January 1864, 1

. The Policy of Slavery. our on !

."Slavery in the best condition for the megro," is admitted to be proven by Jose incontractrible. Is slevery the brutelized savege of Airles has besome humanized and in a great mensure, shrivishized. The immense increase of the black populalation is proof of their physical health; in direct soutrast to the diminishing population of the same race in Jamaica, whom slavery existed there.

But whether the institution is beneficial to the white race is a vot debated exection. "Some gentiomen argue thus, and thus illustrate the point }-"Suppose a planter working a plantetien of five hundred acres determinento hire his inbor. Me hiren thirty-three this bodied negroes the (say at the very highest price) one dollar per day. We de not think piantation inhorers would bring unything like that, in the state of things we suppose, but we will state this for the sake, of argument. We sensot sufely sount on more than three is quered working days in the year, and the laborers yearly wages we will state at three handred delelars. The thir y-three hands will thus east \$9900 Now for the proceeds. The planter will produce on an average (a low one) seven belos to the hand at 10 cents per pound, he erop will sell for \$1100.50. lanving a clear gain of only \$1960 50, but when we consider that he is antirely free from the expense of feeding and clothing his hands; that if one of his laborers dies, it is not bis loss, thathe has not their wives and children to support, fandia, segro child is a dend expense from his highly watth he is fourteen or afteen years old,) and that he has no paysielan's bills to pay, we think the planter's gain ever the slavery system is very clear. In ried lands the studeco would be from ten to fficen bales to the hand, leaving a profit of from \$6000 to \$14.000.

Many, many planters atraggle all their lives id keep free from debt, and many more are always in debt to the full amount of one, (we or three Cottoe crops ahead. The commission merchants of the aca port towns who transfer the Cetton from the planters to the foreign agents have over spen their lips the expression, "savancia; money for ear austomers." Whence this pressure? The our austomers. Whomes this pressure? The immesse expense of supporting a number of negrees, two-thirds of whom fere non-producers. Out of a headred negroes there are must hand thirty able, "full working" hands. If the planter were free of the expenses of supported the information of the little in the conditions in th lag lixty infirm negroes and children, he could well afford to pay high wages to the remaising

But what would beithe effect upon the negroe? were this system of paid labor (for which the Yankee Abolitioniste call with such determined and fieres: fanatioism,) langurated The enme system which has in resent times been introduced into Scotland, and there known as the bethy sys tem, would prevail here with this difference employees there are frugal, thrifty Sectebmen; here they would be thoughtless, frolisceme negroes, but a few generations; removed from the lowest barbarism, sensual and self-indulgent, living for to day and sering naught for the mer-

In the bothy system of Section a farming contractor rents from the landed proprietors a large trast of land, on which the teacments eatled dethes are filled with able bodied male inberers, and no provision whatever is made for families,

ne humanizing faftuence of wife or child in thought of on these machine planned ferms, and though the genn to the contractor is immense, and the land is made to preduce, in a manuer hitherto unheard of, still to the poor laborer it is a degrading descentizing system.

The old race of Scotch peasantry to in danger

of being awapt away. Says an eloquent writer "The men who fil those flagrantly neglected and immoral bothics are they whose foreinthere in old times kent Scotland free. These are the men from whose hearts and homes were breathed our old Scottish songs, and who were the first to sire many of our sweetest melodies. From them wore spring Barns and Carlyle, and many more of leaser name—mon in whose in most hearts' were graven the virtues of their order transfig. ured by the light of gooms . Among there is wen that Walter, Spott found the esiglants of all his best cad most life like portraits—those which will longest survive, and go farthest to immertalize his onu. a. Is a nothing that such a race should be seen truth'ersly away, a present into mere day's

wegomen, or driven to foreign lands?"
With paid labor on a Cotton plantation there would be 'no use for, and nor room for, women and children. Instead of one family in each cabin; saut present, there would be from four to-six PD 18.. If any of these men have families, they must, be provided for elsewhere Even wih Shorth morality and piety the bothy system has the effect of keeping the laboref from marrying Think you the negro would be more likely to burden himself with a family, if he found any difficulty in providing for them. At present the interests of the master and wlave are, identicalthen, they would be directly antagonistic. At present it is the masters interest to been his size. in good health and long lite-under the other system, he has no personal interest in the matter Acd the gaserous, large heatted Southern alavoholder would be in denger of becoming the close estentining; machine driving Yankes, and thou and thy sou, and thy daughter, and thy man serwant and thy manid servant, and (the greats) the atranger and Levite, and (the pensioners of the honery) the fatherices and the widow," would have all your relations shanged, and narrowed down into the circle of "thou and thy son and thy daughter and thy money "

Mes and brethren, your truest wisdom-your only wisdom lies is in holding to the Bible, and in that you will find that, after buying bondmen of the beatbon, they shall be the inheritance or your Let not the howle of Yankee shildren ferever! Insultation and infidelity drive you from the strong hold of Divino windom; but remainbur, 100, in all your dealings with your slaves that "yo have a Master in heaves."

We are at present in a sea of trouble, doubt and nncertainty, and our only safety lies in steering by that uncering compass the Word of God.

The remerks on the "Palicy of Blavery" deserve thoughful attention. They present in a stronger light a view of slavery-or servitade, as it should be called-which we have more than oneo attempted to present and urge in these columns. The tiefonce and vindlention of servicede and of the divinely appointed subordination of the inferior race and the responsible guardianship of the master race, is the cause of the Bible. If we are trusto the Bible in its teachings we cannot fail-if we fail throughindiffatancey or neglect; or want of faith and courage, God will raise wo a people worthy of being the custodian of the Bis

The Charleston Courier. 4 January 1864, 2

Ranaway from labor on the coast, near Charleston, S. C., my negro boy GOODYN, about 25 years of age, ave feet ten or eleven luches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, black complexion, and has a mole on the left size of his face. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery, or his lodgement in any safe jail, so that I can get him. Address ISAAC FOREMAN, Bilverion, Barnwel District, S. C., or W. M. MAYER, Battery Glover, James' Island.

January 1

Rhame in Clarendon District, on Sunday, the 20th Desember, three NEGROES, vis: one girl, ELIZA, about fourteen years of age, and two boys—CHARLES, about twelve, and ALPRED, ten years of age. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of and Negroes, with proof to convict the thief, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for said Negroes delivered to me near Friendship Postoffice, Clarendon District, or any Jall in the State so that I can get them.

January I †2 0 L. F. KHAME, Executor.

Slavery in the Bible.

The relience of Applitionism has been mainly on facts, or emprosed facts, and not on a guments or candid appeals to any recognized code, diving of authan. In other words, Abolitionials ,have not generally postrayed and described elavery as it is in law and practice, and then endeavored to array against it any precipin or principles of the Bible of of morals. They have on the other hand, industriously and moslously mixrepresented stavery, and have thus by later state. ments convinced many, of the ainfulness of the system, as described by themselves.

In answering the arguments of Abolitioniats our defenders and advocates have 100 often neglocied this distinction, and have thus apparently admitted the facts as alleged, and have attempted to palliete or explain them. The Vetter and bolder course is to meet the

issue simply and squarely on the facts, and to deny and dispreve the leading and essential assortions of Abolitionists as to our system of servitude, while admitting as we may with truth and safety that the system described and deploted by Abolitionists would the sigiult if such a system existed. existed

For instance, a layorite and prevailing argument of aupposed fact with Abolitionists is, that slavery opposes, prevents or destroys the marriage relation. The fact is, and should be boldly proclaimed to the world, the African out of slavery never had and nover can have or appreciate the rice and of social and physical comfort and training the hope all will do have paid attention to the moral master and account habits and condition of their servants. Sone and servants were thus admitted in the and social habits and condition of their servants, the Christian notion and catimate of marriage.

the race, and it is sourcely before the third men. faithful marriage, in our best sonse, are present, of the servant, ed. The subject deserves examination. Another assertion as of a fact, confidently relied on by Abolitionists, is that alavery is recognised in the Bible precisely as polygamy and divorce are recognized. Here, again, we would meet the supposed fact, not by pallistion or explanation, but with a distinct and unequivocal assertion in contradiction. Blavery is recognized in the Bible ropes edly, soil prominently, and distinctly; but is in no case so recognized as to be placed to say. untegory with polygamy, or with divorce. It is mentioned as common; as of early origin, so the in servitade. It any, were incompetent through practice of the best mon recorded in the Bible, and in no case with consure or with any indication of mere teleration. No account is given of

idolatry, and of other sine national or popular. It slavery originate in and from the prophetic curso. slavery originate in and toom the propertie curses denoughed by NoAH on his wicked son, as some provision for the election of servitule by acressoned the six connected with it, was on the value who chose it. service nor the kards races.

It may be doubted, however, whether this descendants. . It is doubtfift whether the progress which the old world had made in arts, according even to the brief record that remains; could have been made without slavery in some form or other. Slavery would naturally arise in carlier families and tribes and tuces of earth, us soon as population within a chosen region grow bunter. The first hordsmen mustaneve had and conveying and preserving and preparing his epoils, and what more natural than that he should find a hunter less welf-rolliant or less fortunate who would serve him and whose some would nate urally grow up as servants !

stavery -dore to fatter and more independent examination than has been given, we pass oneto the fact that slavery in not precognized in the Church. Is there abything like this can be shown institution of marriago in any approach to the Bible with any resemblance to polygamy or di-Chritting sensor. We challenge the world for the vorce. The first religious or solema mention of proof, and we boldly assert that in these States of slavery efter the curse of Noan, as we read in cabs more cases and examples of fidelity and rectory at hand occurs in the call of Ananam logue; but our space as present farbide; constancy in marilago than have been found or and in the drightal institution of circume nion as favorably compare or contrast their position and master as priest as well as master into the life.

that it is very difficult to train the African up to same way. By other provisions necessary in all States, sous of citizens in due time become offi. The African notion of the inferiority of woman sous lathor town as mee and rights to become in and its attendant polygamy, and concubinage at their turn fathers and founders of families, but discretion, has taken deep root in the minds of their in no provision, implied or expressed, in the He brew hi story and constitutions for the removal eration from the original African that camen of of the condition of servicede or for the promotion

> There is no wook provision we say in reference servanta or bondamen, strictly speaking There was a limited servicine of Hebrews or prosection to Hobrews, originating in debt or poverty or affection for a particular family, and to preventile servicede often occurring to tamilies republicand worthy of chinebohip from degonerating iplo the servitude of bondemen, the release of the judice was proclaimed.

Il no doubt alton Lappened that many families of these Hebrew servaces continued practically privileges of full freedam, & Alegae at the Jubi- mon!

the first slaveholder, as is the case of the first mur. 'ice would only leave them the privilege of seekderer, or the first polygamist, or of the origin of ing and finding another master. While there is no provision for any compalsory release of a bond servent as an act of duty at any time, there is a

Our own experience for years has personded us that is very possible, and even very probacurse does not recognize an existing servitide ble, that any one doemed to servitude of any as destined to be the special for of Ham and his kind-or computerry labor-and not by tradition and training, equal to the hardships and responwibilities of freedom, would preter simple servitude to the qualified and modified subjection aud capricibus servitude of the jabilee.

. Hora thou we have slavery recognized in the the course of migration and radiation of the ant by which the Great Greator and Pather of men first called out and dosignated a Causch and a select S ate from the mans of the world, elt is too large for the precurious resources of the clearly stated or implied that slavery, was common in the days of Abraham-slavery not only of purstaves-nay, even the hunter would need some abase, but of children bern servants-end when one to carry his weapons and assist in securing Annanamwas called on to become the first specially appointed Priest of the Church and Ruler of the State, he was not commanded to release his setvante, but to include and embrece them in his family by a secred rite intended and designed to be cotemporaneous with the Wawish State-a rite Louving for the present these speculations now represented as to its significance by the which-like the whole relations of the Bible to Christian rite of Baptlen, se believed by a large portion of the Ohtistian world who recognize children as in some way embraced in God's visible for polygamy or divorce to the second

We designed to continue a survey of the religions references made to slavery in the Biule, and our Southland we can show, in and among Afric the Bible-without any concordance or other die to remark fully on its recognition in the deck-

We endorse and warmly commend the advice can be found einewhere. We waive even com the inilial rito of the fewiah Church, alterwarde aud spinion of our correspondent, whose temarks partion with Africans, and we challenge comparts merged in or made co-ordinate with the Jewish on "The Policy of Stavery" we have lately printson will any kind or class or race of common day state. The reader will please turk to the 17th ed. The Bille is, indeed, our storehouse and laborers the world over. We proclaim and as chapter of General and read from the lots to treasure of arguments, and lessons, and examination for the question, that 15th verses especially is with the seen that ser. Ples, and precepts; not only in these, higher in marriage as in other conditions and elements vants bought with money or born in the house religious duties and relations, we should recorwere recognized as a part of a lewish family; and pixe in direct relation to our Creator, but in all servants of the South may most gratefully and as such adopted or admitted by the act of the the great duties of life. What we owe to Casan, although in some sense tulerior is tides the loss resources with my distinct laboring class of hire. Ish Church and State. The admission of the ser, commended and enforced by Ood than what we liega; white or black. It is the experience of all vant, into the State was not political or direct, but owe to God. It is in this respect we humbly masters who as many have done, and as we through his reprosentative authority of the remark that we have tailed more than in any other to sometit, and recognize, and follow the teachings of the Bible. It was not dealgned, it is true, chiefly to inculeate or enforce the conditions of sould and political progress, or the details of State erat. It is not a manual of politted philosophy, or ecospiny, or of say other science withis the compass of humanity. It novertheless, rouches and , enforche truths, which, if accepted at all, must be controlling; and should direct our conduct in all relations.

