2
The Charleston Courier.

7 September 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD, TRUST-WORTHY COLORED MAN COOK. Apply to J. W. Kates, Military Telegraph Office, Southern Wharf.

September 4

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD:

Runaway from my Brickyard, near Hamburg, my slaves NATHAN and MATER, both of black complexion, the former about twenty one, five feet nine inches high, and weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, the latter about eighteen, five feet four inches high, and weighs one hundred and twenty pounds.

Nathan passed over the South Carolina Rail Road by means of a forged pass, and is now in this city. He formerly belonged to Thomas Holmes, of this city. MATER came from Beaufort District, and is believed to be there now. He formerly belonged to Dr. H. Fuller.

The above reward will be paid for both, or one half for one of said slaves. Address me at Hamburg, S. C.

September 5

THOMAS DUNNEGAN.

FLAG SHIP CHICORA, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.—One hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of SAMUEL BELL (Branch Pilots). Said Bell is about six feet high; swarthy complexion, and resides in Charleston. Said Bell left this vessel on the morning of the 24th September, 1863. By order of the

JOHN R. TUCKER,

Commanding Officer.

September 5

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway at Savannah, Ga., August 28th, 1863, while en route from Virginia to Tallahassee, Fla., my Servant-Boy EDMOND. Said Servant is about 18 years old, has large black eyes, which expose a great deal of white when excited, is black complexion, has large white teeth, speaks bad English, and has a flat face, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, and is probably 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Said Boy was raised in Charleston, S. C., where he has probably gone with Evans' Brigade. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of my Boy to me in Tallahassee, Fla., or Fifty ($50) for his delivery in jail in any safe place.

Notice of his arrest may be left at the Courier Office.

V. M. JOHNSON,

Professor Mathematics and Tactics,

Florida Male Seminary.

September 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD colored Man Cook. Apply at Gen. EVANS' Headquarters, Mount Pleasant. 2d September.

WANTED, A SMART COLORED BOY or MAN, to take care of an Officers' horses. Apply to Capt. DAVIS, at Rail Road Accommodation Wharf, or at 3 Glebe-street.

September 7
WANTED, A SMART COLORED BOY
or MAN to take care of an Officer's Horses. Ap-
ply to Captain DAVIS, at Railroad Accommodation Wharf,
or at No. 8 Glebe street. 1st September 8 0
The Charleston Mercury.
9 September 1863.

NOTICE.
FREE PERSONS OF COLOR WHO ARE TAX PAYERS, and desire to draw RATIONS from the Subsistence Committee, will call on Mr. D. C. GIBSON, at City Hall, and procure tickets. They will be served at No. 1 Hayne-street, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, from 8 to 2 o'clock.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
September 9
Chairman Subsistence Committee.
African Events. — We are informed that no less than thirty-six negroes made their escape from the city, last night. It is difficult to see how so many could get off without detection. Their plans must have been admirably laid, or the lack of vigilance on the part of the night guard very great.

Poor devils! Little do they know the fate that awaits them. In place of the freedom which they expected on their arrival at the Yankee camp, the men will be surprised to find themselves imprisoned by breastworks to protect their new found citadel from Confederate bullets; whilst the women, separated from their husbands, will find a still more horrible fate in the brutality of the Yankee soldiers. — Savannah Republican.
The Charleston Mercury.

10 September 1863

Fifty dollars reward.—BEN, a brown boy, about 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and has the cheesy part of his right ear cut off.

FRANCIS (a brown boy), about 15 years old, 4 feet 9 inches high; he ran away from the Charleston Hotel in July.

The above reward will be paid upon their delivery in any jail in South Carolina, or to me at Grahamville.

September 10, 1863

E. H. GADSDEN.
Prowast Marshal's Court.—This Court convened for the trial of the four negro prisoners charged with being slaves—two from Virginia and two from Missouri. The trial commenced last Tuesday and was finished yesterday. The Court decided that they had no jurisdiction, and recommitted the prisoners to the State authorities. For the prosecution, Attorney General I. W. Hayne and Hon. A. P. Aldrich; for defence, Nelson Mitchell, Esq. and Ed. McCrady, Esq.
Arrest of Powder Thieves.—Officer Hicks, on Thursday, arrested four colored teamsters charged with stealing powder from the Government stores, while transporting it from one place to another in the city. Officer Hicks had observed the drivers stop at different stores on their way, and had his suspicions aroused immediately. He accordingly arrested one driver, who made a confession implicating three others. One white man, in whose store the powder was discovered in a tea chest, was also arrested. The case was fully proved. The negroes were sentenced to receive sixty lashes each and have one week's solitary confinement. The white man was fined $200, and bound over in the sum of $500 not to engage in illegal trade.
**Negro Soldiers at Charleston.**—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by an officer before Charleston.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Gen. Gillmore was undoubtedly forced into the assault upon Fort Wagner against his better judgment. I have great confidence in him, and think from the way he is going to work now that Charleston will certainly fall. It will be slow but sure. He has set all the negro soldiers at fatigue work, which is what every other General ought to do. The stories about their splendid fighting are all in my eye. At the assault they ran away as fast as they could, and came near demoralizing the whole attacking force. In an hour after the fight commenced over a thousand of them came straggling down to the South end of the Island, and before morning there were at the hospital and dock over three hundred of them, not hurt in the least. There were not a dozen white soldiers at the dock. The New York papers give them credit for doing wonders—don't you believe it."
SERVANT WANTED.—WANTED—An honest, intelligent SERVANT to wait on an Officer on James' Island. Good wages paid. Apply at 26 America-street.

WANTED TO HIRE, A COOK, FOR A mess in the Charleston Light Dragons, in the city. Apply at this Office.

19 September 1863.
What the Yankees are Doing for the Slaves of the South.—A friend sends us the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a former resident of Savannah, now in Havana. As our friend remarks in his note, it is another corroboration of the charge against the Yankees that, while professing to give liberty to the negro, they speculate on his condition and return him to slavery—slavery in the West Indies, where his condition, physically, socially and morally, is ten-fold worse than that from which he has been seduced by the falsehood and villainy of his pretended friends. The poor negro who has been beguiled by the seductive promises and pretences of the lying Yankee abolitionists of the North to leave his Southern master, his home and relatives, to find himself basely betrayed and sold into Cuban slavery, is indeed to be pitied, though even such a fate is preferable to the bitter experiences of the liberty which they promise him. Even as a Cuban slave, his condition would be better than that of the Northern free negro, the victim of Yankee cupidity, villainy and brutality. The following is the extract:

"While walking over in the city, examining the different sights, I was stopped and called by name. Looking round, I saw a negro man, with hat off and a broad smile on his face. He told me he was from Savannah, that he had gone from there to the Yankees, and was after a time sold by them, with a good many others, and sold here, this place (Havana). Asking what price they brought, he told me that he heard they were sold at from four to five hundred dollars a head. It seems that they bring, but very few women. This boy, says that there are not the three or four for about every fifteen men."
SERVANT WANTED.—WANTED AN active and intelligent SERVANT to wait on an Officer at Secessionville. To one who understands the care of Horses liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 9 Rutledge Avenue. September 23.
The Charleston Courier.
24 September 1843,

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Bible and Slavery.

