

The Charleston Courier.

1 January 1863, 1

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.

7 January 1863, 1

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. 8* 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 G. WYATT,
January 6 4 No. 8 Warren Block, Augusta.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR DASH,
an efficient Gang of One Hundred to One Hun-
dred 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,
January 6 Broker and Auctioneer, 7 State-street.

8 January 1863, 1

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 thieving 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 adjudicated 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 1783, 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, 1

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.

Jas. C. Batchelder	H. H. Wright
Wm. H. Sheppard	P. E. Wiltz, Jr
Fred. Losberg	B. F. Petry
Aaron H. Dale	L. J. Dodge
Eugene Morris	Joseph Bloom

FORT ST. PHILIP.

Martin Fallor

FORT JACKSON.

Peter Keveny	L. Delplt
W. J. Dalano	J. M. West
G. H. Stewart	Charles Hobdy
Michael Bowen	John Hickey

FORT PIKE.

Dr. Theodore Clapp

FORT PICKENS.

J. Dacres	R. W. Porter
E. N. Rossey	J. Corblit
Dr. Booth	J. H. Huckins
C. Morse	C. Bacon
D. C. Lowber	W. Kelly
C. B. Metcalf	A. Forsyth
R. Crosby	N. Bauber
A. N. Baker	W. Cush
J. Green	E. A. Hamilton
G. T. Grinnell	J. D. Kerney

PARISH PRISON OF NEW ORLEANS.

Hermegeny Perry	J. Donahue
Leonard Marinas	C. Horran
L. Collis	R. Allen
Girl of Mrs. Cornes	Sam. Peters
John Loulatella	J. Fremaux
N. Bonaparte	V. Fouin
G. Morganstine	W. E. Niles
Jas. Cunningham	John Newille
Thos. Riley	Peter Finn
Andrew, of Reed	Jas. Maherty
John Short	James Doherty
K. S. Derrickson	J. Sheridan
J. J. Mitchell	J. J. Foley
M. Condon	J. Capdeville
Didnt, f. m. c.	D. Graig
George, of Williamson	S. Boydet
Jim	Wm. Buckloy
Capt. Maurin	John Denis
A. Catching	A. Reider
T. Harris	John G. King
Wm. Mullet	M. Egan
D. Scully	Wm. Jones
John Williams	W. Patton
Wm. Hamilton	P. Swett
A. Bulger	Tim. Haley
Jas. Gariltaldy	John Mooney
Nelson (slave)	Pellse Boyle
S. Roberts	G. Wilcox
Alfar, of Cosby	N. Doyle
Joseph Raffle	J. Herod
Levy Key	Ed. Green
A. Lacotte	Joseph Levy
Robt. Phillips	Tim. Knight
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	Frederick A. Taylor
Michael Murphy	P. E. Wiltz

AT FORT PICKENS.

John T. Monroe

14 January 1863, 2

**SUPPLY OF SLAVE LABOR FOR THE
COAST.**

THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE CONFED-
ERATE 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

15 January 1863, 4

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.

[L. S.]

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By the Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

January 14

16 January 1863, 2

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 Negroes 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

WM. B. JOHNSTON,

T. R. BLOOM,

E. L. STROHECKER,

J. COWLES,

A. M. LOCKETT.

A. E. THOMPSON,

JAMES A. NISBET, Sec. and Treas.

} Directors.

January 16

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TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway yeaterday, 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

7 State-street.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—

Ranaway 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

The Charleston Mercury.

17 January 1863, 2

WANTED, AN HONEST COLORED
MAN as a Carrier for THE MERCURY. Apply at
the Office. January 30

A GOOD COOK WANTED IMMEDI-
ATELY.—A good steady COOK can find employment
by applying immediately to CAPTAIN RUSSELL,
January 17 White's Battallon, on Adger's Wharf.

24 January 1863, /

HIGH PRICES OF NEGROS.—Messrs. WILBUR & SON sold yesterday at the Brokers' Exchange, some prime negros, 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 negros were all sold without any warrantee of soundness.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 January 1863, 2

ARREST OF A NEGRO.—On Saturday morning a negro, belonging to Mrs. WHITPEN, 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.

28 January 1863, 2

WANTED, TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS.
Liberal wages will be paid for good workmen.
Apply at Confederate Workshop, corner John and
Meeting-streets. †2 January 26

WANTED, A COOK FOR AN OFFICERS
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 28 *1

WANTED, THREE COLORED BOYS,
to attend in the Ward Room, on board the
Gunboat Chicora. Apply to the Steward on board.
January 28 1*

The Charleston Mercury.

31 January 1863, 2

WANTED, A SERVANT, TO COOK
For a party of the Signal Corps. Address B. M.
Signal Corps, Charleston. 1st January 81

WANTED, AN HONEST COLORED
MAN as a Carrier for THE MERCURY. Apply at
the Office. January 80

The Charleston Courier.

4 February 1863, 2

WANTED, A BOY TO WAIT ON AN OFFICER in Virginia. Apply at 31 Middle-street.
February 4 12*

WANTED TO HIRE, TWO HUNDRED HANDS to work on Piedmont Rail Road.—
Apply to H. W. WALKER, Agent. E. WILKINS & CO., at Charleston Hotel. 1* February 4

4 February 1863, 2

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 a 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.

HUGH R. BANKS.

February 3

2

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

February 3

NEGROES WANTED.—WE WISH TO HIRE THIRTY WOOD-CHOPPERS 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 Yankee raid 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.

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February 3

FIDDLER WANTED.—WANTED IMME- DIATELY, a FIDDLER, by the month, to go out of the City. Apply at 15 Charlotte-street.

February 4

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5 February 1863, 2

ROBBERY OF AMMUNITION.—On the 18th November last, a car loaded with ammunition, intended for General MACRUDER'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. BODOW, 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.

5 February 1863, 2

PRIVATE SALES.

Valuable Servants at Private Sale.

BY A. J. SALINAS.

A very likely and intelligent WOMAN, 28 years of age, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her two children—a girl 9, and a boy 8 years of age.

A very likely and intelligent Woman, 30 years of age, a superior Washer and Ironer, and good Cook, and her three children, 8, 5 and 1 year of age.

A remarkably likely 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 STREET.

February 5.

6 February 1863, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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, 2

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 \$29-775, 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 \$1360 for prime wenches.

At the Brokers' Exchange WILSON & 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.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 February 1863, 2

WANTED—A NEGRO MAN TO DO
light work. Permanent employment and good
wages given. Apply at INK FACTORY, King street
Road. February 7

12 February 1863, 1

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.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 February 1863, 2

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.

13 February 1863, 2

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, Fifty-ninth 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.

14 February 1863, 1

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 absurd instrument. It was opposed with earnestness, and obstinacy by WICKLIFFE, CRITTENDEN 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 heretofore reckoned confidently on the advantages they possess. And when their force was lawfully 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 desertions, 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 Lincolndom driven to desperation, now purpose giving the sons of Ham an opportunity to acquire military glory. They are going to clothe thousands of that simple minded people in blue garments adorned with brass buttons. They are to be bedecked 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 carnage. John is to be made Major, Cuffy 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 captains 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 ear, 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 those sable 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 spare their bones. A furious volley of blank cartridges would so frighten officers and privates that a whole 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 braves are killed or mortally wounded, Mr. Lincoln will have to pay for them in gold.

14 February 1863, 2

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—LEFT
 From the premises of the subscriber, in the Town of Summerville, yesterday morning, his Servant MOERIS, a likely Brown Man, about 20 years old. His hair is curly, and he has a very slight moustache; was dressed with grey jacket, military cut, single collar, and grey pantaloons; stoops somewhat in walking; is civil in manner and prepossessing in appearance. He 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. JAMES L. GANTT,

85 Broad street,
 Charleston, February 13, 1863. 1 February 14

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
 Ranaway from Augusta, about the 4th of January, A NEGRO WOMAN AND SIX CHILDREN, viz: MARIAH, tolerably black and of good medium size. The oldest child is a boy named HENRY, about thirteen years old; the next is 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 complected than the mother.

This family was owned, and perhaps raised, by JAS. ROSE, Esq., President of the Rail Road Bank. EDGEBRON & 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.

February 13

W. C. VAUGHAN.

'8

The Charleston Courier.

14 February 1863, 2

WANTED, AT CHARLESTON ARSE-
NAL, 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.

The Charleston Courier.