The Bible does not teach military castramentation-butare eny of our campaior stations is ster regulated or conducted than would be under the Hebrew order !" It does not prescribe a code of statutes for all occasions of crime against the State-but has human legislation over devised a botter law of homicide, in all respents, than that proclaimed by the Shepherd of Midlan and the adopted son of Pharoan's daughter? It does not trach a political economy after the manger of ADAM SMITH-but it is not necessary now that we adjust and recognize a higher, standard than mere morel causes. for otherwise, for the dutter and material prosperity and the onthodoxy of mam-

Let us read, sindy and cling to the Bible.

Intion V

January 1864, 1

Slavery in the Decalogue. We rejoid at scolar around us signs and to containing it, and the inspiration of the author or enacted by Southrons and slaveholders con-kens of readward amounted the Bible teachings culturing it. Let the candid reader examine and corning any change relations of slaves and slaveon politics or other mistaken notions, the Southorn pulpit has not, as we think, fully uttered, and enforced, and expounded the Bible, as it relates to slavery, and to social, and personal, and political relations. Our advobates and defenders in and out of the pulptt, have been too often contest. with the very equivocal arguments and resources of palliation, explanation or retort. They have labored to show that our grandfathers, and the English were the authors of all very in America. and that we could not help ourselves, and that the Yankoes practiced size as gross and grievous as slavery was in their astimation. All this may be true, but it is miserable twaddle, when offered as argument on this grave question. If we drop the puny pleadings of political Soiolists and so-called statesment and got to the B blo-the great storehouse of: purmanent and living truths, and of examples ever pertinent to men, individually. socially and politically, and the great charter of governments and ancieties we shall find better arguments fa defence of Me manification and relati tion which God ordained and established, and has authorized as fully and expilettly as he has

horeafter have more to asy We recur to the unblushing and confident agsertion of abolitionism by which, in explanation of the obvious wilding fairing fast that alavery In recognized in the Bible, the Abalilinists try to say that it is only recognized like polygamy or divorce, as au sinful and suomalous condition We feel no fear or hesitation in appealing to the Bible as to slavery or marriage, or any other social Institution; and relation. We write under the full privileges of oftizenship in the State of South Carolina, whose laws and customs make her almost the only instance of a Continouwealth or State firmly maintaining and exemplifying the high Christian doctrine of marriage. Even Great Britain, who, under God's providence, gave us our noble English Bible-under one of her worst Kiuga, as God often dispenses national or public favora to show that the gift was from Ilim, and not from man-Great Britain bas faithleasly viold ed to the temptations of Belial against the Bible and the voice of the early and pure Church, and has undertaken to annul or modify the laws of marriage. Courts of divoice are in almost per manontesossion in Great Britain, and the proclaims and protensions than the revolutious from

The Bible is virtually and practically the canon and standard of the South Carolina law of mar? riage. Shall Old England or New England, after ampering with and attempting to alter the Bible as to marriage and slavery, be permitted, withour protest or challenge, to brand us as hereties, and to claim all the honors and privileges of champions of the tru h and of the Word of God !

Other courts.

We turn to the decalogue and ask our opponeuts to show us wherein polygamy and divorce are recognized there? That brief, comprehensive code-not as long as even the fragments of the twelve tables of Rome, and much aborter than many "Acts" to smend or to explain Acts, which our legislators are constantly throwing out to give exercise and employment to courts and counsellors-that little code of ten verses, or paragraphs, or commandments, is in itself proof of the diving authority and origin of the book

and when unaided numanity schioved such legis

The aret commandment alone distinguishes guished from regatostate. this brief code, for above all human legislation, If any State should choose to charge the made claime the one true and loving God.

the limit generally of human legislation. To a egsinet their mone courand Heaven defying vio and had been covetousness, the Hebrew legisla, that our servants have rights, which we shallde that startling prohibition, "Thou shalt not covet," without distinct and unequivocal commission and power from beaven.

He had airbady forbidden infraction of property rights by atouling, and did not deem it necessanctioned the connubialy or filial, or fraternal sary to specify all things that could be moten. relation, Blavery is as oseentially and thoroughly, He had protected life by a prohibition of murder and properly a part of a family, according to equally simple and comprehensive-he had pro-Bible history and teachings; as fither and mother temed marriage and the connubial rights by a proor validred; but, of this topic specially, we may character, and virtue, and life, against false accusations, for, say, alleged breach of his other commandidents by, forbidding "laise witness against thy neighbor"-a-probibition which sholitionism has pereletently and mealously and unblushingly set solde and virtually sprogated. Tile gives no spi offications of pussible violations in these com mandments, but when ke torbids and denounces coverqueaus, knowing the difficulty of detection spiritual offences, and the proclivities of his countrymen, he specifies, all forms of property which bayoners, and to be shot or starved. could become fucitoments, or protoxts or excuses for divelousness the begins with the House-a most desirable and enviable object to a people in ty in Generale, have been dragged of by Cantee teins and male actors, have found out the balue coverousness towards the neighbors' wite-will any one tell un why !.. Were not the seventh commandment antilleur Tie wife was in Arabie in old times and is now is some sense-not degrading or unfavorable-the property of the Lusuand. The sevania commendent descueced offences egains: the parity and annelly of marriage-the tenth commandment is its sweeping prohibition of all odvetousness in heart and thought, must further protect the husband against any invasion of his ecedings are no more fluturing to pharianic full afficient of the wife w Bome blatant Abelitionlight to the labor, and parson, and presence, and ist witt exclusion if such a creature should read these lines -"Here is the chattel again. These slavoholden would make even a wife as inneh a chattel as a shevo."

For Abolitichiata of this atripe we have no answer. They are impervious to argument of reason and logic, att they keep well out of the way or the argumenta dispensed by that eminent agostic and missionary, Ronsur & Lus, and his colleagues and assistants. For the information soul, which in any good cause would be com-of others who have here peoplexed by the Yan-mendable, to reconstruct the family and its great of others who, have been peoplexed by the Yanmendable, to reconstruct the family and its great
kee cant about chattel, chatteliam and chattel
antitype—society—and government—the conserslavery, we said a word in passing. The Abolis valies agoney of society, on the basis, not of the tion argument is in brief thus stated: A slave is relations approved and ordained by God, but of a person, but alayeholders treat him or it as a the new patent Yankee nections of hireling wives. chartel, which means a mero thing, without illo birding sons, and hireling servants. or rights. We tell the Abolitionists here as else. Dors any one who believes in God and his where, they are not only false in argumoni, but Divis doubt the result?" Diantha magets deliberately and malignantly false in their pres watched over the ark have any fearthat Noan

ty, had no reference, to things as distingulabed from persons, but to the mode of descent and in herimaco of certain kinds of property, so distin-

and especially above the polytheistic legislation and form of autinutor redress of certain wrongs and practices which prevailed in the East; it to a wile, a daughter or a servant, into the form strikes at the heart, and not merely at overt acts of recovery or redress, used in pleading for real or uttered words; and to a people ever prountil estate, the Abelialonists e u'd say that the wife, image-worship and to idolatey, it startingly pro- daughter or servant was treated as a parcol or piece of ground, just as fair'y and tritthfelly as The tenth and lest commandated will is not they, now select, with affected triliguation, that within our some now to review all even briefly we treat the servante as things." We admit with -makes equally a claim on the heart and spirit, them that things have no rights, but are the abb and not muraly on outward conduct, which is ject-matter of rights. We assert, however, people whose besetting and destroying sin was lation of the eighth and ninth commandments, tor could not and would not have thundered torth fend, God-helping us, against abolitichlem and the whole world of landelity-that will not live aid aght up to the Bible.

The right of the servant to the care and protection of his master-to food, and raiment, and shelter, while able to work, and the special care in sickness-his right to food, and clothing for his children when too young to work, and filmself when too old to work-all these and other rightshof servants are as clearly defined and biblion of adultory—he had protected fame, and practically enforced in the large majority of cases as any rights of the ma ters. If we have not leg islated as much in detence of the one side and class of rights, as of the other, it has been because abolitionism was threatening the rights of the masters directly. Indirectly abolitionism in attempting to injure the master mader guise of love for the servant, has deprived many servants of all rights they ever had and cherished -unless it be called a night to become a mechanical lives ryman for Lincoun, and le be drived before two

The servants, who by force and fraud, of acctdontal neglect of their masters, or want of sagartof the rights they enjoyed under the benigeant relation which God appointed-and they will sook be all-convinced that for a good honest hegro who wishes to do his dit'y to his God and men, subordination even to a had master is better than a quell \$ with a Yankee.

God established certain family relations to constitute and compose a family as the type and norsery of social order and regulated government. He placed these relations on morel and responsible grounds, designing each to be a school of humanic ty, and morality, and religious enlinee. These relations were knobind and wife-parent and childbrother and sister-master and servant. Whereaver these relations have been respected and there ished, was bas advanced, and improved

The Yunkees have exhibited their unual au dacity, and recklessness, and profane dering in invention, by devising what they call a better mode and plan of human and social relation-

The Yankees are trying diligently, and with h

tended facts. All that was ever said, or written would be drowned, or the ark wrecked?

The Charleston Courier.

6 January 1864, 1

In order to furnish a permanent laboring force for the defentes of Savannah, and to obviate as far as possible the necessity of impressment, Captain Jon 1 McChapt, Chirl Engineer, has received authorizy from the Secretary of War to hire one thousand negroes for the war.

The Charleston Courier.

7 January 1864, 1

se Slavery and bundays of the a . Is direct privation and contradiction to the assertion of Abolitionists -including atthorny to well entermed an FRANCES WAYLAND, D. D. President of Brown University, and author of a volume of moral reience, which has been adopted in many schools as better than the Pfile, the only sufficient, comprehensive and authentic code and basis of moral—we have shown at longt two distinct and polemn and algoldent casego! Bible recognition for slevery beyord and above what can be claimed for polygamy or divorce. Theze cases are connected with events of deep and permanant algulacince, and it must be clearly proven by Better arguments than assertions of Abolitionists that assetton and recognition were then given to a relation or institution necessabily sinful, or destined to pass away under the developing industry of Christianity. The first ense we instanced was in the call of Augania and in the founding of the Church, Ana. Min-was a salaveholder ; and, fas it appears, righ above the roving emirs or chieftsins of his day, as With-as his own servants and few allies he purgued and defeated several of the petty kings or Princes, who, we suppose, in anticipation of Aboli longraids and practices, had been committing depredations on ABRANAN's relative and friend. If it was ever the design or intention of the Author and Giver of Ilevelation to denounce slavery it could not have been done at a more, appropriate time, of to a more appropriato and chedlent and acquioscentificerorithan to Assaure He, who was readyantlig the act; to ollge up bis dearly buloved son of promise and prophecy and expecia. tions, even at the command of the God who has never required or permitted human sacrifices - he who gave this, proof of ready obsdience and lin . quantoning faith, in addition to his leaving home and triends to wander at the command at God-be we ally would not have gooded but a distinct, clear command sgalust slavery to tenounce it

Our second instances was even a more selemn' and important event the promulgation of the law, not alone to the lawth State and Church, but through it to all the world, in the course of God's ripened purposes, and to all genferations and races of humanity on probation-Abelitionism must be unbushing and bream-faced in its falsehood, or presumptuously rejent on the Ignorance of readers and hearers, when it asserts that recognition like this is found in the Bible for polygamy and divorce, or which are only mentioned historically. We do not rest the Bible detence of slavery on such mere or passing references or allusions.

We have yet another recognition in the decalogue—one of such poculiar significance and position that we reserved it for special notice.

In the tenth commandment to which we have referred and appealed, slavery is recognized as property liable to the spiritual effects of covetousness. By all authority and analogy of context and position, we may assert that in the purview of the eighth commandment slavery and slave property is protected in the injunction against stealing.

There is, however, another commandment of sweet and zoo-bing significance which does not so directly recognize the servant as property, although the is implied, but as a member of the amily, the great nursery, and school, and model, and basis of good government, as we cannot too often or too extrestly report.

Christianity-by which, for convenience, we may be understood to mean the whole religion of

the Bible-in the Old Testament, typical, prophactic and antic paters, in preparation for the Christianity has enjoined and se und any itwins calling, thrift, aconomy and vigilant attention to all dution to and with mon are cardinal virtues of the Christian code. Unlike other systems, al though asserting and proclaiming the great, dis tinctive fact of the unity and unshared sovereignly and authority of God, Christianity lays even moro stress on practical relative duties in man than on acts of symbolical or ceremonial worship. Christianity, in its full perfection, roquires no costly offering in encrinces and no heavy or burdensome joutine of survice. Its Great Author; and Giver has been graciously pleased to ansura his worshippers that a cup of cold water given to a hitle one, or a sufferer, in his name, or any act of benificence proceeding from the heart and from pure molives, will be accepted as service in preference to professions, however long, and earnest, and frequent. Christianity thus being a religion of industry and charity of labor and active benincence -and hav ing been addressed orbinally to a family, and through that to families the germ and nursory of the Church and the State-and the family including in Bible history and in God's approved plan of government the relation of master and servantwhat he significant recognition of slavery do we find in the fourth commandment. How often since the day when Moski dled and was buried by the engels to prevent or remove another occasion for idolatry. has the arm of the awarf laborer and tolling artisanand wearied pledder through tasks and difficulties been nerved and strongthened by the sweet words of this fourth commandment because

How much idleness has been prevented by the injunction, "Six days shalt thou labor?" How much oppression of toiling poverty, and helpleas infancy, and invalid old age; by exorbitant and grasping capital or greed, has been prevented or relieved by the rest of the seventh day? Imperfectly as it has been obeyed and tested, enough that been seen, and tried, and experienced; to convince all observers of the wisdom, and policy, and mercy of the Sabbuth apart from all directly religious or Divine considerations.