"Does the Bible sanction American slavery?" is the title of a volume lately published by the well-known and reputable Professor of Oxford, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and this volume is reviewed in the "Church and State Review." The reviewer first sets aside the question of recognition, which he says is a matter of private merit, not a right of the Church. He then proceeds to discuss the question raised in Mr. Goldwin Smith's work. Mr. Smith, according to the notice, is the author of a large volume of the subject, and the reviewer very properly approves of the views set forth by the author. The "Saturday Review" has been arguing on the opposite side, and demonstrating that American slavery is fully sanctioned by the Bible. An extract from the review in the "Church and State," will show the state of the controversy, and will show, at the same time, a strange unacquaintance with the Scriptures on the part of some ecclesiastical writers of England:

The identity of the existing system with the slavery of the Jews was an immediate question of fact. If it be admitted, then, with Mr. Smith, we may say that "the character of the Bible is threatened, and so is that of the English law and nation. That the slave is unfairly and mislessly used by every Englishman may be easily convinced by comparing the acknowledged facts of American slavery with the legislation and the known facts respecting bondage among the Jews.

The reviewer, who has been in some of the places where he sees the peculiar conditions and principles which will enable him to refute the sophisms of the "Saturday Review."

This journal, which sometimes speaks in language as strong as that of Mr. Goldwin Smith, speaks more often in a fashion from which the Professor of Modern History must turn with a very profound aversion. In a recent criticism of his book on Georgia, it favors us with the novel and instructive discovery that "its voluntary servitude for life is, as it is called, is an extreme form of that subjection of the individual to the dominant state power which prevails more or less in every nation." The reviewer cannot be unaware that differences of degree pass into differences of kind; but we are fact. American slavery is in some most essential points utterly different from slavery even among Turks; to identify it with the bondage of the Jews is a monstrous insult to both.

The recognition of the bond of interest between master and bondman; it threw over the latter the sacred protection of law; it made no distinction between his testimony and that of the freeman, it sanctioned his marriage, it recognized his family; above all, it united the slave with the master in every act of religious worship. It upheld the honorable character of labor, and explained it alike on the master and the slave. And accordingly the history of the Jews brings before us a condition of things in which this legislation was so far perfect, while the history of the Slav was so far imperfect that the reviewer, who speaks of Boss among his readers, is in no essential feature unlike that of Abraham's servant, when he stood by the well-side with Rebekah. The American slaveholder cannot escape without a fugitive slave law; the Mössian legislation bids the Jews run the risk of war rather than give up their runaway slaves in a way; as we have already said, there is not a single point of likeness between the slavery of the Mössian code and the fearl system. And in the whole of this, Mr. Smith and the "Revolvers" either grossly mistake or willfully confound two different things. Every one of those provisions which these writers say were made by the Mössian legislation, was in favor only of those few few family slaves, who were Hebrews, and who had fallen into slavery through poverty. For the great mass of the slaves of the Jews, who were made captive in war or purchased from the heathen round about, not a single one of these stipulations was ever made. There was less of the sacred protection of law thrown around those for free slaves than there is around our negroes.

Mosaic law did not sanction their marriage, nor recognize their family, nor give the slave a right to bear testimony, nor "unite the slave with the master's child in every nor in every" act of sex. On the contrary, it excluded them from the Jewish religion, and from the benefits of the jubilee; but we admit that the Jews were commanded not to work their slaves, nor their horses, nor their cattle, and for their cattle, on the Sabbath. The Mössian law did not "uphold the honorable character of labor." Labor in the eyes of the Jews was not honorable at all; but was a consequence and punishment of sin. Further, the command to the Jews not to restore a fugitive slave means that a slave who fled into the hands of the Hebrews from a foreign country was not to be delivered up. The writer must know this if they know that a fugitive slave fleeing from one tribe of Jews into another was to be delivered up, as much as an escaped horse. The attempt to contrast the two systems upon this ground is excessively gigantic.

As to Boss and his rulers, we can perceive in that scene nothing one witt more patriarchal than any planter and his cotton pickers. The British public has got a great deal to do yet before it "delivers its mind of cant."
WANTED, SIX ABLE-BODIED NEGROES
as laborers, and boats crew, at Commissary
Depot on James' Island, opposite the city. Apply at
once to Maj. SUBER'S Office, East Bay. Wages will
be liberal, and provisions furnished. September 29.
News from the Islands.—The enemy opened a brisk fire upon three different points yesterday, alternately firing on Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins. The firing was from Godfrey Hill, at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes. The shells thrown were from a two hundred pounder Parrott, and judging from the amount of sand and dirt thrown up, did considerable execution in digging holes where they fell. The only casualty we heard reported was one negro struck by a brick at Fort Johnson, and slightly injured.

Fort Montrie and Battery Simkins continue to keep up a steady fire on Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Two men were seen carried off from the latter Battery Wednesday morning.

It was reported that the enemy had mounted two more guns at Battery Gregg. A large derrick was knocked over by our fire yesterday afternoon.

One Monitor appears to be continually moving between Cummings Point and Fort Sumter, and nosing about as if on a reconnoissance. The rest of the fleet remained quiet.
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOL
LARS REWARD.—Ranaway from my Plantation
in St. Thomas' Parish, near Guerin's Bridge, the follow-
ing slaves: CHARLES, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 10
inches high; CHERRY, 32 years, 5 feet 8 inches; MINGO
or SCOTT, 40 years, 6 feet 5 inches; DICK or RICHARD,
5 feet 5 inches, 32 years; ISAAC, 45 years, about 5 feet 4
inches, he has no toes on one foot (frost bitten); JACK,
20 years, 5 feet 4 inches, lost one eye, and, also JOHN,
who ranaway from Mr. P. L. Remley, in Christ Church
Parish, where he was hired. I suppose these Negroes
will try to steal some boat to get in the fleet; they may
be lurking about Christ Church, as they have been cut-
ing wood for Messrs. Hurlbeck and P. D. Remley. I
will give Fifty Dollars for each of them delivered at the
Work House.