16 February 1863, 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT SERVANT to wait upon an Officer of the Army. Apply at this Office. *2 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.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 February 1863, 2

WANTED, A FEMALE SERVANT.
white or colored—the former preferred—to cook
and wash for a small family. Apply at Carolina House,
Broad street. February 14

WANTED, AT CHARLESTON AR-
SENAL, a good COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.
Any one having such for hire, will please call at this
Office. J. T. TREZEVANT,
February 14 5* Commandant.

17 February 1863, 1

PROVOST MARSHAL'S COURT.—The Provost Marshal's Court for Charleston District, S. 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."

AUCTION 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 negros, a majority without warranty of soundness, for the following extraordinary high prices:

One fellow, 18 years old, \$1750; one fellow, 27 years old, \$1620; one fellow, 32 years old, \$1260; one fellow, 35 years old, \$1150; one fellow, 28 years old, \$1710; one fellow, 39 years old, \$1376; one fellow, 47 years old, \$1120; one fellow, 16 years old, \$1455; one woman, 38 years, with her two children, 6 and 2 years old, \$1965; one woman, 30 years, with her two children, 6 and 3 years old, \$2280; one woman, 60 years, a fellow, 50 years, and 2 children, 6 and 3 years, \$144; one woman, 40 years, and three children, oldest 6 years, \$2440; one woman, 59 years, and child, 6 years, \$1110.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 February 1863, 2

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."

18 February 1863, 2

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 Vicksburg. They reported to him that the woods were full of deserters from the Federal army.

19 February 1863, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carrots or Bonnyways.—The steamer *Edison* on Wednesday morning brought over to the city, from Morris Island, twelve negroes who were driven ashore 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 Spaniard, 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. Elfe; Louis, slave of M. McBride; Fanny 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. C. Smith; Collins, slave of Rev. J. Mercier Green; William, slave of Saml. Wragg; Kane, slave of A. Konecke.

21 February 1863, 2

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE, as Runaways, the two following NEGROS:
HENRY, to A. J. Rambeau, of Edgefield; LUN, to Chas.
Hammon, near Hamburg. They say they were work-
ing on the Fortifications near this City.
February 21 s W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE, as a Runaway, HENRY, who says he be-
longs 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.

The Charleston Courier.

24 February 1863, 2

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

The Charleston Mercury.

24 February 1863, 2

NOTICE.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK
for a Mess near the City. Apply at this Office:
February 24 4*

WANTED, A SERVANT TO WAIT
upon an officer. To one who understands the care
of horses liberal wages will be given. Apply to Com-
manding Officer, James' Island.
February 24 2*

WANTED, A NO. 1 HOUSE SERVANT
and OSTLER, 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.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
February 23 8* 3d Regiment S. C. Cav lry.

27 February 1863, 2

Negro Soldiers.

"It has been supposed that these black troops would prove fitter 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 Soldiers," 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 HUNTER, declaring that in excellency 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 onsets, 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 sable 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 olfactory of his white faced comrades in arms as to compel them to drop their weapons and flee away from the intolerable fetor. Dash, fire and fetor 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 affrighted 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 certain death. 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 undertaking, and feeling that the blacks are a burthen 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 besmear 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.

28 February 1863, 4

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 scoundrel 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 *lex talionis* 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 CAMPSEN'S, Market-street, opposite State-st.
February 28 B

WANTED, TWO NEGRO MEN, TO
do light work. Good wages and constant em-
ployment given. Apply at the PRINTING INK FACTORY,
King-street Road. 3 February 26

The Charleston Mercury.

28 February 1863, 2

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

CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE DEPRIVED THE COMMAND-
ING 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 Major D. B. HARRIS, Chief Engi-
neer, 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 18

3 March 1863, 2

LODGED, AT THE CHARLESTON
WORK HOUSE, HENRY, who says he belongs
to M^r. 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 3

tu.

W. WITHERS.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 March 1863, 2

TO HIRE—A MAN—GOOD COOK, AND
a capable Servant in every respect. Apply to No.
66 SPRING STREET. 1* March 4

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. 1* March 4

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.—The following sales
of 18 negros 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,
\$1365; 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, \$2100; and a girl, 18 years old, \$1380.

Total amount \$18,545—making an average of
\$1030 a piece.

The Charleston Courier.

5 March 1863, 2

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 2.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 March 1863, 2

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 1*

5 March 1863, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN—

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 lodgment in some jail so that I can get him.

J. L. CALHOUN,
Montgomery, Ala.

March 4

12

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROS.—L. B. K. BENNETT, Broker and Auctioneer, on the 3d instant, sold at auction—one fellow, 22, for \$1730; one woman, 45, and child, 4, for \$360 each; one fellow, 18, for \$1600; one girl, 16, and a boy, 13, brought \$1065 each; one fellow, 30, brought \$1220; one family of four, including two children, defective, brought \$605 each; one family of three, including two children, defective, brought \$550 each; one family of three, defective, including two children, brought \$495.

The Charleston Courier.

7 March 1863, 2

LODGED, AT THE WORK HOUSE, AS
Runaway, BILL, who says he deserted from
Morris Island. Bill belongs to Mr. J. A. Maiten, of
Fairfield District. W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
March 7

9 March 1863, 4

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."

The Charleston Courier.

10 March 1863, 1

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. 1* March 10

10 March 1863, 1

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
Runaway from the advertiser, on the 22d of last January, ARCHY, a mulatto boy, about 14½ years old, medium height and size, dark hair and very good countenance. 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 13½ 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 Dollars for either of them.

March 10

13

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKÉ.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER MONTH.—AN
intelligent, active NEGRO MAN will find employment as an Office Boy, on these terms, at Charleston Arsenal.

8*

March 10

10 March 1863, 1

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, 2

THIRTY DOLLARS PER MONTH--
An intelligent, active NEGRO MAN will find employment, as an office boy, on these terms, at Charleston Arsenal.
8* March 10

13 March 1863, 1

Slave Labor from Division No. 3.

I. TO SUPPLY THE SLAVE LABOR REQUIRED 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 organize and supply negro labor for coast defence," &c., ratified on the 18th December, 1862, and the amendment thereto, ratified on the 6th 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 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 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 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 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* 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.

8

March 9

14 March 1863, 1

SLAVE LABOR FROM DIVISION No. 3.

I. TO SUPPLY THE SLAVE LABOR REQUIRED by the General Commanding, and in pursuance of the orders of his Excellency Governor Monahan, issued in compliance with the terms of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to organize and supply negro labor for coast defence," &c., ratified on the 18th December, 1862, and the amendment thereto, ratified on the 6th 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 Rail Road 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 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 to those who have answered to former calls, it will only amount to a call of 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.

The Mercury, the Courier, and all papers within the division, will copy three times, and forward bills, properly vouched, to JAMES TUPPER, State Auditor.

March 12

The Charleston Mercury.

14 March 1863, 2

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROS:—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 warrantee of soundness:

One fellow, 17 years old, brought \$1900; one fellow, 22 years old, \$1740; one fellow, 25 years old, \$1700; one fellow, 25 years old, \$1600; one woman, 17 years old, \$1780; one woman, 85 years old, \$ 100; one woman, 85 years old, \$705; one woman, 83 years old, \$700; one fellow and wife, ages 35 and 38, \$1990; two fellows, ages 45 and 22, \$1500; one fellow and wife, ages 40 and 35, \$1800; one girl and child, aged 20 and 1, \$1500; one family, aged 60, 25, 8, 5 and 2, \$2075; one family, aged 40, 29 and 4, \$1875.

The Charleston Courier.

16 March 1863, 4

WANTED, A COLORED MAN TO COOK
FOR AN OFFICERS' MESS. He must be wil-
ling to go to North Carolina. Apply at Southwest corner
Meeting and John-streets. †3* March 16

COOK WANTED.—ONE WELL RECOM-
MENDED can obtain a good place by applying
at 2 Atlantic-street. Only colored need apply.
March 16 1

The Charleston Courier.

18 March 1863, 2

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. 2 March 18

The Charleston Mercury.

21 March 1863, 2

WANTED, TEAMSTERS FOR THE
Quartermaster's Department, to be employed in
the neighborhood of Augusta, Ga.
Apply to **MOTTE A. PRINGLE,**
March 21 1863 Major and Quartermaster.

30 March 1863, 2

A Joyful Return.—Joe, 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 turretted 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.

The Charleston Courier.