"Here, again, the merchul wisdom of the law and the essential complicity of slavery, in and with the tamily, are illustrated.

The rest of the seventh day is specifically enjoined, and is to be shared by the "man servant" and the "maid servant," as well as the son and daughter.

No class or race of laboring peasentry the world over has enjoyed more tully and faithfully the intended blessings of this blessed commandment than the slaves of the South, or the servants of the South, to use the true Scriptural term for a Scrip ural institution and relation. We have no room or occasion to enlarge at present on this point. We make the assertion deliberately and confidently, and defy authoritative contradiction.

Can Dr. Waytand, or any of the few Abolitions ista who still affect or easert a bolief in the Bible as adjusting higher and better than the Decisiation of Independence or anything ever written by infidels and manianou-worshippers, abow and ease or instance or semblance of recognition and sanction for polygamy or divorce approaching what has been shown for slaver;

The **Abarleston** Courier.

7 January 1864,1

Slege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND RIGHTY LECOND DAY.

There have been no new movements on the part of the carry, or any further shelling of the city since Monday night. Some few scattering whois were fired by ween the batteries Wednesday morning. The flost remained quiet, the number of vessels reported being about the same. The cold and rainy weather appears to keep the Yankees on Morris' Island inside of their works, as they showed themselves but very little yesterday.

puring last work a negro, who says he was the servant and cook of General Gillmore, was captured, on John's Island by a servant of one of the members of the "Rebel Troop." He states that he had been sent from Polly Island to John's Island to bring off some pumpkins for General Gillmore, but that he had lost his way and had heeh out exposed to the severe weather of several days previous to his experience, when he was discovered by the servant above mentioned and brought in a prisoner. He had a very emanated appearance, and when captured was badly frozen and exhausted. He was sent to the hospital on John's Island.

In the account the negro gives of himself he ears that he belonged at rone time to a Virgidia planter, who give him his freedom when twelve years of agorand that he then went to New Yorks liches been in the employ of General Cilinoan for fourteen years and accompanied him from New York to Hitten Head

He states that he has heard General CILLMORE tay that he despaired of ever being able to take Charleston, and that it was his intention to remove his headquariers soon from Folly Island to Hilton Head. General Gillmone, he say, has about nineteen thousand troops in the whole department

The negro believes there will be no further domonstration against Charleston, but sthat from what he has heard, thinks they meditate an attack, by way of the Ogeochec river, upon Savannah.

The Charleston Mercury. 9 January 1864, Z

TANTED, ONE THOUSAND ABLE NEGROES, FUR THE YEAR 1861, to be employed at the Tredogar Iron Works, Richmond, Virginia, and at the Blast Furnaces in Rockbridge, Botetourt and Alleghany Counties, and the Collieries in Soochland and Henrico Counties, all of which are remote from the enemy's lines. The work is not heavier than ordinary plane tation work. These negroes will be well fed and supplied with Clothing, Blankets and Shoes.

Transportation will be furnished to Richmond. Liberal wages will be paid for their services. As these negroes are of importance to the Confederate Covernment, to ensure the successful operation of ther Tredegar Iron Works, the advertiser will in person superintend the transportation of them to Richmond, and supervise them for the year to ensure proper care and attention to their comfort, should a sufficient number offer. For further particulars addrass, for ten days, Captain L. O. CLARKE, Co-

THEADQUARTERS SIXTH MILITA-IN RY DISTRIUT, ADAMS' RUN, 8. O., JANUARY 6, 1864.—Was captured by the pickets, while attempting to escape to the enemy, on or about 21st December, 1863, a negre man named OHARLES, who says he belongs to Mr. JAMES MELVIN, of Charleston. His owner is notified to call for him, pay expenses, and take him away.

Captain PEARCE, Apply to

January 9

A. A. General, Adams' Rus, S. C.

The **Abarleston** Courier. 12 January 1864, 1

HEADQ'RS SIX IN M LI'Y DISTRICT; ADAM's Rus, S. C. January 5, 1864. [SPRCIAL ORDERS, No. 5.]

THE VARIOLOID HAVING BROKEN OUT in this Military District, commanded by Brigadier General B. H. ROBERTSON, and as it now phreatons the various Camps in this Military District, (one of the Guides at these Headquarters having caught the disease by its being introduced East of the Edisto River, by servants coming from the West aide of that River,) now to prevent the spreading of this disease, the owners of slaves and proprietors of plantations are warned not to permit their servants to leave the plantations without the strictest examination of their health, and without permits to pass and repass on absolutely necessary business.

All servants or persons suspected of comming from Small Pox Districts on the West side of the Edisto; and all slaves on this side of that River found straggling without permits and certificates of health from owners or overseers, will be taken up and confined By command of Brigadier-General With.

January 12 6

JAMES H. PRARSE. A. A. Westeral.

The Obserleston Courier. 14 January 1864, Z

l 		
The Market of the State of the	OF S BUSINER	RIS-OFFICE
in the second of the contract	Thursday H 1000	0 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m
TH CONSTOLE	MOCOR THE N	R'S-OFFICE
THE TALL OF THE	AND THE PARTY OF T	R LABOR to work
Care Claim Care (Care Care Care Care Care Care Care Care		A DABUR TO WOLK
Campanding Cam	ny lor the deland	of the city, the
Community and	eral la compelle	ed to bring it again ople of the State.
TO IMO CATHEST AN	sention of the ba	opie of the State
He 14 managa to 1	ione tout by maki	ng special demands
on the reparate D	lylaions in auccei	seion, that they will
endeavor to comp	ly with them. The	
TAM SLAVE O'	WNERS of the S	ECOND DIVISION
are called upou	to furnish TWO	THOUSAND NE-
GRORSSider Bix I	days, in the fo	llowing prepartion
from insoft Distric		
Tare was a		265 160
A DA AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	***************************************	180
Man hamasitation	**************************************	ASS.
Tanking ton	***************************************	V# / 2020
Maria	*******	
Marion		
Someor		
Cla endon	******	
Williame burg		
Horry		
The negroes will	i be sent to the n	ATOM Depot to ne
transported to Ch	ariesion on the S	d February proximo.
: The Cemmiralo	ners of Roads a	re requested to act
as Agenta as ueco	tofore in the calls	rmade by the State,
giving oredit for	the labor fürnish	ed by each ewner,
and to prake a re	port to the Impre	ssing Officer in the
District as early	a practicable att	er the expiration of
the time appointe	d er the shipme	nt of the negroca.
linen the rasair	et of those repo	rtw. if the commit-
mout of alayar is	not supplied, the	Impressing Officer
will proceed to 1	mpross the fine	ber required from
oroh District.		
. If the labor is	sent volunisrily.	the compensation
will hand the rais	of \$100 a year.	1.
**	WI	M. H. BOROLS
•	Mrior and Chief	M. H. ECHOLS, of Englacers S. C.
es Toe Comile	n Journal and Say	nter Waterman will
AND A HOUSE	e for three secon	e, had send bill to
this Department	Tot Magk	
this Department.		January 14

19 January 1864, 2

High Phicas of Nucleons.—A correspondent sends the Savannah News the following report of prices obtained for a portion of the negroes sold on Monday last, at an administrator's sale in Clinch county, Georgia: A negro man, thirty-two years old, \$5,000, a woman and four young children, \$9,050; an old man and wife and four small children, \$8,950; a girl, ten years old, \$4,650; a man, thirty two years old, \$6,250; a man, twenty-one years old, \$5,850; a man forty-five years old, \$5,000; a girl, twelve years old, \$6,255.

20 January 1864, Z

AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 11th instant, his negro boy LOUIS. Said boy is about 17 or 15 years old, five feet five to six inches high, is thick set and dark color—He formerly belonged to Ma McMillan, in Queen street, and is well known in the city. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and lodgment in the Charleston Workhouse, or any jail so that I can get him.

A. MELONERS.

Corner Smith and Morris streets, Charlestou, S. O. January 19

or about the night of the 31st December, 1863, broke open the BARN on the subscriber's plantation, near Grahamville, S. O., and took therefrom FORTY, TWO DICY OUW HIDES, branded J. G. and H. G. The above reward will be given for proof to convict, or \$.52 for the recovery of the Hides. Address JOS, GLOVER, Walterboro'.

January 16

be paid for the apprehension and delivery of my now JOHN, who ranaway from me on the 18th recember. John is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light completed, medium size, rather about in conversation, stainmers somewhat, and when excited stuttes rather leadily his teeth are very much decayed in front, and I think has lost several of his upper front teeth. His relatives are all in Barnwell District, and he may be among them; but the circumstances under which he left rather incline me to think he is making an effort to g t off. He has travelled on the Reilroad and been about Charleston, and perhaps is well acquainted.

W. R. WOOD,

Bajnwell, S. C.
The above reward will be paid by me on his delivery to me.
F. M. WHITING,
January 19
4
Charleston, S. C.

WARD for a NEGRO BOY, named CHARLES, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4.00 5 inones high, weighs about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4.00 5 inones high, weighs about 160 to 140 pounds, black complexion and stands creek, quick spoken; was raised in Charleston, and may be on his way there. He may attempt to pass himself off as a servant of a soldier—had on when he left a dork, gray sack cont, rather ragged, red English brogans, light kersey pants and white stire. Said boy left the Brown House, in Macon, on the morning of the 6th uit, and took with him \$4.500 or \$5000 in Confederate Notes. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me with the money, or for his arrest and confinement in any safe jail so that I can get him.

Jenuary 19 10 Hawkinsville, Ga.

The Obarleston Courier. 21 January 1864, 1

Several negroes have been arrested in Louisville. Kentucky, charged with endeavoring to incite other negroes to insurrection against the Yankée authorities.

The negroes are generally showing a better and fuller appreciation of their best interests than was unticipated by their professed triends; the Yankees, or many of their true friends in the South.

They know more of the facts of the case than the Yankees know, and according to knowledge they invariably stick closer to the truth than the Yankees do. From the day when the three old dames reported in the fable belabored a poor negro nearly to death with brances and formbling to change the color of the skin, negroes kane authorizing the color of the skin, negroes kane authorized from their professed friends and intermeddlers than from masters or employers, erany who know their character and qualities. A fairly show their character and qualities. A fairly will be one of the most digent debts we shall one and acknowledge to ourselves to them and to the truth of the case.

21 January 1864, 2

ONE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED NE-GROES.—Wanted, on the Barnwell and Blackville Railroad, ONE HUNDRED ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN, for which Twenty-Five Dollars each per month will be given. Location healthy. Apply to LANGDON C. DUNCAN, President of the Barnwell and Blackville Railroad Company.

The Charleston Courier.

22 January 1864, Z

BLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVI. 810 No. 3.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ROADS AND TOWN AUGRORITIES within the Judicial Districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Marihoro', Darlington, Marion, Samter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Horry, including Upper Ali Saints, will forthwith summon all persons in pensession of angles within their jurisdiction to deliver one-fourth of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Depote nearest their owners' residence, on Monday, the 22d day of February prox., at 10 o'clock A.M., there to await transportation to Charleston, for thirty days' labor, on the fertifications.

II. The Commissioners and Authorities aloresaid, will, at the same time, impress and forward one-fourth of all male free negroes between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, resident within the limits of their authority.

III. The owners of only one Road hand are exempt by law.

IV. By the Act of December last, the said Authorities were required to make full returns to me of all Road hands liable within thirty days. That duty has been partially and very imperfectly done—in many instances the sourn giving no indication, not even by its postmark, of the District from which it emanates. The whole scheme of the amendment of December turns on these returns, and unless they are complete, the system must fail and the labor he supplied entirely by impresement.

WM. M. SHANNON,

Agent of the State of Jouth Carolina. Camden, South Carolina, sanuary 29, 1864.

January 23 0 [4]

GROES have been lodged in the Work House, and remain uncalled for vis:

CaRTER; to Robert Davidson, of Rockwood, Ala;

Black, 30 years of age.

JOHN, to E. Lingleton, of Sumter, S. O; Black, 18

years of age.

LIZABETH, to Coloridge or Corred, of Mississippi;

Black, 18 years of age.

HFF, to R. Cox, of Montgomery, Ala; Cress Hyed,
Black, 18 years of sec.

ROHERT, to Juo. Ambier, of Atlanta, Ga; Mulatto,
14 years of age.

TCH-RLES, to a Negro Trader, of Memphis, Tean.;
Mussees Sycars of age.

HENRY PAGE, claims to be free, from Camden, 8.

HENRY PAGE, claims to be free, from Camden, 8.

O.; Musico, 25 years of age

MARIA AND INFANT, to lames Hurburs, of Augusta, Ga.; Musico, 18 years of age.

January 22 Ru W. WI HERS, M. W. H.

Observention Convier. 23 January 1864, 1

An African Morgan.—A citizen, whose name we shall not mention—although many readers know and will recognize the case—was surprised some days ago by the entrance of a good servant, who was suppored to be, it living at all, in Yankee hunds at Knoxville. This servant went cheerfully; of course, or he would not have been sent, to wait on 'Young Massa' who is under Brigadier General Jenkins, in Longsterer's corps.

In the retreat from Knoxville, he was accidently wounded, and necessarily left behind.

When taken to Knoxville, he was questioned by Geu. Foster, well known for his connection, as Engineer, with Fort Sumter, which has done more than he desired or expected for the defence of Charleston.