JAMES VIDAL.
October 1
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A STEADY COLORED PORTER is wanted at the Office of the Medical Purveyor. Recommendations to character and sobriety necessary. Apply CORNER SPRING and COMING STREETS.

THOMAS L., Medical Purveyor.

October 3.
WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE 1st Georgia General Hospital, corner King and Vanderhorst-streets, FOUR NEGRO WOMEN AND TWO NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Steward at the Hospital.

October 5

NURSES WANTED—AT CONFEDERATE General Hospital, Summerville, S. C., some TEN OR TWELVE NURSES, male or female, white or colored. A compensation of twenty-five dollars per month, with rations, and quarters, will be allowed. Address W. S. MEIERE, Surgeon O. S. P. A., Summerville, S. C.

October 5

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from No. 10 Orange street, on the night of Friday, September 25, RHINA, with her child FRANK. She is about 35 or 40 years old, of small stature, and very quick in her movements. Frank is about two years old. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the owner, at No. 10 Orange street, or for her delivery at the jail of this district.

September 30
The Charleston Mercury.
7 October 1863.

Burglary.—On Thursday night last the residence of Mr. Joseph Josephs, near the Ten Mile Station, was forcibly entered during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and a box containing upwards of two thousand dollars in money, with some watches and valuable jewelry, stolen therefrom. On discovering his loss, Mr. Josephs immediately applied to officer Hicks for assistance, and that indefatigable officer was soon on the trail of the burglars. On Monday night Mr. Hicks succeeded in arresting John R. Hill, Caroline Barr and Charles, the slave of Mr. James Lawton, and the evidence against them shows conclusively that they are the guilty parties—Hill and Charles having committed the robbery, and Caroline Barr having received the stolen goods, a large amount of which has been recovered. The parties were committed to jail for trial. Mr. Josephs presented officer Hicks with a diamond brooch, which was among the articles found, as an acknowledgment of his obligations for the assistance rendered.
WANTED, a SERVANT TO WAIT ON an Officer in the city. Apply at this Office.
October 5

WANTED, TO GO TO SUMMERVILLE, a good COOK—white. Apply at South Atlantic Wharf.
October 1
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—

Ranaway from Augusta, on the 28th of September, my Boy ELLEX. I will pay one hundred dollars for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail; also twenty-five dollars for proof of his being harbored by any white person, or has obtained a pass from any white person, as it is known that he has obtained passes in Charleston. He has a wife in Columbia; she calls herself Anna Lee; he calls himself Ellex Lee. He was raised in Chester. He is a yellow, copper or mulatto, rather good looking, walks lame in both feet; his feet are a little deformed, caused by rheumatism; about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well proportioned. Was taken up on the 29th September, at Johnson’s Turn Out, South Carolina Rail Road, then let loose, took the train back towards Augusta. The Conductors on all roads look out for him, as he has plenty of money to travel. He can write his own passes, but badly.

RANSOM EVANS.
Augusta, Ga., October 3, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—

Ranaway, about six weeks ago, a Black Fellow named SAM GLOVER. He is a Black Fellow, about 32 years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, very slim, and is a Tailor by trade; is remarkable for his neatness in dress. Sam was for a long time in the employ of O. D. Carr & Co., and worked for them up to the time he ascended from his mistress. The above reward will be paid if lodged at the Work House. Further information can be obtained from N. A. ROYE.

October 7.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RUNAWAY from St. John's Berkeley, Man PINO, about 40 years of age, stout, well built, athletic and very plausible. He has lately been employed as Driver, at the Works on Sullivan's Island, and is supposed to be about the City or the Island. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension or delivery in the Charleston Work House. Apply at 10 Commercial Wharves.

October 9
The attention of the citizens of Charleston who are owners of slaves liable to road duty, is hereby called to the following notice, in connection with the notice of October 6, 1863:

"Any owners of slaves who shall neglect or refuse to send his slaves liable to road duty, to work on the fortifications, shall be liable to the same fines and penalties now provided by law for default in the performance of road duty."

We refer all parties interested to the official notice to be found in our advertising columns this morning, and would urge them to a prompt and full compliance with the call, as other portions of the State have responded promptly and liberally to all calls for labor for public purpose. The demand is urgent, and should not be shirked by any citizen of Charleston owning slaves.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON, CITY HALL, OCTOBER 11.—PUBLIC NOTICE FOR THE INFORMATION OF OWNERS OF SLAVES WITHIN THE CITY LIABLE TO ROAD DUTY.—The penalty for neglect or refusal to send a slave or slaves to work on the fortifications according to law, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment in the Court of General Sessions; and upon conviction thereof, the owner or employer shall be fined in the sum of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each slave or slaves he or she has so neglected or refused to send.

By order of the Mayor,

CHARLES MACLEOD, Mayor.

W. H. Smith, Clerk of Council.

October 19
NOTICE TO FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
CITY HALL, October 13, 1863.

ALL ABLE BODIED MALE FREE PERSONS OF COLOR, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, are hereby ordered to report themselves at the Main Guard House, at 10 o'clock A.M., on Wednesday next, 14th instant, for thirty days' labor in the Fortifications. Those failing to report as above will be impressed. The privilege of furnishing able-bodied substitutes will be granted.

By order of the Mayor.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

An inquest was held yesterday by Magistrate Dingle over the body of Jane, a slave of Edward Pickerson. Verdict: "Died of old age and infirmity."

The attention of our citizens is directed to the notice of the Mayor, calling for slave labor to work on the fortifications. This call does not include those owning one male slave. By a recent Act of the Legislature, the penalty for neglect or refusal to furnish the labor is a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment in the Court of General Sessions; and, upon conviction thereof, the owner or employer shall be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars for each slave or slaves he or she has so neglected or refused to send.
SLAVE LABOR—DIVISION No. 3.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROADS AND the Town authorities within the Judicial Districts of Fairfield, Richland, Lexington, Edgefield, Barnwell and Orangeburg, are required forthwith to summon all persons in possession of slaves liable to Road duty within the limits of their authority, to deliver one fourth of their slaves liable to such duty, at the Depots nearest their owner's residence, on MONDAY, 16th November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., there to await transportation to Charleston, for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II. The aggregate of the calls made on this Division, including the present call, is for four months labor of one-fourth of all the road hands. In pursuance of the terms of the Act, the Commissioners and Town authorities will only require of the several slaveholders such an amount of labor as will, when added to that already furnished, make up such owners' quota, i. e., one-fourth of the road hands for four months.