31 March 1863, 1

WANTED, A COLORED BOY, TO WAIT
on an Officer stationed near the city. Apply
to STREET & WEST, 74 East Bay. 2* March 80.

7 April 1863, 1

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. *Lavina* was sentenced to three days solitary confinement, twenty paddles on the first and ten paddles on the third day of her imprisonment.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, BY AN OFFICER
near the city, a COLORED BOY, for which liberal
wages will be paid. Inquire at Mercury Office.
April 3 2*

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—
Runaway on the eve of February 21st, DICK WAT-
SON, a black man, about 40 years of age; height, 5 feet 4
inches, pox marked, used to drive a spring cart, and be-
longed 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. BISSSETT,
the above reward will be given. 3* April 7

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
NINGO, 85 years old, property of James Copes,
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 lodgment in any jail in
the State, by application to WILBER & SON, corner State
and Chalmers streets. April 2

8 April 1863, 2

**SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST—FROM
DIVISION No. 1.**

I. IN PURSUANCE 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 8th 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 hands 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. Overseer, 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 loss of slaves while in their employ.

WM. M. SHANNON,

Agent for the State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., March 25, 1863.

w3

April 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, for which the highest wages will be given. Apply at Headquarters Provosts' Farm to GEO. H. BRIGHT, Assistant Surgeon Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery. 12. April 5.

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 5.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 April 1863, 2

HEADQUARTERS,	
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., 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 move-	
ments of the enemy, are urged to remove them beyond	
risk without further delay.	
April 8	THOMAS JORDAN,
8	Chief of Staff.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 April 1863, 2

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

ALSO,

WOOD CUTTERS. Wages extra high. Apply at Claus-
sen Mills, Anson street, to **F. W. OLAUSSEN.**

April 14

1

17 April 1863, 1

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. Rip-
ley's Office, for the use of my vessel. He has a wife
on Mr. Venning's Plantation, Christ Church Parish.
April 17. 1. C. GERATY.

The Charleston Courier.

18 April 1863, 1

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 1*

The Charleston Mercury.

18 April 1863, 1

COOK WANTED.--WANTED, A CO-
LORED BOY OR MAN, to assist in Cooking in a
Company on James' Island. Apply at No. 11 GEORGE
STREET. 1* April 18

The Charleston Courier.

28 April 1863, 1

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE:
CHARLESTON, 1st APRIL, 1863.—FREE PERSONS 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.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 April 1863, 2

ATTEMPTED 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 overboard from the Mount Pleasant Ferry wharf. He was saved by the great exertions of the boat hands of the steamer *G. W. Coffee*. He alleges cruel treatment received at the hands of his colored employer as the cause of the act.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 May 1863, 2

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 James C. Parsons, Esq.

4 May 1863, 1

WANTED TO HIRE, TWO COLORED
COOKS, to cook for prisoners in Jail. Apply
at the Provost Marshal's Office, Broad-street.
May 4 2

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THEIR
owners, FOUR NEGRO MEN, to work at Salt
Works. Apply at 167 East Bay. 2* May 2

5 May 1863, 1

SHIP'S STEWARD AND COOK WANTED,
either White or Colored. (Free) for the Confed-
erate steamer Merrimac. Apply with recommenda-
tions to J. M. SEIXAS, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
May 6 80

7 May 1863, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN-
away, on the 12th January last, Slave ISAAC, formerly the property of O. Gajlard, 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 lodgment in the Work House in this City. Apply at this Office.
May 7 thatu

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN-
away, 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 lodgment in the Work House in this City. Apply at this Office.
thatu 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. R. 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, but very small; 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 12 M. T. HOLLEY.

The Charleston Courier.

9 May 1863, 1

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

The Charleston Courier.

14 May 1863, 1

W ANTED, BY ENGINEER DEPART- MENT at Fort Sumter, ONE HUNDRED abo- bodied NEGRO MEN. Wages \$25 per month and Ra- tions. May 14 6 EDWIN J. WHITE, Engineer in charge.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 May 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A FREE BOY
to wait on an Officer in Fort Sumter, 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. O'HEAR, KOPER & STONEY, or
to RUGH WILSON, Barnwell Districts, near Graham's T. O.
May 14

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
For slave THOMAS, called THOMAS MOULTREE,
well known in the city, and recently owned by Captain T.
Harrison 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 slash on the back
of his neck. One hundred dollars reward will be paid for
his lodgment 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 & SON,

Corner State and Chalmers street.

May 11

mw/4

16 May 1863, 2

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 BECKMANN 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."

18 May 1863, 1

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 loaned 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.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 May 1863, 2

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, 2

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.

22 May 1863, 1

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 U. M. Child, J. P., to the effect that, whereas certain negroes named were, on the 5th 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.

28 May 1863, 1

BLIND TOM IS HERE!

—o—

THIS GREAT MUSICAL PRODIGY WILL GIVE ONE of his INIMITABLE CONCERTS, at Hibernian Hall, THIS NIGHT, 28th.

~~Doors~~ Doors open at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; performance commence at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock.

~~Admission~~ Admission \$1.00; Children and Servants 50 Cents.
May 28 1

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from Captain James Copes' Plantation, near Winnsboro', Fairfield District, on May 18, 1863, two negro men named WILL and TOM. Will is about 30 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, Winnsboro', S. C., or to WILBUR & SON, Charleston, S. C.

May 21

c

this 26

The Charleston Mercury.

28 May 1863, 2

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 Charleston Mercury.

29 May 1863, 2

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.

29 May 1863, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE
paid for my woman, RUTY. 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

2*

LABORERS WANTED — WANTED TO
hire, a few more WOOD CUTTERS. Wages libe-
ral. Apply at Claussen Mills, to F. W. CLAUSSEN.

May 26

inf4

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE, as a Runaway, JOHN, who says he be-
longs to Lieut. R. Singleton, now stationed at Pocotali-
go, S. C. John is about 17 years of age, and very black.

May 1

W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

30 May 1863, 1

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY;
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 1* W. A. CARSWELL.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 May 1863, 2

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!

—o—

THIS GREAT MUSICAL PRODIGY WILL GIVE ONE of his **INIMITABLE CONCERTS**, at Hibernian Hall, **THIS NIGHT, 30th.**

Doors open at 7½; performance commence at 8½ o'clock.

Admission \$1.00; Children and Servants 50 Cents.
May 30 1

WANTED TO HIRE, SEVERAL COLORED BOYS to work in a Printing Office. Apply at No. 8 Broad street. stuth5 May 30

The Charleston Mercury.

1 June 1863, 2

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 injured.

**WANTED, TEN OR TWELVE WHITE
OR BLACK HANDS at Gas Works. Apply corner
of Washington and Charlotte streets.
June 1** mw/8

2 June 1863, 2

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:

OFFENSES	WHITES		BLACKS		Total number of Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Assault and Battery	1	...	...	...	1
Deserters	25	...	...	...	25
Disturbing the Peace	...	...	2	3	5
Harboring Slaves	...	...	...	1	1
Insanity	...	...	...	1	1
Intoxication, lying down in street	24	...	1	...	25
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace	8	2	...	...	10
Larceny	7	2	17	3	29
Applicants for Lodging	...	...	...	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	10	1	1	...	12
Runaways	...	...	15	5	20
Slaves without pass	...	...	6	2	8
Improper Ticket	...	...	8	1	9
Trespass upon premises	1	1	7	1	10
Violation of City Ordinances	39	3	10	1	53
Committed for Safe-keeping	64	1	48	10	123
Non-payment of Capitation Tax	...	...	25	2	27
Total	179	10	117	31	287

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$ 71.30
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....571.40
 Amount paid to Policemen.....273.50
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....297.90
 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....362.54

	WHITES		BLACKS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Delivered to Owner	...	...	27	5
Referred to Magistrate	3	3	...	...
Committed to House of Correction	12	...	...	...
Committed to Work House	...	...	68	9
Discharged	82	5	18	13
Paid Fine	37	2	2	4
Delivered to Provost Marshal	43	...	...	...
Total	179	10	117	31

The Charleston Mercury.

3 June 1863, 2

BLIND TOM IS HERE!

—o—

THIS GREAT MUSICAL PRODIGY WILL GIVE ONE
of his INIMITABLE CONCERTS, at Hibernian Hall,
THIS NIGHT, June 8.

Doors open at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; performance commence at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
o'clock.