Being asked his master's name, the man replied, when Gen. FORTER condescendingly said: "Oh, yes; I knew him when I was at Sumter. You know that you are now free and have no master." We need not report the further conversation, or the conduct of the servant. Suffice it to say he did not—like some of our gossiping friends in uniform—talk to every body about his intention, but at the first premising opportunity he took French leave of Yankee friends and freedom in Knoxyille, and not knowing then where to find to reach his "Young Master," he struck, according to his best information, for the 'Old Master" and the "home place"

He was compelled to walk over one hundred and fifty miles, and in great part over the route traveled lately by Gen Monoan, and anceceded in reaching a rail road which gave him a lift towards this city.

We would have more such cases if opportunities sould be found

The Charleston Mercury. 23 January 1864, 2

BRICK LAYERS WANTED IMMEDI-ATALY. Enquire at the Steam Bakery, in Market street, or in Gadson, one door south of Montague street. January 23 1 J. O. H CLAUSSEN.

25 January 1864, 2

OOD CITTERS WANTED.—
TWENTY-FIVE MEN stanted, to cut wood at the King's Mountain Iron Works, in Union District. They will be well fed, and furnished with clothes and shoes. Wages, \$20 per month.

This is a desirable place for planters to send their Hands, as it is distant from the enemy, and are not liable to work

on the fortifications.

5 CARPENTERS wanted

1 BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS

1 ANVIL

Or further particulars apply to E. T. PAINE,
January 25 1* No. ?7 Venderhorst street.

FOURPENTINE HANDS WANTED.—
FORTY GOOD STRONG HANDS, who are used to the work, will be employed in a safe and healthy locality, near Columbia, 8. O. Wages from (Four to Pour Hundred and Fifty) \$400 to \$450 per year. Clothing, feed and medical attendance furnished. Apply to M. H. KAPPELMAN, No. 591 King street.

January 23 January 23

OVERSERIE WANTED FOR A COOPER River Plantation. Testimonials required; and for a well qualified man wages liberal. Apply at Exeter Plan tation, near Gallard's Station, Northeastern Hailroad, or through Monck's Corner Postoffice, to J. RHETT MOTTE, M. D.

January 20

wm8*

The Charleston Mercury. 27 January 1864, 2

NOTICE—THE GANG OF 97 NEGROES ARRIVED.—The GANG OF 97 NEGROES, advertised by ALONZO J. WHITE & SON, to be sold, at auction, in families, at the corner of Kingand Hudson streets, at 11 o'clock, To-Morrow, the 25th instant, have arrived and can be inspected by application: at. our Office, corner of Meeting and Charlotte streets. They will only be sold in families at auction. These Negroes recently belonged to J. T. H. WHITE, Esq., of Christ Church Parish, Charleston District, and are favorably known as a well organized and unusually prime gang, accustomed to the culture of Cotton and Provisions, and to the making of Bricks. For particulars, see advertizement under auction head.

January 27

•

The Charleston Courier.

28 January 1864, 1

The President's Servants.—Henry, the third servant of President Davis, who has runaway within three weeks, escaped on Tuesday night, and to atill at large. Both the others runaway on Tuesday.

li le believed that some outside influence has been brought to bear upon the Pres death car. vants to induce them to abscend. All of them are supposed to have gone of with the investion of making their way North. Lynakier To his state.

per got up the other day by the colored folks of Gonzeles, Texas, for the benefit of the sick so a diers, at which \$60 was raised. The following speech, delivered by one of the darkles, we had

in the inquirer:

Peler-Cutzme—I spose you wants me to spea ciate bout de casion ub dis gatheriu, and our poor sick acgiers way back in Kuntucky, ole Virginny, Nort Calina, and de rest ob de torria countries. ---But w at does you spoke dem darkies is stayta out doors for? Why does'n you pay your four but an cum in hure trine wid us, an joy yours seives wid dese while darkies pon de bounilint supper fixed by dese white laures for us? Dis gigger hopes dem nikgers out dar sint like de loney calf-lib all winter and die in de apring.-Aint you all kep fut an happy, and when you gits sick con't you git de best ob unsein from de misers, an when you come to die aint de tunerat formed by de good ole massa hisself! But the poor viek soger way back in de forrin lands hat nobody to send to him, an when be dies may be so he's put way, wors not any Goussies county nigges is put away. Maybe you'll nebber see de poor soger till you meets him in heaven, don new'll you rect in dat glotrifield place whou do poor teller say, "nigger, you owes me tour bita?" Dis nigger the gib all lur de war, an dis nigger will 'circue to gib, there had bead

Dis nigger wish he could shoe de hosses for de enemy justafore dey make dar big charge. Dis nigger drive de nail plum from de frog ob de houses foot. We must dribe de bobblicouists from ole Kenfuck dat forrittland what dis nigger wher bors and see virgings, what dis nigger's lader and modder, was fotobe sup all wish I was dar, I does I'd get one hobolitionist shure, and may be sorwe, three, four ob them. Feliciecitizens, cum long

'fo! '(Great bpolause')

The Charleston Comrier.

29 January 1864, 1

The Negroes—On Friday last the negroes left their work at the first slarm of fire and manued the engine with a promptness and spirit deserving of all traise. It is not unlikely that by their services on that occasion they saved the town the loss of perhaps a million of dollars. They should be rewarded and encouraged. We will perhaps need tham again. Mr. Follin gave them refreshments; he deserves credit.—Summer Watchestan.

Ranaus, y from the Youkors - When our army ahandonée Chattanooga last unmmör, George, an intelligent negro belonging to a gentleman of Muriroerbord', Tonnersee, fell into in handajot the Yankees, with whom he remained, much again dhis will, until a short limo since, when ac succeeded in making bis cecape. George was sent by his Yankeo masters a short distance out of town to carry in a lot of mules, wass, availing himselfol his fire tavorable opportualit ich care. be struck out Dixleword, and after frave ing thirty-six miles on toot, funnd himselfewith die matter at Dahon. He represente the Frent stept received by the negroes at the hands of the Yankees as being harsh and gruet and avows his delermination to avoid a second capture at all DIZAFCE.

29 January 1864, 2

Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders of the of our institutions. With the continuous of South.

We bolieve that there is not in the world a more harmonions population than the white population of the Southern States. Every white man feels and knows' that the ucgro-is not of his race, that one race is the superior race, and that he is one of the superior race. A Northerner may prate his dogma all day, of all men being equal; and may strive to persuade the white man of the Louth that; he is on a dead level with the negro; but he will strive in vain. Freds and stronger than theories. The white man knows his superiority, and distains the logic which would degrade him to the level or the negro. With the same privileges and righte. his affinities are with his race. All his aspirations, his security, his interests, are bound up in their destiny. Nor is he left to speculation to know the late of white men in a community of aberated negroes. Where are the white non-claveholders of Hayti? Staughtered or driven out of that grand paradisc of Abolitionism-where, in Portau-Prince, there are six married couples out of a population of fifteen thousand.

Suppose the object of Northern Abolitionists then accomplished, and the four millions of slaves liberated at the South—what becomes of the poorer whites? The rich-the sagrejouswill leave the country. None will remain, but those who are unable to leave it, or who do not realize the fearful terrois of their condition. A strite will arise between the white men who remain is the South and the negroes, compared with which the atrocities and crimes of ordinary wars are peace itself. The midnight glare of the incendiary's torch will Illuminate the country from one end to another; while pillage; violence, murder, poisons and rape will fill the air with the demoniac revelry of all the bad passions of an iguorant, semi-b irbarous race, urged to iraduess by the licentious teachings of our Northern brethren. A war of races-a war of extermination-must arise, like that which took place in St. Domiago. Or, possibly, suppose no antagonism between the two races-and harmony and be the result. There is no portion of our people who contemplate such a fate with as much horier as our white non-claveholders-because they are the people who will be exposed to it in the wreck

these institutions, not only their industrial occupations, but their political and social stationtheir domestic safety—the purity of their homes is identified. And the white man of the South is as proud as the haughtlest aristociat that walk; Wall street or lives in a F.1th Avenue pelace with his wife and children. The consequence is, that there are no people in the Son'h whanbhor Abelitionists more than the non-slaveholders of the South, or who are more ready to resist their machinations. With them, it is not only the patriotic hatred of a public foe who would involve the country in convuision and ruin, but it is also the hatred of a social, personal enemy-the Black Republican-who would force upon them the alternative either of the most terrible degradation and barbarism, or of slaughtering the negro, or being slaughtered by him, in a war of extermination.

The people of the North cannot, or will not, understand this state of things. They gloat with accret joy at the anticipations of conflicts smare the citizens of the South, by which their flendish policy will be consummated. The few negroes they have amongst them do not just the them, in their public marts, their theatres, their hall rooms. They do not enter their house holds as viciting couals. They are down in holes and ceilars, filling their Juls and poorhouses, and coming not at all "botween the wind and their nobility." But If Abolition meant the existence suddealy of four nations of emails pated negroin amongst their laboring population, their equals, there would not be a single Abolishonist even in New England The door they are ready to wisht upon the poor white man of the Boutly they would not dare to propose to the white laborer of the North. They would be crushed out, like grapes in the wine press. Our people-slaveholders and non-slaveholders-they will find not unworthy of the great and free desting being them. They are one in sympathy, interest and feelings. They have qual rights and privileges-one fate. They will stand together in Alfence of their liberties and instituidentification takes place-amalgamation must thoughand will yet exist at the South a powerful and prosperous confederation of commonwealths, controlling the welfare and deetlay of other untions, but controlled by none.

The **Charleston** Courier.

30 January 1864, 1

Monthly report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the num-ber of persons arrested, is the City of Charleston, dur-ing the Month of October, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

3.	Ast	724.	344	ORCH.	
OFFENCES.	Mele	Femples	Kales	Females	Total analysis
Attempting to leave the City with forged Furloughs	4				4,
City with Forged Pass- ports	: 5		·	•••	•
Olty without Passport Deserters Disturbing the Peace Hizhway Robbery	29 20	1	6	1 101	20 29
Intoxication, lying down in street	48	2	2	. 1 , 8	18 '88
Application for Lodgings.: Receiving Stolen Goods Runaways	1.5 8	3 1 7	19 2 1 19	1114	37 2 6 28
Selling Spirituous Liquor without License	1		16 8	"i	2 17 3
Sixves Sterping but with out Tickets	1 2	 2	2 1 3	, , 101 101	1 1
Violation of City Ordi- nances	49	3	2 18i	 5	14 185
Total	218	19	206	.16	461 81899.00

	WEITES.		DLACES.			
CPFENCER.	X100	Females	Males	Females	Total number of Arresta.	
Sent to Post	20		1 3		1 81	
Delivered to Owner		l [81	3	88	
Referred to Magistrate	11	4	1	•••	16	
rection	10	l l			10	
Committed to Work House	,		47	- ●	10 54 51	
Discharged	29:	2	17	8	61	
Paid Fines	48	18	. 6	. 8	70	
ment	۱	i i	84	i l	64	
Sent to Provost Marsha!	91		7.		.91	
Total	218	19	208	16	461 -	

Charleston, S. O., December 7, 1863—I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Upper and Lower Wards.

O. B. SIGWALD, Captain of Police.

Received, December 5th, 1863, of Capt. Sigwald, Six Hundred and Ten Dollars 95-100, as per above Report.

S. THOMAH, for City Treasurer.

Commier. The Alban leston

30 January 1864, 1

Monthly Report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrested, in the City of Charleston, during the mouth of November, 1862, and the cause of their arrest :

	WEIT	18.	BEIC	Ke.	
oppuncus.	Kalos	Females	Kales	Females	Total number of Arrasta
Attempt to leave the City with Forged Passports Attempt to leave the City with Forged Furicugha. Encouraging Desertion Deserters Distribling the Peace Intoxication, lying down in street Intoxication and Disturb- ing the Peace Larceny Applicants for Lodgings Runaways Stolen Goods Runaways without Pass Improper Tickets Slaves without Pass Stabbin: Stabbin: Stabbin: Stabbin: Stabbin: Stabin: Stabi	8 4 24 9 30 11 21 1 1 6	5 8	2 1 12 12 13 11 11 11 11 2 4	1 5	3 4 1 24 11 81 17 50 12 9 14 6 17
Committed for Safe Keep-	5	<u>:</u>	59	1	66
Total	126	13	1129.	30	7 288

Balance paid to City Treasurer. Amount of Fines deducted from Pay of Police989.12

,	WE	TES.	364	CK#.	II
OFFENCES.	Maies	Females	Males	Pemales	Total number of Arrests.
Delivered to Engineer's Department Delivered to Owners Referred to Magistrate	 16	1	7 60 1	i	\$0 18
Committed to House of Correction	23 23 31 54 10	2 5 5	36 36 9	1 10 7 2	6t 87
Total	128	18	129	20	500

I do hereby certify that the above is a true report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

Captain Commanding Police.

Charleston, S. O., January 19 th., 1864.

Received, January 19 th., 1864. of Captain Sigwald, Four Hundred and Thirteen Dollars, as per breeging Report.

A. Campbellia, Oily Treasurer.

Aiderman Kirkwood, from the Committee en Lie censes, made the following Reports, which were communication:

The Committee on Licenses to whom was referred
the application of C. K. Bogers for an Austiceser's
incense, offering as security, M. McBride and E. W.
Kinsman, and the bond be fixed at \$3,000, recommend
that the Licence be granted.

Respectfully sutmitted.

WILLIAM-KINE WOOD

WM. H. GILLILAND.

February 1864, 2

WANTED-THE HIGHEST PRICE
will be paid for a NEGRO MAN to cook for a
Mess of Officers in Wise's Brigade. Ciothing will be furnished. Apply to Capt. FELLERS, A. Q. M., 4th Va. H.
Artillery, Adams' Run, South Carolina.

January 20 35.

The **Charleston** Courier.