III. Labor contributed in advance, under this call, will be credited on future calls.

IV. Owners are requested to furnish their slaves with spades or shovels and rations to last them to Charleston.

V. The Agents sent to receive the negroes are prohibited from furnishing substitutes; and the Commissioners are requested not to recognize receipts given by them for such purpose.

WM. M. SHANAHON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., October 14, 1863.
WANTED, AN OVERSEER, OVER CONSCRIPT AGE. Apply at my residence, near Willow Swamp P. O., Orangeburg District, S. C.
October 14

ELIZABETH JENNINGS.

SERVANT WANTED.—AN OFFICER stationed in a safe and healthy position, near Charleston, wishes to hire a young and active SERVANT. Good wages will be given. Apply, without delay, to Captain MITCHEL, 1st S. C. Artillery, at Fort Johnson.
October 14
PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, October 13, 1863.

City Council met this day at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ravenel, Williams, Salinas, Steinmeyer, Robinson, Chase, Hume, Rodgers, Riggs, Kirkwood, Gilliland, and Edgerton—13 members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the following matters in the budget disposed of as follows:

Application for No. 1 License from D. & J. Carter. Referred to Committee on licenses.

Applications for No. 2 Tavern Liquor Licenses from John Buggles, E. H. Odenbarg, A. Kroig, and Agnes Patrool. Referred to the Committee on licenses.

Return of the City Sheriff for September, 1863, showing nine hundred and sixteen ($916) dollars paid over to the City Treasurer. Received as information.

The following report of the Captain of the City 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 September, 1863, and the causes of their arrest:

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<tr>
<th>OFFENSES</th>
<th>WHITE</th>
<th>BLACK</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>MALES</td>
<td>FEMALES</td>
<td>MALES</td>
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<td>Deserter</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drunk and Disorderly</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harboring Slaves</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Insanity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intoxication, lying down in street</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receiving Stolen Goods</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Runaways</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selling Spirituous Liquor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>without License</td>
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<td>Slavery</td>
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<td>without Passport</td>
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<td>Improper Ticket</td>
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<td>For allowing Slaves to Lodger in Groceries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempting to leave City without Passport</td>
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<td>Attempting to leave City without Passport</td>
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<td>with forged Furlough</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Trespass upon Premises</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keeping Disorderly House</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violation of City Ordinances</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed for Sleep</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>342</td>
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</tbody>
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Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court $2005.00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners $1574.50
Amount paid to Policemen $724.00
Balance paid to City Treasurer $821.00
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police $1098.00
The Slavery Question.

If the question were—Shall a race of men be reduced to slavery?—even such mild slavery as that above described—if the question were—Shall a race forever be retained in slavery?—the English answer, of course, must be an indignant negative. But when the question is—shall fire, sword, rapine, and rule be carried through vast, cultured countries, because cultured by hereditary bondsmen; who have shown no sign of spontaneous, impatient, of bondage, the answer, we cannot but confess—should in common sense and Christian feeling be different. We are, indeed, of opinion that continued close political union between slave States, and States which had got rid of slavery, was impossible. There was necessarily between them a struggle for ascendancy—a struggle exasperated by the zeal of Abolitionists, and the resentments of slaveholders, till it terminated in what Mr. Seward truly called an “irrepressible conflict.” But there was no good reason why that conflict should have become a war.

Those who take the trouble to trace backward the prolonged difference between North and South on this subject, will find that, at its earlier stages, the idea of the dissolution of the Union was a familiar word in Northern before it became so in Southern minds. While the Southerners preserved and strengthened their political ascendancy, the Northerners first talked of Secession. That word was never pronounced by Calhoun—“nullification” of unconstitutional laws was the Southern watchword of those days. But that word was pronounced not long afterwards by Channing, and men who felt with him about slavery. Such men were not Abolitionists—they disclaimed all right to meddle with slavery in the Slave States. But they repelled the assumed right of those States to demand any concession of, or any assistance in maintaining their “peculiar institution” on the part of the Free States. They resisted the Southern efforts to maintain their ascendancy in the Union by creating new Slave States. Channing went so far as to say, (Works Vol. VI., p. 236.) “Let the Union be dissolved rather than receive Texas into the Confederacy. The Free States should declare that the very act of admitting Texas will be a dissolution of the Union.”

Such was the deliberate language of a wise and good Northern preacher and writer—a man as different from the Beechers and Cheever, of these days as George Washington from Abraham Lincoln. Victor forte ante Agamemnona. There were Secessionists before Jefferson Davis. To Channing is due the authorship of an expression for the Federal Union, the import of which appears of itself to imply a latent power of secession. He called the United States “a League of Sovereignties.” It is a matter of fact that the citizens of the States so united—with very rare exceptions—have always deemed their allegiance due primarily to the State of their birth. That of itself disposes of the idle imputation of “treason” and “rebellion.” A pretty rebel such a man as Stonewall Jackson for instance!—every act of whose life was dictated by a sense of duty—who, on the outbreak of the war, offered his services, as a matter of course, to his native State of Virginia. The “League of Sovereignties” had become two Leagues instead of one; and that it was not permitted to do so peaceably, was not the fault, in the first instance, of the Southern Secessionists, who, sent deputation after deputation to Washington before the war broke out, to arrange amicable and equitable terms of separation. We hold, as we have always held, that armed coercion of seceding States was a crime and a blunder. A crime and a blunder prompted by natural enough passions—but a blunder and a crime still.
| LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK HOUSE, AS A RUNAWAY, PETER, who says he belongs to Mrs. E. Joy, of Society Hill. PETER is black, about thirty years of age, five feet seven inches in height. | WANTED, THREE LAUNDRESSES, TO WASH AND IRON FOR FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL, RIKERSVILLE, SUBURBS OF CHARLESTON. ALSO, THREE NEGRO MEN, TO ATTEND IN THE WARDS. LIBERAL WAGES, BOARD AND LODGING FURNISHED. APPLY TO GEO. R. C. TODD, SURGEON IN CHARGE. | WANTED, A SERVANT TO ATTEND ON AN OFFICER STATIONED IN THE CITY. APPLY AT THE EAST CORNER OF KING-STREET AND SOUTH BATTERY. |
WANTED—THREE LAUNDRESES to wash and iron for the 1st S. C. Hospital, Rickersville, suburbs of Charleston.