Admission \$1.00; Children and Servants 10 Cents.
June 8

5 June 1863, 2

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 6.

11 June 1863, 1

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. WM. H. ECHOLS,
June 11 1863 Major and Chief Engineer. S. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR ISABEL.—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 Binnun, 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 to 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.

J. D. D. FAIRY.
Branchville, June 10, 1863. 2* June 11

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in any Jail of this State of my Negro Man CASTELO, who ran away in March last. The said Castelo 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 Grahamville, S. C., and is supposed to be along the Coast, between that place and Charleston.

J. F. LAMBETH.
Blackville, S. C., June 6, 1863. th5* June 11

The Charleston Mercury.

11 June 1863, 2

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,
June 11 1863 Major and Chief Engineer.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR IS-
ABELL.—Runaway Sunday night, 7th instant, my
negro girl ISABELL, 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 4 feet 10 inches, or 5 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 ladies maid. She
was carried off by a free yellow girl named Sarah Binum;
who lives in Columbia, S. C. Isabell was purchased from
Z. B. Oakes, in 1853, and formerly belonged to a Mr. Black,
near Citadel Square, Charleston, who has her mother, nam-
ed 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 convic-
tion of her being harbored by any responsible person. Isa-
bell is well known by most of the train hands on the Rail-
road, and several of the Conductors, who will please arrest
her, and oblige
J. D. D. FAIRY,
June 11 1863 Branchville, S. C.

16 June 1863, 2

WANTED, A SERVANT TO WAIT ON
an Officer in Tennessee. Good wages and
punctually paid. Apply to H. L. TOOMER, corner of
Ashley and Cannon streets. June 10

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. 8 June 18

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
House and runaway; LONDON, who says he be-
longs to Mr. Ephraim Banard, near Backville. Lon-
don is black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in
height. W. WITHERS.

June 9

tu

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 Checks, payable to my order. Remittances
of Bills by mail are not authorized.

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

As Every paper in the State will copy twice.

June 16

2

16 June 1863, 1

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION No. 2.

I. 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 Districts 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 receipt for the negroes.

VI. Owners are requested to furnish their hands with spades or shovels, and three days' rations; the Government have 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.

Every paper in the Division copy once a week for three weeks. 108 June 16

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 or Captain RAMSAY, Engineer Department, Charleston. Transportation furnished.

WM. M. SHANNON,

Agent of the State of South Carolina.

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

June 16

17 June 1863, 2

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. 3 June 16

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 to me at this place, by private opportunity, by Express, or by Bank Cheque, 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 16

2

20 June 1863, 1

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.

23 June 1863, 2

LABORERS WANTED.—T W E N T Y—
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,**
June 23 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 CAMPSSEN,** Market street, opposite State street.
June 23

WANTED TO HIRE, A COLORED
ENGINEER AND CARPENTER, to work in a Flour Mill, in a healthy part of the country. Apply to **JNO. CAMPSSEN,** Market-street, opposite State-street.
June 23

24 June 1863, 2

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,
Lieut. Artillery, late Lieut. St. Helena Mounted Rifles.
June 24

27 June 1863, 2

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 3

STOPPED, FROM TWO NEGRO BOYS.
A Keg 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 pay-
ing expenses. 1* June 27

COOK WANTED, FOR AN OFFICER'S
MESS of five, at Fort Pemberton, James' Island.
Apply at Vanderhorst & Tully's, King street.
June 27 3*

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 1*

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 13* F. M. JONES.

The Charleston Courier.

30 June 1863, 1

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.

The Charleston Courier.

30 June 1863, 1

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).

30 June 1863, 2

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 counte-
nance, 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 F. M. JONES.

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE as a runaway, PETER, who says he be-
longs 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.

30 June 1863, 2.

OFFICE CITY INSPECTOR.—WANTED.
TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to work on
the streets, for which liberal wages will be paid.
R. S. R. CHRIETZBERG, City Inspector,
June 20 5 Office in Basement of City Hall.

3 July 1863, 1

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
Office. Officer of the Army in Virginia. Apply at this
2 July 3.

The Charleston Courier.

7 July 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A COOK, FOR A
Mess on Sullivan's Island. Enquire at the
Moultrie House, Company B, 20th Regiment, S. C. V.
July 7 2*

WANTED, TWO LAUNDRESSES FOR
Company G, 6th Regiment Cavalry. Apply to
Commanding Officer at Camp, Adams' Run, or at this
Office. 1* July 7

The Charleston Mercury.

10 July 1863, 2

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Whereas, General BEAUREGARD has this day called upon me for a supply of labor from the freed 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 NEGROS, MULATTOES AND MUSTERED, 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.

—O—

The Charleston Mercury.

11 July 1863, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—KANATUNEY, 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

13 July 1863, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANA-
WAY from a plantation on Ashepoo River, TONEY,
about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, black complex-
ion, 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

16 July 1863, 2

OFFENCES	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Violating Quarantine.....	2	...	...	...	2
Deserters.....	24	...	...	...	24
Disturbing the Peace.....	27	16	6	...	49
Encouraging Desertion.....	4	...	...	...	4
Insanity.....	...	...	...	1	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	42	1	2	...	45
Larceny.....	8	1	18	6	33
Applicants for Lodging.....	1	...	...	...	1
Murder.....	1	...	...	...	1
Passing Counterfeit Money.....	...	...	1	...	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	...	...	...	1
Runaways.....	...	...	8	8	16
Selling Spiritous Liquor without License.....	22	1	...	...	33
Slaves without pass.....	...	...	8	2	10
Improper Ticket.....	...	...	9	2	11
Stabbing.....	1	...	...	...	1
Swindling.....	3	...	1	...	4
Trespass upon premises.....	2	6	2	1	10
Attempting to leave City with improper Passports.....	21	...	...	...	21
Violation of City Ordinances Committed for Safe-keeping.....	58	24	35	10	127
Non payment of Capitation Tax.....	68	2	36	14	110
Attempting to leave City without Passport.....	...	...	...	1	1
Keeping Disorderly House.....	10	...	...	...	10
Keeping Disorderly House.....	1	...	...	1	2
Total.....	293	60	126	45	517
Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$4877.00					
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....2684.60					
Amount paid to Policemen.....1180.15					
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....1604.76					
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....315.80					
	WHITES.		BLACKS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Sent to Post.....	50	...	...	...
Delivered to Owner....	...	...	11	6	
Referred to Magistrate	28	2	8	1	
Committed to House of Correction.....	11	6	...	1	
Committed to Work House.....	...	...	63	26	
Discharged.....	63	16	17	17	
Paid Fine.....	104	28	23	...	
Sent to Provost Mar- shal.....	60	...	4	...	
Total.....	293	60	126	45	

16 July 1863, 2

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. RHAME.

For St. Thomas and St. Dennis—R. K. FURMAN, Esq.

For Christ Church—Messrs. MORTIMER VENNING 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. O. A. GRAESER.

Col. W. INBULL.

Col. A. F. BROWNING.

Mr. J. W. DWIGHT.

Capt. R. S. BEDON.

Mr. A. MAZYCK.

Mr. E. BARNWELL.

Mr. O. W. GRAVES.

Mr. N. HEYWARD.

Col. P. P. BONNEAU.

Mr. O. 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,

E. WILLIS,

July 16

8

Major and Q. M., C. S. A.

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

1

WANTED. A COOK FOR A SMALL

Mess on Sullivan's Island. Apply at this office.

July 16

the2*

17 July 1863, 2

TREATMENT OF NEGROS TAKEN IN ARMS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, December 24, 1862.
[General Order No. 111.] (EXTRACT.)

"3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms 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.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

(From the Statutes at Large of South Carolina, VI., p. 356.)

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 fitting; and if any person shall make away or conceal any negro or negroes, or other slave or slaves, suspected to be guilty of the beforementioned 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 beforementioned 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 fitting, 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 distress 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 him to pay, and to return the overplus, if any be, 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 HERSFORD.
SAM. EVELEIGH.
CHAS. CRAVEN.
CHARLES HART.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 July 1863, 2

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE
Trapmann street Hospital, SIX ABLE NEGRO
MEN, to attend the wounded and to act as Nurses. Liber-
al wages and rations will be furnished. Apply at Hospital.
July 21 8

The Charleston Courier.