3 February 1864, 1

Another Serious Assident—Explosion of a Iwo Hundred Pounder Parrett.—About half-past one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, another dreadful explosion of an eight inch or two hundred pounder Parrett shell took place in the black smith shop of Mr. Ww. S. Hunnary's foundry, on Meeting street, near Line street, wounding six of the boys connected with the blacksmith shop—one mortally, one seriously and four slightly.

The boye, it appears, had taken one of the load od shells from a pile that had been picked up in the city, and sold at the foundry, and relied it in the blacksmith shop, with the intention of drawing the charge. They filled the chamber with water and supposed that the powder had become the roughly absorbed with it. One of them, to test it, ran a red hot wire into the charge, when the shell exploded with terrible effect.

The following boys were wounded: Ben, a free nocto, wounded into these mercally; Wislem, belonging to Mr. T. P. O'NEAL, wounded in the log seriously; Jackson, belonging to S. R. Sohnlan, alightly; Anthon y, belonging to Mr. W. W. Rilley, slightly; Wilson and Wheeler, two free negroes, slightly.

This is another warning to deep the utmost caution in handling these shells. We learn that the powder in these shells is packed very lightly and after remaining, exposed, to the raids and weather for weeks they have been opened and the powder-at the bottom found dry and eatly lighted.

The Charleston Mercury. 4 February 1864, 2

WHITING ever the body of Benjamin Martin, a free man of color, who was killed by the accidental explosion of a shell on Tuesday, at the workshops of W. S. Henery & Co., Meeting street. At the time of the explosion, by which several other negroes were more or less injured, he was imprudently tampering with the powder in the shell which caused his death. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

10 February 1864, Z

BADGES AND LICENSE.—We are requested to state that the time for taking out Badges and License for 1864, expired on the 1st inst.

The Charleston Courier. 11 February 1864, 1

President Davis' body servant has arrived in Washington, and has had interviews with HAL-LECE and the Secretary of War. A letter says:

He is a full negro, named Jim Dannisch, others, wise "Pembeston," who has been for nearly twenty years personal body servant of Jefferson Davis, and is well known as such by the old resistents of this city. He only arrived this morning, and brings news of the most important character, though it all comes in the form of atrong incidents, such as a servant waiting at table would naturally pick up. Of the domestic menage of Mr. Davis, his pictures are very full.

15 February 1864, Z

Government, TWENTY VIVE NEGROES for the above purpose. Terms liberal; place of work near Bacon's Bridge on the Ashley River. Hands to be looked after by subscriber. For further information apply to me, care Messrs. MIDDLETON & OO, Hudson street, Charleston. February 18.

The Obselection Convier. 16 February 1864, (

The Christian Resolut, Philadelphia, the organ of the free negroes, has the following, which we extend for the purpose of showing how little equality exists there between the white man and the blank themplate, commissioned by the Government to Beautist wellow

orament to Beautott writes

"Alder 5 o clock P. M. a storm came up; it thundred and lightened, but he being in plain English's colored man, could not get a cabin passes of the discrete or deck passage was assigned to him. It was cold and chilly; he went to the front of the boat, and he and some others were ordered back, by some one gaying that it was not the place for deck passengers; all went took but him. After a while they pulled the doof to, and he was left alone. Said he; I will not remain here; so he worked and quanted against the door until he got it opened; he they went and sat upon the step; all night; of course he could sleep hardly any, for it was too unpleasant."

See the kind treatment he receives in the city of brotherly love:

"It was only a wook or so ago, when a very respectable colored man got on the front of the Sixth-atreet cars, where there were two or three ruffians standing; and between them and the drie wer, they blackguarded him and almost struck him. The conductor came forward to collect his fare. He gave him a ten cent piece; and in the midst of the confusion, he saked the conductor for the change. Said he, 'You only tave me five cents.' The colored man's name is William Anthony, who is well known in the city, who said, 'You, L gave you ten cents.' It is said that he kept it alt. And the rownes, driver and continuous thretor, all turned upon him, and would have hurt nim very badly, had it not been for some of the passengers who interfersed."

The Brooklyn correspondent of the Recorder says:

Every class of whites—from the merchant prince to Pat, fresh from Connaught—have a consciousness of being men, and their criticen have before them every field in a Republican Government: If they shall develope their intellectual powers to that degree as to render themselves popular enough to claim the suffrage of their poers, it is well. Not so with the African in this land; he must be last in everything."

Rev. ELISHA WEAVER says the drivers and conductors of the Street cars generally "have no more regard for a respectable colored man or woman, not even as much as they have for a dog or an ass."

Such is free negro teatimony to free negro treatment and abolition fojustice and inhumanity at the North. And yet these are the people who sigh and weep and pray and fight and blocd and die for the liberty of the slave.

The Charleston Townier. 16 February 1864, 1

Slavery has existed everywhere, and in all ages, says the Whig. Until within a few conturica, slaves were of the same color as their masters, and often their equals in point of rank before captivity. Many of them were highly educated in Greece and Rome, and trained to arms; and, for the most part, they carried on the mechanic arts. Yet all apprehension from them was regarded groundless, even in invasive wars. They were never regarded as an embarrassment, even in the desolating wars that ended in the virtual extinction of those nations. In a contest between Sparts and Messina, the Helots, many fold more numerous than their masters, and the most op. pressed of all slaves, once rose "in obedience to what the superatition of that age regarded as a command of God, indicated by a disastrous earthquake." But they were instantly dispersed by their masters. During the Poloponnesian war, the Sparians, under the treacherous advice of Alcibiades, fortified Deceles, on the same plain with Athens, with the avowed purpose of offering. an asylum to fugitive slaves. Though often reduced to the last extremity by war and factions, their country frequently ravaged to the city walle, with a slave population of thirteen to every free citizen, and an asylum open, within sight, for ten years, yet only one in cighty of her slaves desert. ed their masters. During the foudal ages there is sourcely on record a single concerted attempt, perhaps the Jacquerie excepted, to throw off the voke of the lord or landed proprietor by the Tassais.

The Charleston Courier. 20 February 1864, 1

Northern Negrots and Bouthern.—A private letter from an officer at Milion Hoad says there is as little companionship between the Massachusetts negroes and those of Carelina as there is between blacks and white. The Massachusetts darkeys think it beneath their dignity to assesint with the unfortunate "Iroculten" (7) from the plantations. The "First State Carolina" (negro) reginant undertook on one secasion to visit the latter refraed to receive them, and percentationly ordered them off, and "people of lifty equivalent players." The Rev. Mr. Higginson's tenchings are nicerty need. I by his own men.

[Hargord (Coun.) Times, Describer 19.

Charleston Courier.

22 February 1864, 1

Court of General Dessions and Common Pleas-Hon. D. L. Working, Litereding. - Saturday was the last day of the term and sentence day. Judge WARDLAW has presided with his usual well known ability and coursesy, and dispatched the business of the Court which great attistaction to all concerned.

The following sentences were delivered:

The State vs. John A. Stewart, Edward Millan and John McGaw-Larcony John A. Stowart to be imprisoned until Friday, 4th Marchinexi, and then to receive fitteen larger on bare back. Eur ward Millan to receive ten iksaos on bare back Friday, the 4th March next. John McGaw to reocive live lashes on Friday, the 4th March aext, and on Saturday, the 18th March, each to be discharged.

The State vs. John W. White and James Robinnon-Mauslaughter. To bo imprisoned twelve

months and pay a sine of \$1000.

The State of Joseph Murphy Manchughter. To be imprisoned one moute, and pay wine of \$100.

The State vs. John O'Connor-Larcony. To receive-twenty-lashes on Friday, the 4th March mext, and Saturday, the 1 ith March, to be dis-

The State es. George Kolley-Largeny. To be imprisoned until Feigny, the 4th blerch next, and to receive twenty lashes on hare back; and on Salurday, 12th Meren, to be discharged. Pho Biald we Diary Honnoacy-Relating Spire itous Liquers, without a License. To be imprisdenomination bene

white men punished with lashes

22 February 1864, 2

which the owner can have by proving property at the Police office, Orphan House.

**EN FROM A NEGRO LAST NIGHT, and supposed to have been stolen, an AWNING, which the owner can have by proving property at the Police office, Orphan House.

February 17

The Charleston Cowier.

25 February 1864, 1
The following Report of the Captain of 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 December, 1868, and the cause of the rarrest:

	WE	ra	BLA	CKs.	
527 EMB .5.	Males	Pemsies	Wales	Perselet	number of Arresta
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ommitted for Safe Keep	8				
Total	181	18	- 63		27
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CPPRICES. Longwood to Owner Relevied to Magnetrate Committed to Ender of Cor- re grion Committed to Work Mone of Di-charged De-th to Rose	Will Modes	Pan Son			Des Table
crruces. Lettred to wner- Relevied to Magnetree. Relevied to Enrolling Officer Lommitted to Kodse of Cor- region Committed to Work Mone Discharged Paid Ress Bent to Work on Furtifice	William Market	Part of the state			Common State of State
CFFRECES. Lolivered to Uwner. Keleyrod to Magnetrate Sout to Earning Officer. Committed to Ewise of Ope	WE MANOR	Tanasa A			The state of the s

The Charleston Mercury. 1 March 1864,1

White or Black (Black or Colored preferred), to soll papers on the Charleston and Savannah Rallroad, to whom good wages will be punctually paid, and references required. Apply immediately to P. QUINN,

Hook and News Dapot, King street, opposite Ann at. March 1

YOUNG NEGROES for sale, on fair ferms, at Coca's Grocery Store, No. 518 King, corner of King and Mary stronts. Porgons wishing to purchase will apply . CARPENTER & BRADFIELD.

February 29

MAN JACOB ranaway of the 27th February -5 feet 7 Inches high, dark complexion, about 85 years of age, pitted with small pox, inclined to De a little grey in his hair and beard. His head is nearly bale, on account of small pox. This said that Jacob made his way to Williston, E. C. R. R. Suppose to be gone to his wife—she belongs to Mr. Williamson. Lodge him in any jail. Apply at George's Station, to Mr. P. M. JOHNSON.

March 1

The Charleston Mercury. 1 March 1864, Z

HEADQUARTERS

OHARLESTON ARGENAL, MARCH 1, 1868.
HIRTY ABLESBODIED NEGRO MEN WANTED TO

work at this Arsenal. Wages \$35 per month and rations. Apply at once.

March 1

10*

N. R. OHAMBLISS, Major Commanding.

The Charleston Convier. 2 March 1864, 1

Many valuable books painphlets and periodicals are found in stores and shops awaiting use for wrapping. Honest dealers will not purchase such things from negroes or unknown persons, who cannot give a good account of their title and right to sell. Persons who miss any desired samphlets, or who wish to re-place any, or complete a file or collection, may find it worth while to look over some of the collections in stores.

The Charleston Convier. 2 March 1864, Z

SENAL MARCH 1, 1804.—Thirty able-bodied NEGRO MEN wented to work at this Arsenal. Wages \$35 per month and rations. Apply at once.

N. R. CHAMBLISH,
March 1 10° Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury. 5 March 1864, 2

Wages \$35 per month and rations. Apply to G. G. LAR-TIGUE, Major and Assistant Quartermaster, 7th Military District, S. U., St. Andrews Depot.

March 5 stuths

The Charleston Mercury. 9 March 1864, Z

COOK, WANTED-WANTED BY OF-FIGERS MESS at Charleston Arsenal, a GOUD OUOK. 3. March 9

ABORRIES WANTED —I DESIRE TO bite TEN OR FIFTEEN HANDS for the remainder of this year, and will pay liberal wages, and work them in a healthy locality. Mr. R. THOMLINSON will be in the city, at Mrs. GIDIERE'S, Drake street, on the 9th and 10th, authorized to make arrangements for them. SIMPSON BOBO, Spartanburg.

March 9 .

The Charleston Convier. 11 March 1864, 1

Amnesty to Negroes on the Clutches of the Yankiez — We think the suggestion of the Charleston
Courier a good one. There is no doubt that many
(nerhaps a majority) of the Southern negroes in
the Yankee service have been forced into it by
arbitrary compulsion or by want, and that having
"seen the claphant" at Baton Rouge, Helena and
Olustee, for instance, they are repenting bitterly
over their orimes, or bewailing the sad state to
which they have been forced. We believe that a
proclemation of pardon and protection to all who
have not sinned too far would be both just and
politic.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

The Charleston Courier. 15 March 1864, Z

A Negro Returned.—The Mistissippian re-

"An intelligent contraband," the property of Vice-President Stephens, was introduced to us yesterday. He was just from General Sherman's army, and estimates his force at 50,000 infantry and 20,000 cavairy. Pretty tall figures, but the statement is, perhaps, not worthy of full credence. The "contraband" was a fine looking fellow, was captured at Jackson last summer, and has since been breathing the air of freedom sround Vicksburg and New Orleans. He says he has enough of it, is thoroughly satisfied with his liberators, and advises all follow-sufferers to "stay where dev.are."

He gives a most doleful description of the suffering of the contrabands at Vicksburg—says it is not in the nature of a Yankee to care for a nigger, and when one gets sick there is no one to look after or care for him. Consequently large numbers die for the want of that kindly attention which a human master or mistress is always ready to give. His picture, we dare say, is not

overwrought.

May we not protest against the adoption of that wile Yankeeism "contraband," as applied to the negro? The word negro is rarely used in the South in any reproachful sense—in the North only or with those in the South who, as too many do, adopt and follow every Yankee fashion, is the word "nigger" used reproachfully. In the older and better use of the word with us it is simply descriptive and distinctive-and it is properly applied to a race or class, as Mexican, Indian, &c., are in their proper applications. It should be returned and limited to its original application; if we must take a Yankee word to denote the negro we should prefer the "help," to the "contraband," which has a sufficiently extensive , meaning without covering the negro.