Also,

THREE NEGRO MEN to attend in the wards. Liberal wages, board and lodging furnished. Apply to GEO. R. C. GODD, Surgeon in Charge. 3d October 20
WANTED A SERVANT TO ATTEND
In a small family. For one that will make herself
generally useful, good wages will be paid. Apply in RUT-
LENDE STREET, west side, first house below Calhoun
street. 1st October 23

WANTED, A COMPETENT MAN AS
CAPTAIN for a steamer in Government employ
in this harbor. He must be sober and perfectly reliable.
To such the highest wages will be given. Apply at 75
East Bay. 7th October 23.
WANTED, A SERVANT TO COOK and wash for a small family, either white or colored. Apply at No. 18 Coming-street, between Beaufain and Wentworth. October 29

WANTED—A WOMAN COMPETENT to Cook and Wash for a lady and her two children. A good and permanent place, in a safe locality, can be secured by a respectable woman, either white or colored. Apply at No. 21 RUTLEDGE STREET, corner of Montague street, between 3 and 6 o'clock. October 28

WANTED, THREE GOOD SHOE-MAKERS, white or colored. Apply at the Soap Factory, King street Road. October 23

WANTED—A GOOD GROOM, TO whom good wages will be paid, to attend to a single HORSE.

ALSO,

A BOY, about 16 or 18 years old, for general HOUSE WORK. Apply at 88 Beaufain street. October 27
RUNAWAY.—ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LAR REWARD will be paid for the delivery of my
negro woman, ANN; she left my premises on the 26th, at
2 o'clock, N. The said woman is about 35 years old,
short & set high, and near her confinement; tall and black
face. She formerly belonged to M. Moore. The above re-
ward will be paid for her delivery to L. RICH Kingstreet.
G. ISKIE, 55 King street.
October 28

TAKEN UP, A SMALL NEGRO BOY,
about 12 or 18 years of age; bright copper color;
Dyes that he is free, and that his father and mother are
both dead. His parents left him on the road from Fort John-
son to the Artillery Cross Roads. Any one wishing to
find out where the parents of said boy, can do so by calling
on the subscriber at the Camp of 4th Georgia Regiment,
stationed at Fort Johnson.
J. T. B. PAIN.
P. S.—The owner of said boy will come forward and pay
charges, and take said negro, or he will be dealt with, ac-
cording to law.
J. T. B. F.
October 28

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—THE
above reward will be paid for the apprehension of
AMERICA and WILL, and the delivery of said negroes in
any jail, so I can get them. AMERICA is of a dark com-
plication, 5' 6' high, 40 years old, has a broken head on
the side of one of his legs, which protrudes in a small knot.
WILL, a low, black fellow, bad teeth; a good blacksmith. I
think these boys are trying to make their way to Charleston
or the coast. My address is Dunbarton Postoffice, Barns-
well District, S. C.
WM. ABLEY.
October 28
A Faithful and Sensible Slave—We saw a negro man at Madison last Sunday who has recently escaped from the Yankees at Helena, and made his way to his master. He belongs to Mr. McGehee, a large Mississippi planter, who is a refugee, residing in Morgan county. The boy says that the Yankees took him from the field and marched him to their camp across the river, where they put him into a negro company, and drilled him for about six weeks. During this time he became sick of soldiering, and very much disgusted with his captors, who had separated him from his wife and children; whom they had sent North to support themselves. Feeling—to use his own expression—that his "old massa norer treat him dat a way," he determined to desert, and get back to the old plantation. Accordingly he swam the Mississippi, and after much delay in evading the enemy's pickets, succeeded in making his way to his old home, which he found almost deserted, but not then occupied by the enemy. He staid there several weeks, and then resolved to come to his master in Georgia. He reached Madison one day last week, and the meeting between him and his master is described as a most touching scene. His experience and influence will be salutary among the simple-minded blacks, who are deluded by false notions of freedom and of the friendship of the Yankees. He says that many more of the negroes in the Federal army would gladly get away, but they are afraid to attempt to swim the river and take the risk of capture. —Augusta Constitutionalist.
The Charleston Mercury.
31 October 1863.

NOVELTY? NOVELTY? NOVELTY?

HIBERNIAN HALL.

ORIGINAL
SOUTH CAROLINA MINSTRELS.

IN AID OF THE CHARLESTON FREE MARKET.

Monday Evening, November 2d, 1863.

FOURTEEN PERFORMERS.

The largest Troupe yet performed since the war.

CARD—The Manager in introducing this Troupe to the citizens, begs leave to state that, at the earnest request of numerous friends and musical critics of the city, he has taken the management of the South Carolina Sable Minstrels "of this city." The object of this Company is to assist the authorities with pecuniary aid in enabling the to procure the necessary comforts for the soldiers now battling for our rights.

Tickets $1. Doors open at quarter to 8 o'clock. Performance commence at quarter past 1 o'clock.

October 31

G. R. WOLFE, Agent.
Stabbed.—On Thursday night, in the hours of eight and nine o’clock, a negro jumped the fence of Mr. J. J. Fickling, with the intention of stealing chickens. Mr. Fickling awoke by the noise, sallied out into the yard, when he was dangerously stabbed by the negro in the head, neck, and left arm. It is believed, however, that he will recover. The thief has not yet been identified.
WANTED: A NEGRO MAN OR BOY, TO
wait on an officer. stationed in the city. Apply
at Headquarters, Southern Wharf.
November 2

WANTED, THREE GOOD SHOEMAKERS,
White or Colored. Liberal wages will be paid.
Apply at the Soap Factory, King-street Road.
October 30

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—I WILL
give the above reward for the apprehension of
my Boy JOHN, who ran away on the 26th of October.—
Said John is black, very likely, about 5 feet 6 inches
high, a small scar on his forehead over one eye. He is
trying to escape to the enemy, as he tried to get on the
cars, saying he was going to work on the coast.
S. F. MOBLEY,
Youngsville P. O., Fairfield District, S. C.
November 2
Some twenty-three negroes found in arms on the river plantation of President Davis, at Hurricane, thirty miles below Vicksburg, arrived in Meridian Tuesday morning. Ten of them are the property of the President, and six belonged to his brother. They were captured by a squadron of Wirt Adams' cavalry under command of Lieut. Harvey. The negroes fired on our troops when they approached, but fortunately inflicted no injury. The disposition will be made of them is not yet known.
The Charleston Mercury.
3 November 1863, Z.