22 July 1863, 1

Appointments by the Governor.—Governor BONHAM has appointed the following additional persons to procure slave labor. For Orangeburg District: W. M. HUTSON, G. K. LEDARE and Dr. JAMISON. For St. Paul's Parish: E. B. SCOTT. For St. George's Dorchester: STEPHEN RUMPH.

22 July 1863, 2

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 14

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.
3 July 21

23 July 1863, 1

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, 1

Appointment by the Governor.—Gov. BONHAM has appointed Mr. THOMAS J. DAVIES, of Beech Island, Edgefield District, agent for the procurement of slave labor.

24 July 1863, 2

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. 1. July 24.

WANTED A FEW ABLE BODIED COL-
ORED MEN to work at the Steam Bakery.
Inquire of J. C. H. CLAUSSEN, Market street.
July 24. 1.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 July 1863, 2

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.

27 July 1863, 1

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.

28 July 1863, 1

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 raid 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 runaway from the plantation.

Many of these negroes, we observe by the *New South*, published at Port Royal, were deserting and returning to their masters.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 July 1863, 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE COOK
and two BOYS for the O. S. Steamer "Palmetto
State." Apply either at the Naval Storekeeper's, East
Bay, or on board of the vessel. 1* July 28

31 July 1863, 1

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 fiendish 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 offences.

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 dying 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 their brutal passions.

3 August 1863, 1

A Brilliant Dash—Capture of Thirty-three Negroes—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 Hon. Wm. H. Trescott, 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. FAIRPS and TRESCOTT—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.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 August 1863, 1

More Negro Labor Wanted Immediately for the Defence of Charleston.

An impression, we regret to learn, 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 defences, 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.

W. B. K. Jr.

3 August 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, TWO COLORED 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 mw13

WANTED, AT THE TELEGRAPH Office, TWO SMART LIVELY BOYS for Messengers.
July 24.

WANTED TO HIRE—A GIRL ABOUT 15 or 16 years old, to do housework and make herself useful. Apply at this Office.
July 21.

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,
June 25 fmw Agent O. L. W.

\$500 REWARD.--RANAWAY, TWO BRIGHT MULATTO GIRLS, belonging to the estate of A. DEW, viz: MARY and ELIZA. MARY ranaway about 1st of December last; she is tall and tolerably stout built, large eyes, and slow to answer when spoken to. ELIZA ranaway December 31st; is stouter, but not so tall, lively and quick when spoken to. They are supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Timonsville, 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 Darien, 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,
July 20 m12 c Administrator Estate.

The Charleston Courier.

4 August 1863, 1

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, 2

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

1

Clerk of Council.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 August 1863, 1

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 defence 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 whitewash delinquencies in any quarter, whether of engineers or planters. But there are two sides, and trifling is out of place. Patriotism is the highest duty and wisest policy for all.

W. A. P.

8 August 1863, 1

Negro Labor for our Defences.

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.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 August 1863, 2

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, 2

WANTED, A GOOD COLORED COOK
for a Mess of Officers. Apply at the Camp on the
Citadel Green. 2* August 10.

11 August 1863, 1

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	481
Negroes confined in Castle Pinckney.....	25
Negroes confined in Hospital.....	22
Negroes Died in Hospital.....	9
Total.....	56

12 August 1863, 1

Negroes.

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

As we understood 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 BONHAM 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 serboonian bog 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.

Seeing the wretched indecision and vacillation which prevails 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 Combahee. 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 smouldering ruins, and parched, crisp skeletons of once magnificent old oak and palmetto groves, now remain of those delightful country seats. Sluices were opened, plantations flooded, 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.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 August 1863, 2

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 denims and a straw hat. He has been heard of on James Island, at some of the camps.
Apply at this Office. August 12

The Charleston Mercury.

13 August 1863, 1

Negroes Taken in Arms.

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 16th and 18th 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 those 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 Freeholders for the trial, and a vacancy in the Provost Marshal'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 belie 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 SO. CA., GA. AND FLA., }
Charleston, S. C., August 13, 1863.

Col. R. B. Rhett, 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 24th, 1862, 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 or 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 23d 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 BONHAM, 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 BONHAM 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.

Thos. J.

The Charleston Courier.

14 August 1863, 1

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.

15 August 1863, 1

[FOR THE MERCURY.]

CAPTURED NEGROES.

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.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 August 1863, 2

WANTED, COLORED CARPENTERS.
to work, under my direction, in the harbor,
sleeping in the city at night. Those having coarse Planta-
tion 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. E.,
August 15 2. Assisting Major Pringle, Q. M.

The Charleston Courier.

17 August 1863, 2

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. 1st August 17

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 16th 1863. Building for Prison, Q. M.

COOK WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE a **COOK** for an Officers Mess at McPetersville. Apply at this Office. 16th August 17

18 August 1863, 1

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE, as a runaway, THOMAS, who says he
belongs to Captain Bacon, 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 tu W. WITHERS, M. W. H. 2

The Charleston Courier.

18 August 1863, 2

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.

The Charleston Courier.

19 August 1863, 1

Negro Labor for Coast Defence.

Messrs. Editors:—A number of planters having responded favorably to the appeal made by Gov. BOYKIN 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 defences 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, 2

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.

21 August 1863, 1

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—"Wha' sort a nigger you tek me to be—go shoot my massa, I lub—I tell you, if I git way, I wont stay wid you for a thousand dollars a day". He said—"Missis—I nebber cuss white man befo', but I cuss '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'ij seed me wid soft corn now, den bum by you'll choke me wid de cob"; whereupon, he says, they called him "a bad assy nigger".

The Charleston Mercury.

24 August 1863, 2

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 24

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR

the negro slave HALLY, who absconded yesterday afternoon after crosslog, with her Mistress, from Mount Pleasant to the city in the 12 o'clock boat. Hally is about 30 years old—say 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 to W. B. MINOTT, No. 5 Southern Wharf. August 24

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

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED, FOR EIGHT 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: Glovers, Havenel, 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. SALINAR, Chairman Committee appointed by City Council.

August 17

25 August 1863, 1

The Exodus of Negroes in Mississippi.

"Omaha," the Vicksburg correspondent of the New York World, sends a letter, bearing date July 29, 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 few 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 en 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 inevitable bundles, trudged along on foot. All seemed animated by a fear that our rear guard would overtake, pass, and leave them behind, and such a training of energies, and hurrying 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 convulse 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 impel 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.

25 August 1863, 2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 55—HEADQUARTERS
4TH BRIGADE, S. C. A. CHARLESTON, August 24, 1863.
In pursuance of Section OXXII. of MILITARY ACTS, 1847, and
FREE MALE NEGROES, MULATTOES AND MESTIZOES,
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, a.
m., 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 MESTI-
ZOES 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 Wheel barrows
as they have.

III. The list of FREE NEGROES, MULATTOES AND
MESTIZOES furnished to M. H. NATHAN, Chief of Fire
Department, being furnished to these Headquarters, said
FREE NEGROES, MULATTOES AND MESTIZOES will be
held liable to such duty, and unless reporting for duty will
be dealt with agreeably to said Section.

By order Brigadier-General DeSAUSSURE.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,

August 25

1

Brigade Major.

HEADQUARTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.,
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 defences
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 BEAUREGARD.

August 24

H. WEMYSS FIELDEN, A. A. G.

26 August 1863, 2

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, S. C. M., }
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 24, 1863. }

[SPECIAL ORDER No. 55.]

PURSUANT TO SEC. CXXII., OF MILITIA ACT of 1841, all Free Male Negroes, Mulattoes and Mestizcos, 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, 25th August, inst., in Meeting-street, at the intersection of Smith's Lane and Lightwood Alley, for the performance of such Fatigue Duty as is indicated by said section.

II. The Free Negroes, Mulattoes and Mestizcos 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-barrow as they have.

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

By order Brig. Gen. DESAUVESRE.

August 26

1

BRIGADE MAJOR.

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

M. T. W. GILLISON, OF GILLISONVILLE, HAV-
ING volunteered for the purpose of collecting
NEGRO LABOR in the Districts of Beaufort and Barn-
well, to work on the Defences 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 them transpor-
tation.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

August 25

H. WERNYSS FIELDEN, A. A. G.

LABOR FOR COAST DEFENCES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

AUGUST 13, 1863.

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, accord-
ing to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature. But
the Commanding General deems his retention so essen-
tial 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 patri-
otic 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 ECHOLS, Broad-street, the labor of the owners
applying 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.