The Charleston Mercury. 15 March 1864, Z

WHITE OR COLORED BAKERS, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply at the CORNER VANDERHORST AND KING ST BAKERY. March 15

of about TWENTY GOOD FIELD NEGROES, to be paid for in coin three years after the declaration of peace Apply at this Office.

March 12

stuths4

or BLACK NURSE, to attend an infant of a year old. One willing to travel preferred. Apply at borth corner of CHARLOTTE AND ALEXANDER STREETS.

March 12

SEAVANT. Apply to

MIDDLETON & CO.,

March 15

8

Hudson street.

The Charleston Cowier. 16 March 1864, 2

Incident of the War in Florida.—The following incident, illustrating the feeling of the negroes in Florida towards their brethren of the inveding army, is taken from a private letter just received from the vicinity of the late battle:

After the battle, a gentleman, accompanied by his body servant, went over the field, looking at the dead and wounded negroes. Having proceeded some distance, the servant's attention was attracted by an excellent pair of beets on the feet of a negro soldier, lying near where they stood, and, after getting his master's coasent, seized one of the boots to pull it off: He had hardly done so, when the wounded negro commenced kicking furiously, and cridd out, "Let my boots alone; I am not dead!" The servant startled, stepped back and asked, "What did you say!" "I say let my boots alone; I sin't dead!" The servant picked up a light wood knot; and coming back, said, "You ain't dead!" 'Mo, I ain't," replied the soldier. "Well, den, if you ain't dead, I'll deaden you," and immediately dispatched him with the lightwood knot, and bore of the coveted boots.

The Yankees under Sherman.—It is a fact established by numerous witnesses that the monsters, on their return march, ruthlessly murdered many magro children for the supposed reason that they were treublesome to them. Their dead bedies have been found in the streams and in the woods, with brains knecked out, or bedy run through with bayonet. More cruel than this, a cirizen found some little children tied and bound last to trees in the deep receases of the woods, and left to perish of starvation. Mothers who begged for the lives of their children, had the bayonet pointed at their breasts with a threat of instant death if they did het cease their imporatunities.

The Charleston Mercury. 16 March 1864, Z

Ilanging Naurous at Jacksonville—At sorrespondent of the New York Herald, with the expedition to Florida, says:

One day last week a party of four negroes, bearinging to one of the colored regiments in Flortida, committed a rape on a white woman. Three of them were taken an Wednesday and tried by a drumhead court martial. They were convicted, sentenced to be hung, and an hour afterwards two of them were swinging at Gamp Finnegan. Theother was brought into Jacksonville, where, at twenty minutes, notice, a scaffuld was arrected, the troops called out, the city us notified, and he had shared the righteous face of his fellows. They body was allowed to remain twenty-four hours before being cut down. General Stymour characteristically sent up the proceedings of the court for General Gillmore's approval, with an endorsement on the back that the sentence had been carried into effect.

Committee. **Elbanleston** March 1864, 1

The Negro Victims - From all reports it is confidently believed that the number of white Yankees. killed and wounded at Ocean Pond, was much greater than is inferred from, the number left on or near the field. The Ambulance Corps had made erangements which took off most of the whites, leaving the negro. A private letter from JAMES GARDNEE, which has been communicated to the Macon (Ga) Telegraph, sinter:

They lest on the field three hundred dead, and about two hundred wounded. This snows the admirable persection of their Ambulance and infirmary corps. The usual proportion of wounded to killed is as eight or ten to one. By far the greater portion of wounded are able to walk to the rear. But the enemy carried off a great many of his woundeds: This-we know, from citizous, by numerous pools of gore, and mashed places in the grais on the field, and nobody near-and the disk proportion of his wounded left, to the dead.

Citizens say that ambulances, wagous and limber chests were all leaded, with dead and wounded. They ran trains as fer West as St. Mary's, drawn by horses.

The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of white infantry, and three of colored infantry, one of mounted infantry, one of cavalry, and thirtenn pieces of urtillery, and is estimated at ten thousand. They fought well. The negroes I believe stood best, their are was wild. They must have stood best, or were neglected by their amby accorps—they predominated largely over the whites left on the field.

They all deny voluntary enlistment, and claim to have aither been drafted, in Northern States, or forced off from Southern homes. There were very few mulatoes among them. They are not commissioned.—Sergennis being the highest rank to which a negro-attains. One told me that he had a few nights be ore told one of his officers, that he wanted to return to his master. The officer reported him to the Colonel, who said if he ever was guilty of such talk again, he would shoot him-before the whole regiment. Our camp negroes ridiculed and tantalized them a great deal,

Gen. Colquist was to untrammeled command of the field, and directed all the mancouvers. To him is due the praces, and the magnanimous

Pinegan will award it.

The Charleston Convier. 21 March 1864, 1

In and near several stores and shops we observed, on Sunday, great crowds of negroes buying and selling. Some dealers are very willing to accommodate all negroes who wish to fund, either their honest earning, or shything they can win by enterprise from their masters or the neighbors. The law against corresin traffic on Sunday, should be now regularly enforced, and especially the laws against the purchase of things from servants or others who cannot show a clear title and right to sell. Lat all good citizens aid in enforcing these laws and in reporting all cases of suspicion under them.

Rerious Affray.—A serious affray occurred Sunday morning at the foot of Palmetto-street. Home negroes residing in that locality got into a difficulty and commenced fighting it out. A colored woman was out in the head very severely during the meles, when a man friend seized an axe and dealt her assailant several heavy blows, which it is thought will prove morial. He had not been ay rested at last account.

The Charleston Mercury. 22 March 1864, 2

to wait on an officer in this city, and attend on his horse. Apply at this office. March 22

The Charleston Courier. 23 March 1864, Z

Mississippl, and ran away at Fearl River and came home, says that when they reached that stream the blacks having become very much dissistince, were called into line and asked if they wished to go on with the Yankee Army or return to their owners, and some two hundred having decided in favor of the latter, they were taken out and shot. This negro also says that he saw a number of small children thrown into Pearl River and drowned when crossing it, because they were unable to keep up in misching. It was for this reason that he made his recape upon the first opportunity which presented itself.

The Charleston Courier. 24 March 1864, Z

A Discontented Runaway.

The following letter, says the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, was received a short time since by Stephen, a colored preacher, belonging to Dr. P. O. Winn, well known in this section of the State. Stephen says every word of this letter may be believed:

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 15, 1864 Uncle Stephen-I know you will be surprised to get a letter from me here, but I have a chance of sending it by one of Mr. Crutchfield's women, who ways she knows you, and has heard you preach often, and as I cannot write myself, a free woman of this place is kind enough to write this letter for me. I was very foolish to leave a good home and kind friends, to come with the cruel, lying, swindling Yankees. They will promise anything to get you off with them, but they never fulfill any of their promises. They told me if I would go with them I should be free and rich, and have a white wife. They said that they were dividing all the land of the rebels among the negroes as fast as they got possession of it? I believed the atory and went with them, but like the rich man, whose fate is recorded in Sacred History, "in hell I lifted up my eyes, being in torment," and like him, also, I wish to testify unto my brothren 'lest they also come into this place of torment." Instead of being free, I never was so much a slave. As soon as the Federals got me off with them I was conscripted and assigned to duty with a regiment of sappers and miners.

I work all day in pauddy disches with a guard over me, who stands at my back with a loaded musket and fixed bayonet, ready to thrust me through, and at night a ball and chain is fastened to my arms and legs, and I am driven like an ox to a muddy stall, called a barracks, where I spend the night, without are and almost without bedding. Every colored manthat comes to the Yankeer is put in the army, and is required to do them constant drudgery in camp, and in time of battle we are all put in the front as a breast work for the protection of the whites. I had rather be a Southern alave and belong to the meanest master in the South than to be what they call a colored free man at the North. I had a good home and a kind mistress, and plenty to eat and wear, but here everybody is my master, and I have to clothe and feed myself; and every negre in this country is treated more like a vile dumb brute or a poison ous reptile thanks a human being. If this is free dom, give me blavery forever. If ever I get a shance I am coming home, and every negro here would do the same thing if he could. Warn our friends, lest they also come into this place of tor. ment, and tell thom they ought to feel happy in having kind masters and mistresses. Heft some clothes in Marion-take care of them for me-Tell Mamma and Oliver howey for me. Pray for me, Uncle Stephen, and looks for me, for I am. coming it ever I get this chain off my neck. Give my love to all my mends, and tell them not to come here. Your unhappy friends

Sorvant of Wm. Ward, of Marion, Ain.

The Charleston Mercury. 24 March 1864, Z

THE WAY STORY JANTED IMMEDIATRLY, A COOK. Apply to W. UARRINGTON, 256 King street. 355fch 24 --TANTED TO PURCHASE, A HAND-OARRINGTON'S, King street, near Hasell. March 24 ANTED-A LIKELY PERE NEGRO. to two horses. Liberal wages will be given apply at CORNER OF MEETING AND ANN STREETS, A March 24 PRINTER OR WOOD OUTTERS WANT-BODIED MKN, to cut Timber or Wood on Ashley River, near rummerville. An extra price will be paid it applied J. O. H. CLAUSEN, to immediately. March 24 comments 8 Gadeden etreet. W. Board steamer DEKALR. The highest wages will be given, apply on board, foot of Calnoun street. ! March 28 TANTED TO HIRE. A SERVANT to wait on an officer in this city, and attend on March 32 his horse. Apply at this office.

The Charleston Mercury. 24 March 1864, Z

FARMENT YOUR DOLL THE REWARD. Banaway from my plantation on Saturday night, the 19th instant, my boy RHILLR. Said boy is about lorly (40) years old, about five feet five inches high, was raised by A. M. Legare, on James Island, S. U. Mid I understand his family is at Orangeburg, S. O., where I think he is trying to get to. I will pay the above re-ward for him delivered to me, or in any jall where I can get him.

My address is Bennettsville, 5. O.

March 21 J. O. DUNBAR thetu7*

THE TY DOLLARS REWARD.—ILAN-A WAY from my plantation, about the first of May last, my boy PAUL Said boy is about five feet four or five inches high, and very black, and has rather a sullen appearance and speaks very quick when spoken to. Paul was raised by Dr. R. W. Barker, near Charleston, S. O., and I think he is larking somewhere in that vicinity. The above reward will be paid by delivering him to me or in any, jait where I can get him. Address me at Bennettsville, S. THOMAS HASKEW.

March:24

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tham?

The Obordeston Courier. 25 March 1864, 1

Eubmarine Operations Cleaning the Between tomarine Operations Cleaning the Between tomages the Memiters.

Daring a recent visit to Port Royal divince bed, with considerable interest the operations of the divers employed to disk the bottoms of the Monitors and peform sthereparations ander the water. Messre Joseph H. Smith and James B. Phelps have a contract with the Coverament for the performance of this work, and have been of great use here. The principal diver appropriately named Water is so used to this work, that he has besome almost amagibious, remaining for five or six hours at a time, and water. A man of hereules a strength and proportions, when clad in his subman rine armor he becomes monatrous in size and appearance.

A more singular sight than to see him roll or tumble in the water and disappear from sight, or popping applications with a six secopes from his helmet, like a whale, oan secretly be imagined. Waters has his own dess of a joke, and when he has a cutlons audience will wave his acraper about as the bobs around in the water with the air of a veritable river god. One of his best jokes—the better for being a veritable fact—occurred last summer. While he was employed scraping the hull of one of the Monitors, a negro from one of the up river plantations came alongside with a best load of watermelous. While busy stilling his melous the diver came up, and rested himself on the side of the boat.

The negro stated at the extraordinary appearance thus auddenly coming out of the water with alarmed wonder, but when the diver seized one of she best melons in the boat, and disappeared under the water, the guigling of the air from the helmet mixing with the muffled laughter, the fright of the negro reached a climax. Hastly seizing his cars, without waiting to be paid for his melions, he put off at his best speed, and has not been seen in the vicinity of Station Creek since. He cannot be tempted beyond the bounds of the plantation, and

bolieves test the Yankees have brought river devilate aid them in making war.

The diver, when clothed in his armor, is weighted with 185 pounds. Beside his armor, he has two leaden pads, fi ting to his breast and back. The soles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a half thick. All this weight is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air, forced into the armor and dress, the latter of india rubber, worn by the diver. When below the sariace, he can instantly bring himself up by closing momentarily the speriture in the helinet for the eacape of the air. His buoyancy is immediately increased, and he pops up like a cork and fi ats at will upon the surface. The work of scraping the bottom of the Monitors is very arduous.

The diver sits upon a spar lashed athwart the bottom of the vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the work pregresses, and with a scraper fixed to a long hardle, works on both sides of himself as far as he can reach. The mass of cysters that become attached to the iron hulls of one of the Monitors, even during the summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that 250 bushels of cysters, shells and seaweed were taken from the bottom of the Montaux alone. The Captains of the Monitors have sometimes indulged in the novolty of a mess of cysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

Beside cleaning the Monitors, the divers perform other important sprvices. They have tansacked the interior of the Keekuk, attached buoys to lost anchors, and made under water examinations of the rebel obstructions. Waters recently examined the sunken Weekswhen, and met au unusual danger for even his perilous calling. The sea was so violent that he was twice thrown from the deck of the Monitor. Finally, getting of the iron ladder, he climbed to the top of the furrel, when a heavy sea cast him inside the turret between the guns. Fearing that his air hare would become entangled, he made his way out with all possible speed, and was foreed to give up his investigations until eximer weather offered a more favorable opportunity.

The Charleston Mercury. 25 March 1864, Z

INAL NOTIOE.—ALL PERSONS HAV

ING demands against the Estate of WM. DEAS

(free person of cotor), deceased, will present them for
payment to the Administrator, No. 286 Meeting street; and all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to the same FRANCIS ST. MARKS, March 25 2 TY G

Administrator.