WANTED.—Boys wanted to work in a Sugar Factory.
November 8
Hugo Oonaed,
869 King-street.
LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE as a runaway, AUGUSTUS, who says he
belongs to Mr. P. Branch, of Petersburg, Va., and that
he runaway from his young master, John Branch, at
Secessionville, S. C.. Augustus is a mulatto, about 16
years of age.
W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
November 6

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE as a runaway, FRANCIS, who says he
belongs to Mr. John Drayton. Francis is black, about
14 years of age.
W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
November 6
GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—The following persons are requested to call and receive the pay due them for September by the Government services performed at General Hospital, Summerville, S. C., as follows: Three White nurses—MARY BARS, SARAH JUDY and CATHARINE REILY, and the representatives of the following slaves: JULY, TOBEY and WELLINGTON, on or before the 30th November, 1863, after which date the amount due will be turned over to the Hospital Fund.

DANL. TUCKER, A. S. C. S. N.,
November 10 3° c In charge of Hospital,
VI. * * * THE COMMANDING GENERAL FINDS it necessary, in order to complete the works now in progress for the defence of the City of Charleston, to direct that the time of service of all slaves who may hereafter be impressed, shall be extended from thirty days to sixty days; the owners of such slaves will, however, be allowed the privilege of relieving them at the expiration of thirty days, with an equal number of negroes, transportation for whom will be furnished by the Government.

Impressing Agents will indicate the places and times at which owners of slaves shall be expected to deliver their respective quotas of labor; and the slaves of all persons who fail to produce their quota at the appointed times and places will be detained beyond sixty days, in proportion to the time they may be in default.

By command of General Beauregard,

JOHN M. OTIE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WANTED—SIX OR SEVEN GOOD OARSMAEN. Wages, Thirty Dollars per month and rations. Apply to THOS. M. BARKER, November 10. Captain and A. Q. M.

WANTED, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK, in City, several COOPERS AND HAT-MAKERS. Apply to W. TENNENT, Corner Calhoun and Washington streets. November 9.

WANTED, THREE GOOD SHOE-MAKERS, white or colored. Apply at the Soap Factory, King street, Road, October 28.

WANTED—A GOOD GROOM, to whom good wages will be paid, to attend to a single HORSE.

A BOY, about 16 or 18 years old, for general HOUSE WORK. Apply at 86 Beaufain street, October 27.
WANTED, a RESPECTABLE WHITE PERSON, to keep house for a mess of four officers. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at this Office.

WANTED—SIX OR SEVEN GOOD OARSMEN. Wages, Thirty Dollars per month and rations. Apply to THOS. M. BARKER, Captain and A. Q. M.

WANTED, FOR GOVERNMENT WORK, in City, several COOPERS AND BASKET MAKERS. Apply to W. TENNENT, Corner Calhoun and Washington streets.

WANTED, THREE GOOD SHOE-MAKERS, white or colored. Apply at the Soap Factory, King street Road.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., my servant ADAM. Said boy is dark complexioned and about 33 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has a small scar on his cheek and also one on his nose. Said boy was raised in Augusta. He may have pass or free papers, and no doubt he will try to make his escape to the enemy by way of the cars.

I will pay the above reward (fifty dollars) for his delivery to me, or in any jail so I may get him.

November 12

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver man CKKUS, or, as he styles himself, JOSIAH E. SMALL, at the jail in Sumter or in Charleston. He is about five and a half feet high, 28 years of age, broad built, lost his front teeth, has a scar on right side of his forehead; has a wife in Summerville, belonging to Mrs. Sarah D. Boone. and may be lurking about there. He left on 23d September, six miles from the town of Sumter.

Half the above reward will be given for any information which will lead certainly to his apprehension.

November 13
STOLEN.—A NEGRO MAN NAMED HEZEKIAH or KIAH, was stolen from the Camp of the Cheraw and Cossefield Railroad Company on Friday night, supposed to be taken by a man named JAMES T. EASTLING, who is a spare man, and had a buggy with a black horse, when seen in this neighborhood. The negro belongs to Governor Alken. Parties are warned against purchasing the negro and requested to give information which may lead to the detection of the thief. A liberal reward will be paid for his arrest and adjudgment in any jail.

ALLAN MACFARLANE,
President C. and O. Railroad Company.
Cheraw, November 15, 1863.

November 16
From Beaufort—A deserter from the enemy's camp at Beaufort, who arrived here a day or two since, gives some interesting items of information. The present force of the enemy at Beaufort is about ten thousand white troops, mostly foreigners, and six regiments of blacks, three of which have recently been organized.

Every week the Yankee officers read out a notice in the black troops purporting to come from across the lines, to the effect that all negroes who return to the Confederate territory will be hung immediately upon their arrival. By this��ious system of lying, they are succeeding pretty well in retaining the fugitives, nearly all of whom would joyfully return to their masters if they believed it could be done with safety. They are thoroughly disgusted with the brutal rule of the Yankees, and long to get home again.

A new conscription has been ordered to take place to-morrow (Monday), by which all blacks between the ages of 18 and 60 will be enrolled in the army.

The small pox is raging to a fearful extent among the fugitive blacks, and a large hospital has been established a few miles from Beaufort for their reception and treatment.

Extensive preparations are making for an expedition of some sort, and from what our informer could learn from the officers, a simultaneous attack is contemplated against Charleston and Savannah in the course of a very short time.

[Savannah Republican]
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
will be paid for the delivery of LAWSON or HOMAS, a carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, yellow complexion, with yellowish whites of eyes; about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick square shoulders, medium size, dressed neat, wears moustaches, and sometimes goatee. He has with him a Carpenter’s Badge for 1863, and is probably working about under pretense of being free. The law will be strictly enforced against parties harboring or employing him.

November 21

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, between the 28th and 30th October last, a WHITWORTH RIFLE, from the Headquarters of Brigadier General Wise. For its recovery I am authorized to offer One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward. The party delivering the Rifle will not be hurt, and the affair shall be closed with its delivery to me.

Persons are cautioned against receiving or buying said Rifle. Apply to JAMES M. WISE, Ordnance Officer, 6th Military Dist., Thompson’s House, St. Andrew’s Parish.

November 21

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RUN AWAY, my negro boy BILL, about 50 years, heavy built, about six feet high, copper colored, speaks very clear, wears only white shirt; medium size; hair is black; at the toes; he is a field hand. I purchased him from Mr. Joseph T. Dill, Charleston, S. C., and it is very likely that he is in or about Charleston, as he has a wife about there. He left my premises about two months ago. I will pay the above reward if delivered in any jail in South Carolina or Georgia.