Voluntary labor will still be received, and is much
needed. Those who have contributed no labor cannot
render a more important service to the country than by
sending it forward now.

August 19

M. L. BONHAM.

NEGRO MEN WANTED AT COLUMBIA,
S. C.—FORTY 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 26

Kinder's Hall.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1863, 2

BOY LOST.--LOST, ON SUNDAY EVE-
NING, the 23d inst., from the Columbia Night Train
South Carolina Railroad, between this City and Columbia,
JAMES, a colored boy, about fifteen years of age. The
said boy has curly hair, very dark eyes, and moustache,
and hesitates when spoken to. He appears to be stupid.
It is supposed that he got off the cars at one of the sta-
tions 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

The Charleston Courier.

27 August 1863, 1

C. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
Charleston, August 25, 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. HEXT—additional month if required.

E. J. PORTER—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. RHETT—additional month or longer period.

H. J. MAXWELL—additional month or longer period.

Dr. R. HARLEY—to remain as long as necessary.

J. HUTCHINSON—as long as may be wanted.

J. O. 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.

The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1863, 1

HEADQ'RS. DEPT OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA., }
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 unlimited 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.

29 August 1863, 1

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 tell 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 WORK HOUSE, JOE
and KAMPSON, who ran away from Capt. Han-
dal, on James' Island. W. WITHERS,
August 28. M. W. H.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 September 1863, 2

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, August 27, 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 manner: 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 27

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

2 September 1863, 2

LODGED, AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE, as a runaway, MARTIN, who says he be-
longs to Mr. Billy Beckum, and runaway from the works
near this city. W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
September 2 W

OFFICE ORDER OF COUNCIL, SEP-
TEMBER 1, 1863.—NO RICE.—The following days
have been set apart for the delivery of Wood Orders to
the citizens of Charleston, viz: Mondays and Thurs-
days, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., at the
City Hall. Persons of color will be served on Friday
afternoons, from 3 to 6 o'clock. W. H. SMITH,
September 2 Clerk of Council.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, BY AN OFFI-
CER'S mess, at Fort Pemberton, James Island,
for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at Fort.
September 2 2

7 September 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD, TRUST-WORTHY COLORED BOY, to attend to horse and wait upon office generally, on James' Island. 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 Thoms 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 10^c THOMAS DUNNEGAN.

FLAG SHIP CHICORA, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.—One hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of SAMUEL BELL, (Branch Pilot). Said Bell is about six feet high; swarthy complexion, and resides in Charleston. Said Bell left this vessel on the morning of the 2d September, 1863. By order of Flag Officer JOHN B. TUCKER, September 5 3^c Commanding Afloat.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Runaway at Savannah, Ga., August 26th, 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 complected, has large white teeth, speaks bad English, and has a flat face, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, and is probably 5 feet 8 or 10 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 6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD colored Man Cook. Apply at Gen. EVANS' Headquarters, Mount Pleasant. 2^c September 7

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. *1 September 7

The Charleston Mercury.

8 September 1863, 2

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. 1* September 8 ●●

The Charleston Mercury.

9 September 1863, 2

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 2 Chairman Subsistence Committee.

The Charleston Courier.

10 September 1863, 1

Escaped Runaways.—We are informed that no less than thirty-six negroes made their escape from the city, it is supposed, to the Yankees, 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, and on their arrival at the Yankee camp, the men will be surprised to find themselves imprisoned by breastworks to protect their new found friends 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, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Grahamville, on the 2d September, BEN. (a brown boy), about 18 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and has the fleshy 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 o thatu3 E. H. GADSDEN.

The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1863, 1

Provost 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

12 September 1863, 1

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.

19 September 1863, 2

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 come 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. I see the New York papers give them credit for doing wonders—don’t you believe it.”

19 September 1863, 2

SERVANT WANTED.—WANTED AN
honest, intelligent **SERVANT** to wait on an Officer
on James' Island. Good wages paid. Apply at 26
America-street. 8. September 19

WANTED TO HIRE, A COOK, FOR A
mess in the Charleston Light Dragoons, in the
city. Apply at this Office. 2. September 19

21 September 1863, 1

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 affecting 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 villany 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, villany 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 sent by them, with a good many others, and sold near 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 was but one woman for about every fifteen men."—*Savannah News.*

The Charleston Courier.

23 September 1863, 2

SERVANT WANTED.—WANTED AN
Active and Intelligent **SERVANT** to wait on an
Officer at Secessionville. To one who understand the
care of Horses liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 9
Rutledge Avenue. 8 September 23.

24 September 1843, 2

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Bible and Slavery.

"Does the Bible sanction American slavery," is the title of a volume lately published by the now somewhat notorious Professor of Oxford, Mr. Goldwin Smith; and this volume is reviewed in the "Church and State Review." The reviewer first puts aside the question of recognition, which he advocates on its own merits, as a right of the Confederacy by the law of nations, and then proceeds to discuss the question raised in Mr. Goldwin Smith's work. Mr. Smith answers in the negative the question upon his title page, and the reviewer completely 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 in some ecclesiastical writers of England:

The identity of the existing system with the slavery of the Jews is 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 plea is utterly and miserably untrue, every Englishman may with ease convince himself by comparing the acknowledged facts of American slavery with the legislation and the known facts, facts respecting bondage among the Jews. They who wish for a complete comparison of the two will find it drawn with remarkable force and calmness in the pages of Mr. Goldwin Smith. They will there learn, at the least, some of the facts and principles which will enable them to refute the sophisms of the "Saturday Review."

This journal, which sometimes speaks a language strangely like 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 Mrs. Kemble's Journal in Georgia, it favors us with the novel and instructive discovery that "involuntary servitude for life, as it is called, is but an extreme form of that subjection of the individual to the dominant social power which prevails more or less in every nation." The reviewer cannot be unaware that differences of degree pass after certain limits into differences of kind; but we deny this 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 truth.

The Mosaic legislation recognized a common 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 enjoined 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 to a great extent carried out. The picture of Boaz among his reapers is in no essential feature unlike that of Abraham's servant, when he stood by the well-side with Rebekah. The American slave system cannot exist without a fugitive slave-law; the Mosaic legislation bids the Jews run the risk even of war rather than give up the runaway slave. In short, as we have already said, there is not a single point of likeness between the slavery of the Mosaic code and the fearful system; &c.

In the whole of this, Mr. Smith and the "Reviewer" either grossly mistake or willfully confound two different things. Every one of those provisions which these writers say were made by the Mosaic legislation, was in favor only of those few temporary 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 eign slaves than there is around our negroes. The 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 in every [nor in any] act of religious worship." On the contrary, it excluded them from the Jewish religion, and from the benefit of the jubilee; but we admit that the Jews were commanded not to work their slaves, nor their horses, nor their asses, on the Sabbath. The Mosaic 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 hand of the Hebrews from a foreign country was not to be delivered up. The writers must know this if they read the Bible at all; and they must know also that a fugitive slave flying 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 disingenuous.

As to Boaz and his reapers, we can perceive in that scene nothing one whit more patriarchal than any planter and his cotton pickers. The British public has got a great deal to do yet before it "clears its mind of cant."

THE BIBLE AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

I see by the newspapers that Yankeeedom and England are yet stumbling over slavery. I propose to set down some of the places in the Bible where slavery is spoken of, and making some remarks on the first and last quotations. I presume every man has a Bible and can read for himself, and knows what the old Federal Constitution is on the subject.

I will here say that the word "slave" occurs only twice in the English translation of the Bible, and there is no word in the original to require it:

Genesis, 9th chapter, verses 25, 26, 27. The 25th verse reads thus: "Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." In the Arabic version of this verse it is: "Ham, the father of Q." Ham, if Hebrew scholars be right, means Black, and the word Negro in its root means Black, and the word *be* (underlined) should not be there, because there is nothing in the original to authorize it, and it weakens the sense, consequently the verse may be correctly translated thus: "Cursed negro the father of Canaan; a slave of slaves shall he be to his brethren." Chap. 14, verses 14; 15; chap. 16, verses 1 to 14; chap. 20, verse 17; Exodus, chap. 20, verses 10, 17, (slave here also); Ezekiel, chap. 23, verse 20, describes a negro's flesh as that of ass's. Matthew, chapter 3, verses 6, 9, 10 (four Centurions are spoken of in the New Testament with commendation). Mark, chap. 13, verse 34; Luke, chap. 7, verses 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10; chap. 13, verses 37, 43, 45, 46, 47; John, chap. 4, verse 51; chap. 8, verse 34 (slave of sin), 35; Acts, chap. 13, verse 1 (niger, black, see Dr. Adam Clark on this word); Romans, chap. 1, verse 1; chap. 16, verse 14; 1st Corinthians, chap. 7, verses 21, 22, 23; chap. 9, verse 19; 2d Corinthians, chap. 4, verse 6; Ephesians, chap. 6; verses 5, 6; Philimon, 16 (read the whole); 1 Timothy, chap. 6, verses 1 to 6. Here is a requirement of the Apostle to withdraw from all who oppose slavery.