The Obarleston Convier. 30 March 1864, Z

OMMISSIONERS OF ROALS WITHIN THE Judicial Districts of Fairfield, Richland, Lexington, Orangeburg, Barawell and Eigeffeld, comprising Division No. 3, will forthwith summon all slaveholders within the limits of their respective Road Divisions, who failed to forward their quots of Road Hands on the 23d instant, under call of that date, (either from disregard of duty or the unavoidable circumstances of extreme severity of weather, and failure of transportation.) to deliver the same to my agents at the Depots nearest their residence, on Monday, the fourth day of April prox, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

R. B. JOHNSON, Agent of the State of South Carolina.

March 28

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVI-SION No. 1.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE Lo Town Authorities within the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Chesler, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry, will forthwish summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver UNE-FOURTH of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Rall Road Depots nearest their residence on Monday, the twenty-fif he (16th) day of April proximo, at 10 c'c ock, A. M., there to await transportation to Charleston for thirty days' labor on he fortifications.

II. The Act of December requires the arrest of all defaulters, and that they be forwarded for a double term of service at the expense of the owners. This requirement will be rigorously enforced; and, that the State Agent may proceed intelligently and do justice to all, Commissioners of Roads and Town Authorities are earnestly epioned to make, without delay, the Returns called for by the Act referred to. They will state in every instance, the names of owners—District—number of Road Hands—and total amount of tabor performed. No District in the Division now called on has made complete returns, and in several this important duty has been entirely neglected.

are also required by law to impress and forward onefourth of all male free negroes, between the ages of 16 and 60 years.

LY. The only exemption recognized by the Statutes is where the owner has but one Road Hand.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Agent of State of South Garolina.
Camdan, March 17, 1864. ew8 March 19

The Charleston Mercury. 30 March 1864, 2

Inquest—Coroner Whiting held an Inquest last evening, at the south end of Limshouse street, on the body of Harry, in slave of Mrs. 8. D. Grimks. It appeared that the decessed had fallen overboard from a flat. Version of the Jury—"Accidental Drowning."

The Charleston Mercury. 30 March 1864, 2

DEL A ADEMY, A GOOD COOK: Apply at the RUKSAR'S OFFICE.

4 March 80

The Charleston Mercury. 31 March 1864, Z

Ranaway from me, on Sunday, the 27th March, 1864, my man named Jolin, lately bought from Walhalla. He is a fine lively looking follow, about 5 feet 9 inches height; black complexion, and speaks English well; age about 19 years, and has been always engaged as field hand and wagoner, and is probably gone towards North-Oarolina.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension or delivery in any Guard House, or at No. 679 King street, to March St. 3* JOHN SLATTERY.

NE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber,
on the night of the 11th January last, his boy LOUIS;
said LOUIS is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high, and dark complexion, had on soldiers' clothes when
he left. He formerly belonged to Mrs. MoMillan, in
Queen street, and is well known in this cit; was seen in
Queen street near Mrs. McMillan's house yesterday.

The above reward will be paid on delivery of said Louis in the Charleston Work House.

A. M. LOHERS,
March 31 3* Corner Smith and Morris streets.

The Charleston Mercury. 31 March 1864, Z

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST—DI-VISION NO. 1.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE Town Authorities, within the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson, Union, York, Ohester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry, will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE-FOURTH of their slaves liable to Road Busy at the Ballroad Depots nearest their residence on MON-DAY, the twenty-fifth (20th) day of April prox. 10 o'clock, a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston for Thir y Days' labor on the fortifications.

II. The Act of December requires the arrest of all defaulters, and that they be forwarded for a double term of service at the expense of the owners. This requirement, will be rigorously enforced; and, that the State Agent may proceed intelligently and do justice to all. Commissioners. proceed intelligency and do Justice to all, Commissioners of Roads and Town Authorities are earnestly erjoined to make without delay, the Returns called for by the Act referred to. They will state, in every instance, the names of owners—Listrict—Number of Road Hands—and total amount of labor performed. No District in the Division now called on has made complete returns, and in several

this important duty has been onfirely neglected III. The Commissioners and Authorities, aforesaid are giso required by the law to impress and forward one fourth of all the male free negroca, between the ages of 16 and 50 years.

IV. The only exemption recognized by the Statutes is where the owner has but one Road Hand. R. B. JOHNSON.

Agent for the State of South Carolina. Was March 28 Oamden, March 17, 1864, 0

The Charleston Mercury. 1 April 1864, Z

INQUESTS—Coroner WHITING held an inquest Wednesday morning upon the body of Amy, slave of Mr John Monellage, residing in Green street. The deceased was in her room about 10 o'clock Thesday night, sitting by the fire, when her ciothes ignited. Her cries brought assistance, and the fire was extinguished, but not before she had been so badiy burned as to expire in a short time afterwards. Verdict of the Jury in accordance with the above facts.

Another inquest was held at the residence of Mr. Jos. Prevoit, Hasel street, upon the body of Amelia Hatch (f. p. c.), who was found dead in her bod. Deceased was a very old woman. Verdict of the Jury—"Died by visitation of God."

The Charleston Mercury.

1 April 1864, Z

Ranaway from me, on Sunday, the 27th March, 1864, my man named Jolin, lately bought from Walhalla. He is a fine likely looking fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches in height; black complexion, and speaks English well; age about 19 years, and has been always engaged as field hand and wagoner, and is probably gone towards North Carolina.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension or delivery in any Guard House, or at No. 679 King street, to March 81 3* JOHN SLATTERY.

NE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOL-LARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 11th January last, his boy LOUIS; said LOUIS is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and dark complexion, had on soldiers' olothes when he left. He formerly belonged to Mrs. McMillian, in Queen street, and is well known in this city; was seen in Queen street near Mrs. McMilian's house yesterday.

The above reward will be paid on delivery of said Louis in the Charleston Work House. A. M. F.CHERS, March 81 8* Corner Smith and Morris streets.

Ranaway from my plantation, on Friday night, 25th instant, my boy SAM; is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he left a sailor's cap and sattinet spok coa'; has a down look and speaks slow when spoken to. I think he is making his way to Charleston and from there to Mount Pleasant where he has been for the last six months. The above reward will be paid for him delivered to me, or in any jail where I can get him.

My address is Barnwell O. II., S. O.

April 1 *7 W. II. EASTERLING.

The Charleston Convier. 2 April 1864, 1

The following Reports of the Gaptain of Police were received as information:

Mouthly Report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, sheating the firmber of persons arrested, in the City of Charleston, during the Month of January, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

	WRICE 1.		PLACES,		3.5
OFFRECES.	Males	Females	M sies	Females	Total number of Arrests.
Assautting Policemen Descriptions the Peace Indecent Exposure of Per-	10 10	8		3	1 10 13
Intoxication,lying down in street.	28	1	1		1 8 0
Tarceny Keceiving Stolen Goods	32 -80 -8	10	1 19 2.	2 1 8	87 51 21
Slaves without Pres		•••	1	1	1 6
Trespass upon Premises	6.	1	2	1	17
Non-payment of Capitation Soldiers attempting to leave	22		8	2.	82
boilers attempting to leave the City with In-	, a '	•••		• • •	.1
proper Passports	1				1
ed Farlough	5 1			***	6
Potal	164	26	63	14	256

	WHI	215.	BLA	OKS.	
SENTENCES.	Maige	Females	Males	Females	Total number of Arrests
Delivered to Owner	7	ï	4		187
rection	11	6		ا	17
Committed to Work House Discharged	88.		30	4	69
Bent to Eurolling Officer Paid Fines	84	ž.,		3	81
Sent to Provost Marshal Sent to Post	87				57
Total	164	24	- 68	- 14	285

I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD, Captain of Police.

Charleston. B. C, March 1, 1884

Received of Capt. C. B. Bigwald. Four Hundred and Fifty-siz Dollars, for the above report.

March 81, 1801. 8. Tromas, for City Treasurer.

The Charleston Courier. 2 April 1864, 1

Monthly Report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the sumber of persons arrested, in the City of Charleston, during the month of Feb uary, 1864, and the cause of their arrest?

	WHITES.		BL.OKS.			
OPFRICES.	Males	Females	Males.	Famales	Total number, of arrusta	
Describers	12 10		2		14	
Intoxication, lying down in	1		2 2	•••	8	
Induction and Disturb-	29	2	1	1	63 43	
Murder	4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18	2	**	
Runaways	: ` '': 2		10	12	16 50 2	
Trespass upon Premises Vegrants Violation of City Ordinan-	4	1	2.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6	
Committed for Safe Keep	28	2	14	1	45	
So die a attempting to leave the City without Pass-	11		12.		28	
Soloiars attempting toleave	1			•••	1	
the Clay with Improper Passports	1	•••		. •••	1	
Soldie, s attempting tolery	7			***	7.	
the Gity with Forged Fur longhammer for Failing to	1 -	·,·		•••	1	
Light the das in the Bir-ets According to Con- tract	4			, •••		
Total	193	6	82	27	808	

Amount of Fines deducted from Pay of Police...1197:04

	WHITE.		BLACKS.			
BENTEN CRE	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total number of Arrests.	
Delivered to Owners	•••		7	8	10	
Referred to Magistrate	8	***	1	***	′ •	
Referred to Coroner	4				1 4	
Committed to House of	1 -1	i				
Oorrection	19	2	0	• • • •	21	
Committed to Work House		••• :	85	- 5	, 40	
Discharged	55	8	33	18	109	
Bent to Work on Fortifica-	l				İ	
dions	-		3		3	
Paid Finas	48	1	3	1	. 68	
Bent to Post	18	i 1		1	18	
Bent to Provost Marshal	41.	•••			41	
	أسرت				i —	
Total	THE	•	89	21	808	

Obarlanton, c. C., March 26th, 1864.—I do hereby certify that the above is a true report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

O. B. SIG WALD,

Oaptain City Potice.

The Charleston Convier. 2 April 1864, Z

TON, S. C., APRILL 2d, 1864 — THIRTY ABILE—BODIED NEGRO MEN ARE WANTED to replace dischivged Conscripts.

Pe minent employment will be given. Wagos, \$85 per month, and rations.

Apply at once.

N.R. CHAMBLISS, Major C. mmanding.

The Charleston Mercury. 2 April 1864, 2

OTICE.—C. S. ARSENAL.—
CHARLESTON, B. O., APRIL 2, 1864.—THIRTY
ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN are wanted to replace discharged Conscripts. Permanent employment will be given. Wages, \$35 per month and rations.

Apply at once.

N. R. CHAMBLISS.

April 2 N. R. CHAMBLISS,

April 2 Major Commanding.

The Charleston Convier. 4 April 1864, 2

In reply to a committee of free negroes from Louisiana, who recently waited upon him with a memorial asking that negroes in that State who were always free might be permitted to vote, Linsoln said he saw no reason why intelligent black men should not vote, but as it was not a military question he would refer it to a constitutional convention.

The Charleston Mercury. 5 April 1864, Z

SIEGE MATTERS - TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIRST DAY.

The number of shells fired at Fort Sumter during Sunday night was 66, of which 57 struck. The firing did not cease until five o'clock Monday morning. No damage whatever was done to the Fort. The only casualty was one negro killed.

There has been no further fixing on the city.

The Charleston Courier. 6 April 1864, 1

A Baithful Servant .- When the Yankoos were marching to what they believed to be the bloodless conquest of Forida, previous to their mishap at Olum ee, a body of them, passed through the little village of Stark. At they rassed Mr. W. C. Templuta-place, a likely negro boy by the name of Calvid was hoeing in the field Calvin saw them pass and knowing them to be enemies, con inued industriously to tly his how watil the troops had paired; when he inquired of some negroes in the Arahus "Is there any more of thum coming?" The integroes replied; "O yes, plenty of them. Como along: " "All right," said Calven, "I'll be along." Calvin will hoed away ... When they had gone some distance Calvin dro podhis hoe, and taking to his lacis, lesped the force and was soon out of sight. But the object of the tall luf fellow was mot outs to secure his own safety. He ran im-mediately to the house of Mr. John McKinty, and natifed a picker ofeight soldiers and two deserters of the appropri of the Yankers just in time for Thomato make their er cape. Ir then being after twelve polock as night, he walked at miles to Mr Dupreo's, the Rail Rand Master had in ormed bimof the approach of the enemy in time to ensanilog histore daylight and have the tolling stock of the road removed out of their reach.

The Charleston Mercury. 6 April 1864, Z

PROUGHT TO JANE. A NEGROMAN who calls himself JOHN. Says he belongs to John Summers, of S. O., aprid about 40 years, weight 160 lbs.; height 5 feet 5 loch is, complexion black. WARING RUBSELE, Jallor. Savannah, April 4, 1864.

ING deminds against the astate of WM. DEAS (free person of color), deceased, will present them for payment to the Administrator, No. 286 Meeting street; and All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to the same American Service Ser

O'E'I C. E.—C. S. A. R. S. E. N. A. L.
OHARDETON, S. C. APRIL 2, 1864.—THIRTY
ABLIF RODIED NEGRO MEN are wanted to replace discharged Conscripts. Permanent "employment will be
given. Wages, \$35 per month and rations.
A. Ply at once.

N. R. CHAMBLISS.

A. Ply at once.

Mister Commendiag.

Apr. 12 . Major Commanding.