November 17

WM. HOGREAP
Augusta, Ga.

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION NO. 1.

I. THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROADS AND THE Town authorities of the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville, and Newberry, are required forthwith to summon all persons in possession of slaves liable to Road duty within the limits of their authority, to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to such duty at the Railroad Depot nearest the owners’ residence, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December prox., in time for the down morning trains, for thirty days’ labor on the fortifications.

II. The Commissioners of Roads and the Town authorities aforesaid will also impress and deliver at the Depots at the same time, one-fourth of all male free negroes, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, within the limits of their authority, to be forwarded for the guaranteed term of labor.

III. The aggregate of the calls made on this Division, including the present call, is four months’ labor of one-fourth the Road hands in pursuance, than, of the terms of the Acts of the Legislature, the Commissioners of the Roads and the Town authorities will only require of the several slaveholders such an amount of labor as will, when added to that already furnished, make up such owner’s quota, 1 c., one-fourth of their Road hands for four months.

IV. The inconsistency of calling for hands for thirty days which are detained for sixty days, is a matter beyond my control. The Act requires me to call for a term of service of thirty days, while the negroes can only be discharged by orders of the General Commanding.

V. Persons to whom it will be at all convenient to contribute labor in advance under this call are earnestly requested to do so; the law assures them of full credit for it on future calls, which will come probably at a less opportune season.

VI. Owners are advised to furnish their slaves with rations to last to Charleston.

VII. The Agents sent out to receive the negroes, are prohibited from furnishing provisions.

WM. M. BRANNON, Agent State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., November 13, 1863.

November 18.
The King of Dahomey.—A correspondent of one of the English papers gives some interesting accounts of his Majesty of Dahomey, with especial reference to the revenues he derives from the slave trade. After discussing the manner of conducting raids into the country to capture the natives, the writer states that an export duty of $5 per head is paid to the King, which results in an annual income of $25,000 to the potentate. That in addition to this he collects several transit duties on slaves brought through his territories, which amount annually to the sum of $20,000 more. That the slaves which he himself sells annually at an average of $80 each, number about 2000, and this gives him $160,000 a year. The total income of the King of Dahomey out of the slave trade is therefore over $200,000 a year.
WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY
a BOY to attend to a Horse. A liberal hire will be paid. Apply to Captain PEAROE, A. A. General, at Headquarters, 6th Military District, Thomson's, St. Andrew's. November 28.

WANTED, A FIRST HOUSE MAN SERVANT, in a city family residing at Columbia. Full wages will be paid. Would not object to purchase one well recommended. Apply at this office. November 21.

WANTED TO HIRE, SIX COMPETENT MECHANICS (Blacksmiths and Carpenters). To those well recommended liberal wages will be paid. Apply to Office of Chief of Ordnance Department, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, No. — Broad-street. November 21.
WANTED TO HIRE, A COLORED MAN, to work about a store and make himself generally useful. Wages paid punctually. Apply to JNO. CAMPBELL, Market street, opposite State street.

November 25
Copper Smiths Wanted.—Two or three good Copper Smiths can obtain steady employment and high wages on application at 314 Meeting street—W. & Henrey's Foundry.

November 27

Seagar Makers—Wanted Three

or four good Seagar Makers. Good wages given. Apply at No. 369 King street. 8* November 27

Wanted—Twenty Negroes.—

Any responsible person having this number of able-bodied Fellows, can hear of a handsome investment in the making of Salt, by addressing Box 594, Charleston P. O. November 27*
The Charleston Mercury.

1 December 1863

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO BOY,

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST RATE FEMALE COOK, colored preferred; wages liberal. Apply at Northwest corner of Cannon and King-streets.

WANTED—TWENTY NEGROES,—Any responsible person having this number of able-bodied Fellows, can hear of a handsome investment in the making of SALT, by addressing BOX 594, Charleston P. O.
A Faithful Slave.—The Raleigh Standard has heard from a reliable source of a negro slave who has been within the enemy’s lines in the Eastern part of the State, since the fall of Newbern, who has paid over to his mistress the sum of three thousand dollars, the proceeds of his own labor, having reserved only enough to pay his own expenses.

Many such instances will attest the war is over, and should be recorded, with names and particulars, too properly acknowledged.

How inconsistent and mischievous, however, was the mode, formerly adopted in the State and some others of rewarding special cases of devotion and fidelity in servants by massacres. Many of the suffering free negroes now in this State, who would gladly exchange their anomalous and comparatively helpless condition for servitude under such masters as they see around them, are the descendants of faithful and exemplary servants who were thus emancipated. The proceedings of Southern Legislatures for several years past, have shown that some of these free negroes prefer, and choose a return to slavery to a continuance in their present condition. One application, at least, of this kind is before the Legislature now in session.
"The health of the negroes employed on the various fortifications in and around the city, is unusually good at the present time, as evidenced by the fact that out of two hundred and fifty so engaged but forty are reported on the sick list."

We take the above from the Richmond Enquirer, and would be very much pleased if we could apply it to this city. We regret, however, to state that many and urgent complaints reach us from owners of servants, reporting gross and flagrant neglect of servants when working, and still more neglect and inhumanity when they are sick. The owners in some cases have not been able to get information concerning the death of servants.

We invite additional and authenticated statements of facts.
WANTED TO HIRE, A CAPABLE SERVANT, to wait upon an Officer at Secessionville, and have the care of a horse. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 9 RUTLEDGE AVENUE.
December 9
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The Charleston Mercury.
9 December 1863
WANTED, a capable servant to wait on an officer in the city. Apply at Mr. ROBINSON'S, at the corner of Judith and Elizabeth streets. December 10
WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, THREE NEGRO MEN, to act as NURSES in Soldiers' Relief Hospital, to whom twenty-five dollars per month and rations will be given. Apply to the STEWARD, at the Hospital, Hampstead.  

December 10
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, IN AN OFFICE, a Black or Colored BOY. He will be required to sleep on the premises. Wages reasonable and promptly paid. Apply at this Office.
December 14.

WANTED, FIFTEEN COLORED CARPENTERS, to go to North Carolina. Liberal wages will be paid, and subsistence, clothing and shoes will be furnished. Apply at 186 Meeting-street, opposite Burns' lane, between 2 and 3 o'clock daily.
December 14.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the delivery of CHARLIE, a bright Mulatto Boy, at the Charleston Work House. He is about sixteen years old, five feet four inches high, and proportionally stout; is a smart, intelligent boy; can read and write, and may pass off as free. Apply at 14 Green-street.