What is the situation of Germany and New England? Are they not two nations of infidels? Will not Old England shortly be in the same category unless they change?

I could say much more, but here I choose to stop.

ALBEMARLE.

[We have had the pleasure of looking over a very able paper on the subject of slavery, prepared by A. Jackson Crane, Esq., of this city, at the request of an English gentleman now in this city, for publication in England. The argument is drawn mainly from nature and the Bible, and is a model of compactness, vigor and scholarship. It cannot fail to produce a strong impression even on the prejudiced mind of England. We hope to see it republished in this country.—W.A.G.]

29 September 1863, 2

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 19

1 October 1863, 1

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 Gadberry 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 Moultrie 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.

1 October 1863, 2

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from my Plantation in St. Thomas' Parish, near Guerin's Bridge, the following slaves: CHARLES, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; CHERRY, 32 years, 5 feet 8 inches; MINGO or SCOTT, 40 years, 5 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. D. Remley, in Christ Church Parish, where he was hired. I suppose these Negroes will try to steal some boat to get to the fleet: they may be lurking about Christ Church, as they have been cutting wood for Messrs. Horlbeck and P. D. Remley. I will give Fifty Dollars for each of them delivered at the Work House.

JAMES VIDAL.

October 1

3 October 1863, 2

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

THOMAS L. LEE, Medical Purveyor.

October 3

13

5 October 1863, 2

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. Ap-
ply to the Steward at the Hospital.

October 5

2*

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

October 5

3

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 38 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, 2

BOROWAY.—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 breast-pin, which was among the articles found, as an acknowledgment of his obligations for the assistance rendered.

The Charleston Courier.

7 October 1863, 2

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 1 South Atlan-
tic Wharf. October 1

7 October 1863, 2

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway 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 Ellax 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.

3* October 6

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway, 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 C. D. Carr & Co., and worked for them up to the time he absconded 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

3 †

9 October 1863, 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RUNA-
WAY from St. John's Berkley, 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

†3

The Charleston Courier.

10 October 1863, 1

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.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 October 1863, 2

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 12

13 October 1863, 2

**NOTICE TO FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,**

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,

CITY HALL, October 12, 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 on the Fortifi-
cations. Those failing to report as above will be im-
pressed. The privilege of furnishing able-bodied sub-
stitutes will be granted.

By order of the Mayor.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

October 13

The Charleston Mercury.

13 October 1863, 2

AN INQUEST was held yesterday by Magistrate DINGLE over the body of Jane, a slave of E. POINSEMON. 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.

15 October 1863, 2

SLAVE LABOR—DIVISION No. 3.

I. 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, 18th 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, then 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, &c., are requested not to recognize receipts given by them for such purpose.

WM. M. SHANDON,

Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., October 12, 1863.

October 15

d

th4

The Charleston Mercury.

15 October 1863, 2

WANTED, AN OVERSEER, OVER
conscrip^t age. Apply at my residence, near
Willow Swamp P. O., Orangeburg District, S. C.
October 14. 8* ELIZABETH JENNINGS.

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

17 October 1863, 2

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

COUNCIL, CHAMBER, October 13, 1863.

City Council met this day at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ravenel, Williams, Salinas, Steinmeyer, Robinson, Chafee, 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. Canter. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Applications for No. 2 Tavern Liquor Licenses from John Buggie, E. H. Oldenburg, A. Kroig, and Agnes Piattoli. 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 cause of their arrest:

OFFENSES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Deserters.....	18	..	..	..	18
Disturbing the Peace.....	18	2	..	2	22
Harboring Slaves.....	1	1	..	..	2
Insanity.....	1	..	..	..	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	47	2	1	..	50
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	29	7	2	1	39
Larceny.....	19	1	18	6	43
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	8	3	..	1	12
Runaways.....	..	..	6	4	9
Selling Spirituous Liquor without License.....	1	3	..	..	4
Slaves without Pass.....	..	..	6	1	7
Improper Ticket.....	..	..	14	..	14
For allowing Slaves to Loiter in Groceries.....	2	..	..	..	2
Attempting to leave City without Passports.....	5	..	..	..	5
Attempting to leave City with forged Furlough.....	3	..	..	..	3
Trespass upon Premises.....	2	1	2	1	6
Keeping Disorderly House.....	..	1	..	..	1
Violation of City Ordinances.....	20	7	9	..	46
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	54	..	100	6	165
Total.....	238	28	163	20	449

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$2803.00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....1574.50
 Amount paid to Policemen.....753.00
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....821.50
 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....1098.06

OFFENSES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Sent to Engineer's Department.....	..	..	26	..	26
Delivered to Owner.....	..	..	90	4	94
Referred to Magistrate.....	14	4	..	..	18
Committed to House of Correction.....	10	1	..	1	12
Committed to Work House.....	..	..	31	12	43
Discharged.....	23	6	8	3	50
Conscripted.....	1	..	..	..	1
Paid Fine.....	69	17	8	..	94
Sent to Post.....	64	..	..	..	64
Sent to Provost Marshal.....	47	..	..	..	47
Total.....	238	28	163	20	449

20 October 1863, 1

[From the London Globe.]

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 even 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 ruin be carried through vast cultured countries, because cultured by hereditary bondsmen, who have shown no sign of spontaneous impatience of bondage, the answer, we cannot but contend, 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 Southern preserved and strengthened their political ascendant, 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 cognizance 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 dismembered 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 Cheevers of these days as George Washington from Abraham Lincoln. *Vixere fortis 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.

20 October 1863, 2

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. W. WITHERS.
October 20 tu

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. 8* October 20

WANTED, A SERVANT TO ATTEND on an Officer stationed in the City. Apply at the East Corner of King-street and South Battery.
October 20 1*

The Charleston Mercury.

20 October 1863, 2

WANTED—THREE LAUNDRESSES
to wash and iron for the 1st S. O. Hospital,
Rickersville, suburbs of Charleston.

ALSO,

THREE NEGRO MEN to attend in the wards. Liberal
wages, board and lodging furnished. Apply to **GEORGE R. C.**
TODD, Surgeon in Charge. 5* October 20

The Charleston Mercury.

23 October 1863, 2

WANTED A SERVANT TO ATTEND
In a small family. For one that will make herself generally useful, good wages will be paid. Apply in RUTLEDGE STREET, west side, first house below Calhoun street. 1* 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. fmw3* October 23

The Charleston Mercury.

29 October 1863, 2

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. 1* 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 5 o'clock. 2 October 28

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.

ALSO,
A BOY, about 16 or 18 years old, for general HOUSE WORK. Apply at 86 Beaufain street. October 27

The Charleston Mercury.

29 October 1863, 2

RUNAWAY.—ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS Reward will be paid for the delivery of my negro woman, ANN; she left my premises on the 26th, at 12 o'clock, M. The said woman is about 35 years old, about 5 feet high, and near her confinement; full and black face. She formerly belonged to M. Moses. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to L. RICH King-street.
G. ISEN, 55 King street.
2*

October 28

TAKEN UP, A SMALL NEGRO BOY.
about 12 or 13 years of age; bright copper color; Says that he is free, and that his father and mother are both dead. He was taken up on the road from Fort Johnson to the Artillery Cross Roads. Any one wishing to find out the whereabouts of said boy, can do so by calling on the subscriber at the Camp of 2d Georgia Regiment, stationed at Fort Johnson.
J. T. B. FAIR.

P. S.—The owner of said boy will come forward and pay charges, and take said Negro, or he will be dealt with according to law.
J. T. B. F.
October 28
6*

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 complexion, 5½ feet high, 40 years old, has a broken leader on the calf 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, Barnwell District, S. C.
WBL. ASHLEY.
October 24
0
25*

31 October 1863, 1

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 mass neber 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 simpleminded 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, 2

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 them to procure the necessary comforts for the soldiers now battling for our rights.