December 15.
COAST DEFENCE.—DIVISION NO. 4.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROADS AND THE.

All authorities within the Judicial Districts of

Georgetown, Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort, are re-

quired forthwith to summon all persons in possession of

SLAVES, liable to Road Duty, within the limits of their

authority, to deliver ONE-FOURTH of their Slaves liable
to such duty, at the Railroad Depot nearest their owner's

residence, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of January

next, at 10 o'clock a.m., there to await transportation to

Charleston, for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II. The authorities aforesaid will likewise impress and

send forward at the same time ONE-FOURTH OF THE

MALE FREE NEGROES between the ages of sixteen and

fifty, who may be found within the limits of their authority.

III. The aggregate of all the calls made on this Division

is four months' labor of one-fourth the Road Hands, and

the Commissioners of Roads, &c. are not authorised to

effect more than this quota; but it is earnestly hoped that,
at this exigency, the patriotic Slaveholders of this Division,

so directly interested, will not withhold their labor on this

ground. This Division has, during the past year, furnished

scarce any labor through the State authorities. However

labor, if any individuals have been in this respect, the

labor has passed through Confederate authorities; and in

the reports made to the State authorities and made pub-

lic, the citizens of this Division can have no credit with

those who are uninform'd, and the reputation of the State

has suffered, instead of having been increased, by the

volunteer labor thus furnished.

IV. The General Assembly has enacted "that the Com-
mmissioners of Roads and the authorities of Incorporate

cities, towns and villages shall furnish to the State

Agents, within thirty days after the passage of this Act,

a full and correct return of all hands liable to Road

duty within their respective jurisdiction," that I shall

forward to the Sheriff of each District with a list of Defaulters,

and that the Sheriff shall arrest such Slaves as are in de-

fault, and deliver them to the Agent; and that the cost of

arrest and transportation be paid by the owners; and

further, that Negroes whose services are thus enforced

shall be detained double the term.

V. I feel it to be my duty to say, although I do so with

reluctance, that the labor must be had. Wherein the

Commissioners of Roads, &c., and the Sheriffs fall to for-

ward the labor, the impressing officers of the Confederate

States will do so. It is greatly to be desired that the State

should furnish the required labor through its own chan-

nels.

WM. M. SHANNON,

Agent State South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., December 21, 1862.

1000

LABOURERS WANTED.—THE ENGI-

NEER Department will hire for the

ensuing year ONE THOUSAND HANDS for work upon

the fortifications in the State of South Carolina.

RATES OF PAY.

Rations, furnished by Government... $33.33 per month

Rations and Clothing, furnished.... 80 per month

Clothing to consist of two suits and one pair of shoes

per annum.

The Department will pay transportation to Charleston,

and will give in addition five dollars (for expenses) for

each negro to persons who will collect and ship them to

the Point, and deliver them on the railroads.

Negroes must be comfortably clad and in good condition

when received. The Government will be responsible for

the slaves.

Persons having slaves in the employment of the Go-

vernment desiring to make the above arrangements, will

please give notice.

WM. H. ECKHOLS,

Major and Chief Engineer, So. Ca.,

No. 472 King street, Charleston.

Savannah Republican, Augusta Constitutionalist

and Columbia Carolinian will publish tri-weekly and send

bills to this Department.

December 20.
Carpenters wanted—WANTED

To hire, Twenty-Five Carpenters and Six Caulkers, to do Government Work in the city. Apply to F. J. Porcher, at office of Major W. H. Echols, Chief Engineer, King-street, near Postoffice.

December 22
Negro Revolt at Fort Jackson.—A friend at Mobile sends the following bit of cheering news to the Appeal; which, if true, is important as well as encouraging. The dispatch is dated at Mobile, December 20:

Editors Appeal—Col. Reed, of the 13th Arkansas, captured at Fort Hudson, has just arrived at Jackson. He made his escape from New Orleans on Monday last, and says the negroes had rebelled in Fort Jackson and liberated the Confederate prisoners and had killed twenty-four out of thirty Yankee officers. The Federals had sent gunboats down, one of which had been sunk.—Col. Reed states this officially, and that the negroes held the fort.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING SLAVES in this institution are hereby notified that such slaves are held at the risk of their owners or persons lodging them.

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
December 28
SLAVES LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
Office of Auditor of South Carolina.
Columbia, December 29, 1863.

For the information of owners whose slaves have been or may be impressed by State authority for labor on the coast fortifications, and have died or may die while employed in said labor:

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made with Col. William M. Shannon, State Agent, for the filing in this office of all past and future appraisements made under the Act of December, 1862, of slaves impressed under the said Act, and, also, of medical certificates in cases where such slaves shall hereafter die while under the control of the military authorities having charge of the said works; and that information upon these points will be given to parties interested upon application to this office.

JAMES TUPPER, State Auditor.
December 29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A MAN SEEK VANT to attend an Officer in camp. Apply at 7 Rutledge street.

December 28
1,000 NEGRO LABORERS WANTED.

C. E. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 30, 1863.

THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT WILL HIRE for the ensuing year ONE THOUSAND HANDS, for work upon the fortifications in the State of South Carolina.

RATES OF PAY:
Rations furnished by Government.....$3.50 per month.
Rations and clothing furnished.....$3.50 per month.
Clothing to consist of two suits and one pair of shoes per annum.

The Department will pay transportation to Charleston, and will give, in addition, five dollars (for expenses) for each negro, to persons who will collect and ship them to the city, or deliver them on the railroads.

Negroes must be comfortably clad and in good condition when received.

The Government will be responsible for the slaves.

Persons having slaves in the employment of the Government desiring to make the above arrangements, will please give notice.

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS,
Major and Chief Engineer S.C. Co.,
472 King street, Charleston.

Savannah Republican, Augusta Constitution, and Columbia Carolina will publish this weekly and send bills to this Department.

December 30.

SLAVES LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Office of Auditor of South Carolina.

Columbia, December 30, 1863.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF OWNERS WHOSE slaves have been or may be impressed by state authority for labor on the coast fortifications, and have died or may die while employed in said labor:

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made with Col. William M. Shannon, State Agent, for the filing in this office of all past and future appointments made under the Act of December, 1862, of slaves impressed under the said Act and also, of medical certificates in cases where such slaves shall hereafter die while under the control of the military authorities having charge of said works; and that information upon these points will be given to parties interested upon application to this office.

JAMES TUPPER, State Auditor.

December 30.