Tickets \$1. Doors open at quarter to 6 o'clock. Performance commence at quarter past 7 o'clock.

October 31

O. R. WOOLFE, Agent.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 October 1863, 2

STABBED.—On Thursday night, ~~between~~ 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 aroused 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.

2 November 1863, 2

WANTED: A NEGRO MAN OR BOY, TO
wait on an officer, stationed in the city. Apply
at Headquarters, Southern Wharf.
November 2 1c

WANTED, THREE GOOD SHOEMAKERS,
White or Colored. Liberal wages will be paid.
Apply at the Soap Factory, King-street Road.
October 30 5c

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 4c

The Charleston Courier.

3 November 1863, 1

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. What disposition will be made of them is not yet known. *[Mississippians.]*

The Charleston Mercury.

3 November 1863, 2

WANTED.—BOYS WANTED TO WORK
work in a Sugar Factory.
November 8 2* HUGO. OONRAD,
869 King-street.

6 November 1863, 2

LODGED AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
L 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
L 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

10 November 1863, 2

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUMMER-
VILLE, S. C.—The following persons are request-
ed to call and receive the pay due them for September
by the Government for services performed at General
Hospital, Summerville, S. C., as follows: Three White
Nurses—**MARY BARR, SARAH JUDY and CATHARINE**
REILLY, 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^d o In charge of Hospital,

The Charleston Mercury.

10 November 1863, 2

(EXTRACT) HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 7, 1863. }
[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 282.]

* * * 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. OTEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

November 9

6

WANTED—SIX OR SEVEN GOOD
CARSMEN. 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 HASKET MAKERS. Apply to W. TENNENT, Corner Calhoun
and Washington streets. 6 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.

ALSO,
A BOY, about 16 or 18 years old, for general HOUSE
WORK. Apply at 86 Beaufain street. October 27

13 November 1863, 2

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WHITE
PERSON, to keep house for a mess of four officers.
None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at this
Office. 1* November 13

WANTED—SIX OR SEVEN GOOD
COARSMEN. 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 BAS-
KET MAKERS. Apply to W. TENNENT, Corner Calhoun
and Washington streets. 6* November 9.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN-
AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., my ser-
vant ADAM. Said boy is dark complected 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 a 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 0 5* MARTIN HOLLEY,
Aiken, S. C.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
The above reward will be paid to any one who will
deliver man OYKUS, 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. Sa-
rah 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 1*

16 November 1863, 2

**STOLEN.—A NEGRO MAN NAMED HEZE-
KIAH or KIAH, was stolen from the Camp of the
Oheraw and Coalfields Rail Road Company on Friday
night, supposed to be taken by a man named JAMES
T. EASTERLING, who is a spare man, and had a
buggy with a black horse, when seen in this neighbor-
hood. The negro belongs to Governor Aiken. 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 lodgment in any jail.**

**ALLAN MACFARLANE,
President O. and C. Rail Road Company.
Oheraw, November 15, 1863, November 16**

17 November 1863, 1

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 to 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 infamous 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 preparation is making for an expedition of some sort, and from what our informant could learn from the officers, a simultaneous attack is contemplated against Charleston and Savannah in the course of a very short time.

[Savannah Republican.]

21 November 1863 2

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for the delivery of LAWSON or THOMAS, a carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, yellow complected, with yellowish whites of eyes; about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick square shoulders, medium size, dresses neat, wears moustaches, and sometimes goatee. He has with him a Carpenter's Badge for 1863, and is probably working about under pretence of being free. The law will be strictly enforced against parties harboring or employing him. No. 442 KING-STREET, Charleston.

November 21

*1

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

*6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN-

AWAY, my negro boy BILL, aged about 50 years, heavy built, about six feet high, copper colored, speaks very slow; he can only wear shoes when the leather is split 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

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WM. HOGREAF,

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 Depots nearest the owners' residence, on WEDNESDAY, 16th 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 same 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, then, 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, i. e., 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 substitutes.

WM. M. SHANNON,

Agent State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., November 12, 1863.

November 16

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m4

The Charleston Mercury.

23 November 1863, 1

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.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 November 1863 2

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. An-
drew's. 8* November 28.

WANTED, A FIRST HOUSE MAN
SERVANT, in a city family residing at Colum-
bia. Full wages will be paid. Would not object to pur-
chase one well recommended. Apply at this office.
November 21 2*

WANTED TO HIRE, SIX COMPE-
TENT MECHANICS (Blacksmiths and Carpen-
ters). 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 5*

The Charleston Mercury.

25 November 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A COLORED
MAN, to work about a Store and make himself
generally useful. Wages paid punctually. Apply to
JNO. CAMPSER, Market street, opposite State street.
November 25 3

The Charleston Mercury.

27 November 1863, 2

COPPER SMITHS WANTED.—TWO
or three good COPPER SMITHS can obtain steady employment and high wages on application at 814 Meeting street—W. S. HENREY'S Foundry.

November 27

3*4

SEGAR MAKERS—WANTED THREE
or four good SEGAR 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. fmw8 November 27^h

The Charleston Mercury.

1 December 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO BOY,
Cook and Wash for a mess in camp. Wages liberal. Apply by letter to "PALMETTO GUARD," Co. A, Siege Train, James Island. 1* December 1

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST RATE
FEMALE COOK, colored preferred; wages liberal. Apply at Northwest corner of Cannon and King-streets. November 30 2

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. fmw3 November 27

4 December 1863, 1

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 occur before the war is over, and should be recorded, with names and particulars, and properly acknowledged.

How inconsistent and mischievous, however, was the mode formerly adopted in this State and some others of rewarding special cases of devotion and fidelity in servants by manumission. 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.

9 December 1863, 1

"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 deaths of servants.

We invite additional and authenticated statements of facts.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 December 1863, 2

WANTED TO HIRE, A CAPABLE
SERVANT, to wait upon an Officer at Secession-
ville, and have the care of a horse. Liberal wages will be
paid. Apply at No. 9 RUTLEDGE AVENUE.
December 9 2*

The Charleston Courier.

10 December 1863, 2

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. 2 December 10

The Charleston Mercury.

10 December 1863, 2

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. 8* December 10

The Charleston Courier.

14 December 1863, 2

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 9 and 2 o'clock daily.
December 14.

15 December 1863, 2

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 proportionably stout; is a smart, intelligent boy; can read and write, and may pass off as free. Apply at 14 Green-street.
December 15. tu/2.

21 December 1863, 2

COAST DEFENCE.—DIVISION NO. 4.

I. THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROADS AND THE town authorities within the Judicial Districts of Georgetown, Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort, 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 Depots 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 authorized to enforce 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 liberal many individuals have been in this respect, their labor has passed through Confederate authorities, and in the reports made to the State authorities and made public, the citizens of this Division can have no credit with those who are uninformed, 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 Commissioners 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 furnish the Sheriff of each District with a list of Defaulters, and that the Sheriff shall arrest such Slaves as are in default, 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 fail to forward 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 channels.

WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent State South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., December 19, 1863,
December 21

124

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

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

1000 LABORERS WANTED.—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... \$33.33 per month
Rations and Clothing, furnished..... 20 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.

WM. H. KOHLS,
Major and Chief Engineer, So. Co.,
No. 472 King street, Charleston.

Savannah Republican, Augusta Constitutionalist and Columbia Carolinian will publish tri-weekly and send bills to this Department.
December 30

The Charleston Mercury.

22 December 1863, 2

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 tutha3

24 December 1863, 1

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 12th Arkansas, captured at Port 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. M.

The Charleston Courier.

29 December 1863, 2

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

29 December 1863, 2

SLAVES LOST IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Columbia, December 20, 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

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A MAN SERVANT to attend an Officer in camp. Apply at 7 Rutledge-street. December 28

30 December 1863, 2

1,000 NEGRO LABORERS WANTED.

C. S. 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.....\$23.25 per month.

Rations and Clothing furnished.....\$23.00 per month.

Clothing to consist of two suits and one pair of shoes
per annum.

The Department will pay transportation to Charle-
ston, and will give, in addition, five dollars (for expen-
ses) 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 con-
dition 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.

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

See Savannah Republican, Augusta Constitution-
alist and Columbia Carolinian will publish tri-weekly
and send bills to this Department.

December 30

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JAMES TUPPER, State Auditor.

December 30

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