The Charleston Courier. 7 April 1864, 1

Our Negro Population - At a recent trial of a slave before a court of freeholders in this town, the testimony brought to light a state of things which we could hardly believe existed in our midst. A party of negroes, some of whom were church members, on their round from a prayer meeting, got into a quarrel which finally resulted in blows. But during the quarrel, the language employed by both parties surpassed in profanity and filthiness, anything we have ever heard. It indicated a depth of moral defilement aut to be anticipated this aide of Billingsgate or the Five Points; and was calculated to awaken inquiry as to the true character of a certain class of our population. If those who, as in the case of these negroes, are to all appearance well behaved ordisnarily, and even take part in religious meetings with great sprarent zeal and fervor, and rank as church members, develope among themselves such hideous filthiaeas of spirit; what must we conclude is the real inner life and character of the beer sore hie we guarding with proper visitance our exfety knd off interests in this in pottant par-

The Charleston Convier. 7 April 1864, 2

BOY. to go with an officer to Virginia. None need apply without good recommendations. Apply to-day and to-morrow to Captain. DAVIS, at the camp of the 5th S. C. Cavalry, near the Four Mile House, or at 3 Glebe-street, between 3 and 4 o'c ock to day.

April 7

The Charleston Mercury. 7 April 1864, Z

ANTED—AN INTELLIGENT FREE BOY, to go with an officer to Virginia—none need apply without good recommendations. Apply to day and to morrow to Captain DAVIS, at the camp of the 5th South Carolina Cavalry, near the Four Mile House, or at No. 8 Glebs street between 8 and 4 o'clock, to-day.

April 7

The Charleston Mercury. 11 April 1864, Z

AWAY from my plantation, on the 2d lestant, my boy DEMB(). He is of medium height, quite black, with rather small eyes and defective front teeth; he had on a homespun sack coat and pants, and a grass hat I suppose he will try to get down in the neighborhood of Charleston, as he attempted to get on the cars that carried the hands to work on the coast defences on last Monday. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or in any jalls o that I can get him. Address me at Hopkins, Turnout, S. O.

PAUL G. CHAPPELL.

The Charleston Mercury. 13 April 1864, 2

hire a WHILE (R COLORED PERSON who is capable to attend a small Flouring Mill at the subscriber's establishment.

April 13

3

Gads Freet.

work on the Fortifications for one month, to whom Thirty (\$30) Dollars a month will be paid, in addition to what the Government allows. Apply to O'HEAR, ROPER & STONEY.

GENT LAD, about fifteen years of age, who writes a good hand, wants employment in an office where he can make himself generally useful. Apply at 140 ST. PHLLIP STREET.

do general Housework for a small family and assist in the care of children. To such an one-good wages will be paid, in a pleasant town in the interior of the State. Apply at this Office.

April 6

Comminer. Charleston 19 April 1864, 1

"Misonernation" is a vite Yankee term, a hybrid between Greek and Latin, proposed by nome inventivo Yankee to denote a worse cross between the Yankes and the negro. Decent readers will reluctantly believe that the proposition for general amalgamation between Yankees and negroes is seriously and earnestly advocated by many Yankee Journals as the best or only possible solution of the question of race and of the evils now besetting Yankeedom. We would not believe it even of Yankees without positive and irresistible cyidence-but the fact is so.

In justice to the negro we state that the proposal comes from the Yankees, and so far has found, as we too, no aupporter among the nagroes-who would be the only sufferers in the Proposed fusion. That the Yankee character, in its worst and lowest phase, as now represented by the degenerate New Englanders, would be improved and elevated by mixture of and with

the negro, will be readily admitted.

in truth, loyable to friendship, affections and moral virtues generally, the negro, as he has been elevated by contact with whites, is better than the average of such Yahkoos-and even the savage negro, fresh flow-the slave, sings of his African tyrant, would throby be found worse, and would present some aboriginal traits and adars which would prove attractive to Yankee tastes:

The subject land a semarks or investigation as langth; nur it is a semark of the stimes, and as a day of foreign from please 100 by object avents, then now brickly refer to it. We have unform Tinately scene come extent the amalgamation which is proposed as the rule for the Yankees, and if anything were needed to quicken and stir up our indignation and our determination to denounce and prevent as far as possible the licentiousness which has been falsely charged as goneral with us, it could be found in this proposal of the Yankee reformers. Observers of competent information and opportunities know that generally such exceptional cases and offences are rare among Southerners and owners of servants.

The offenders are often visitors or strangers, transiently employed with us, and perhaps often from a Northern State or a non-slaveholding region-

The whole amount of mixed or hybrid population in the South is small, compared with either of the pure races, and its increase has been relatively small. Its characteristics have not been such as to authorize any hopes of improvement from amalgamation, even were it possible for any one out of Yankeedom to entertain such a scheme-While there is an apparent improvement in intellect, the mulatto has often all the vices and none of the distinctive virtues of the parent races. There is no white race known now which could be improved by a negro element except the Yankee, and the candor and carnestness with which Yankees urge and advocate this mode of generic elevation are remarkable in a tribe that for years has been claiming the chief place in all Caucasian elements of progress and civilization. They know what they need it seems, and it is not for us to oppose, or denounce their policy as to their own local affairs.

It is to be hoped they will give the experiment a fair trial, if at all, by procuring negroes from Africa, whence they brought sixty years ago so many, whom they sold to our fathers. The new negro, uncorrupted or unmodified by the ownership or influence of "vile rebels," would certainly be moreacceptable to Yankees, who have any pride of opinion or consistency, than any stolen from the South.

It is known to some readers that marriages of whites and blacks have been allowed by law in some of the Northern States for years, but very few have occurred, and until lately no one ever proposed such marriages as generally desirable.

We have, examined the city reports of Boston for some years, and we find the average of such marriages there annually to be six-and in all cases marriages of white women and black men.

The subject, however, is repulsive, and we leave it to and with the Yankeer, remarking that although it is necessary sometimes to notice such topics, we do not deem it necessary in journalism or any other department to ape the Yankees as closely, and to defer as servilely to Yankee opine. ions, notions and maxime, as has been done, and is yet too common with us.

Let us "reform it altogether."

The Charleston Courier. 19 April 1864, Z

AWAY about the 9th January last, a negro fellow named JOHN. Baid negro is between 50 and 60 years of age is Virginian by birth, and speaks quiet, a mustee, and is crippled in his jeft hand and arm from the effects of rheumatism; also, he limps a little in walking. He formerly belonged to Mr. Edward Window, and is well known about the city as a white-washer. He has been frequently seen in the vicinity of Bull, Montague and Rutiedge-breats. He is sometimes called among his negro associates, "John the Baptist." Twenty-five Dollars will be paid for his lodgment in the Work House, and an additional reward of Twenty five Dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any responsible person of either harbering or employing, him; also a reward of Tan Dollars will be given to convict any slave of harboring or employ-ing him; also a reward of Tan Dollars will be given to convict any slave of harboring or employ-ing him. Apply at this Office after 3 P. M.

ODCALD AT THE OHERLESTON WORK
House as Runaway, the following negroes:
JOHN; belonging to Jno, Stauton, of Fairfield SCLOMON; to John Willinghem, of Fairfield: IACOB,
to Jacob Coleman, of Fairfield.
These negroes shy they have been working on some
of the works about the city.

April 16

HOUSE AT THE CHARLESTON WORK
HOUSE AT RUNAWAYS:
SPENUE, to Dr. S. Mobier, of Fairfield.
TOM, to Thomas Jones, of Fairfield.
WYATT, to Joan Robinson, of Fairfield.
WILEY, to John Robinson, of Fairfield.
These Negroes have described from some of the Works near the city.
W. WITHERS, M. W. H.
April 19

TON. S. C., APRIL 2d, 1864.—PHIRTY ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN ARE WANTED to regize discharged Conscripts.

Permanent employment will be given. Wages, \$35

per month, and rations.

Apply at once.

April 2

N. R. CHAMBLISS, Major Commanding:

The Charleston Courier. 20 April 1864, Z

ENROLLMENT OF PACEE RECEIRG OFFICE, }

Charleston, S. C. & 11, 1861.

ALL MALE FREE NEGROES AND FR & PERBONS OF COLOR in Charleston Dissrict, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, are hereby ordered
to report at this Office for ENROLLMENT, on or be-

fore the 28th day of spril inst.

II. Applications for exemption on the grounds of justice, equity or necessity, will be considered if pre-

sented in writing.

III. Madical examinations will be afforded to those who report on or before the day indicated. Those who fail to report, will be arrested and sent forward. S. A. DURHAM,

Major and Chief Eurolling Officer,
April 20 2 Second Congressional District, S.C.

Runaway from my place near Johnson's Turn Out, South Carolina Rail Road, my Boy ANSON, aged about 22, about six feet high, black, very pert in his special; supposed to be in the neighborhood of Col. Charles Wries, about fifteen miles from Florence, to whem he formerly belonged, and who now owns his wife. The above reward will be paid on lodging him in jail at Aiken or Columbia, S. C.

April 20 west LOUIS M. COXETTER,

The Charleston Mercury. 20 April 1864, 3

ENROLLMENT OF PREE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS ENROLLING OFFICE, ?

OHARLESTON, S. C., ADRIL 19, 1864 | ALL MALE FREE NEGROES AND PREE PERSONS of color in Charleston District, between the ages of 18 and to years, are hereby ordered to report at this Office for enrollment on or before the 28th day of April Inst.

II. Applications for exemption, on the grounds of justice, equity or necessity, will be considered, if presented in

III. Medical examinations will be afforded those who report on or before the day indicated. Those who fall to report will be arrested and sent forward.

9 April 20

Major and Ohief Enrolling Officer, 2d Congressional District, S. C.

CONSCRIPTION NOTICE.

ENROLLING OFFICE BROOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

CHARLESTON, APRIL 18, 1864.

ALL MALE WILTE PERSONS IN CHARLESTON DISTRICT, between the ages of seventeen M. TON DISTRIOT, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty five and fifty years, are required to report to the Enrolling Officer of this District, in person, for curollinent—except those who may have reported and enrolled since the first day of April instant. Persons of the classes designated, who fail to report within the time prescribed by the Act of Congress, "approved, Kebruary 17, 1864," will subject themselves to be assigned to general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty-five years. between eighteen and forty-five years.

EXEMPTIONS REVOKED.

II. All certificates of exemption hitherto granted by Enrolling Officers are revoked by the recent Act of Congress, except those granted to mail contractors, drivers of post

coaches and lacks, and on account of religious opinion.
All persons, therefore, holding certificates of exemption (with the exceptions above indicated) will report forthwith for enrollment, exemption or detail, pursuant to provisions of said Act of Congress.

Of said Act of Congress.

III. All applications for exemption or detail (except Confederate and State Officers and Railroad Employees) should be made to Captain L. M. GEIST, the local Enrolling Officer for Charleston District. Applications for the exemption of officers of the Confederate and State Governments and Railroad employees, must be made to Major O. D. MELTON, the Commandant of Conscripts, at Columbla.

DETAILS TO BURÉAUS OR DEPARTMENTS.

IV. Persons who are not artizans, incchanics, or of scientific skill, cannot be detailed for scoric in any of the Military Bureaus, or in the Quartermaster's Commisor for any of the like duties, unless they be persons between the ages of forty five and fifty years, or persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have been adjudged by an Examining Board to be unfit for service in the field.

All applications for detail for Government service must be made by the officer for whose services the detail is asked, and must set forth clearly the duties to be performed, the particular necessity for the personal services of the person applied for, and the period for which the detall is asked.

DETAIL OF MECHANICS, ETC.

V. Applications for the detail of mechanics, or of persons of whatsoever class, whose services are necessary to the of whatsoever class, whose services are necessary to the public generally, must set forth distinctly the nature of such necessity, and be supported by the affidaylt of the applicant; and other sworn testimony.

VI. No application for detail can be entertained, until the person reports at the office, and is enrolled.

VII. Information on all matters pertaining to the conscription, will be furnished on application at this office.

April 18

VIII, The office will be opened at SUMMERVILLE, on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, and on every THURSDAY thereafter, until further notice.

office in Charleston-corner of Coming and Rad-S. A. DURHAM. cliffe streets. Major, Chief H. O. 2d Congressional District, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CONSORIET SERVICE, CHARLESTON, APRIL 18, 1864
LL PERSONS WITHIN THE SECOND CONGRES-A SIONAL District who have received Certificates of Exemption from previous Conscript Fxamining Boards, are hereby fequired to report at the Eurolling Office, for re-examination by the newly organized Board at this place.

J.J. SIMKINS, Surgeon P. A. C. S., President of Knamining Board.

σ April 18

The Charleston Convier. 21 April 1864, 1

The Ideal Negro of the North—In "A Trip to Juba," written by R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, an out and out Abolitionist, he is forced, by being brought into contact with the negro, to make this confession:

"The negro of the North is an ideal negro; it is the negro refined by white culture, elevated by white blood, instructed even by white iniquaty. Phe negro among negroes is a coarse, grins ning, flut-footed, thick skulled, creature as Caliban, leay as the isziest of brutes, chiefly nubitious to be of no use to anybody in the world. He has but the tangible instincts of all creatures—love of life, of ease, of offspring. For all else he must go to school to the white race, and his discipline must be long and laborious. Nassau and all we saw suggested to us the unwelcome question whether compulsory be better, than none."

The Charleston Mercury. 21 April 1864, Z

Runaway from my piace, near Johnston's Turnout, South Carolina Railroad, my boy ANSON, aged about 22, about six feet high, black, very pertin his speech; supposed to be in the neighborhood of Col. Charles Wiles, about fifteen miles from Florence, to whom he formerly belonged, and who now ownes his wife. The above reward will be paid on lodging him in jail at Alken or Columbia. 8. C.

April 21 theor LOUIS M. COXETTER.

The Obarleston Courier. 22 April 1864, 1

Accident.—A negro man named January, belonging to Mr. John Chalk, had his right leg broken Thursday afternoon by being accidentally caught in a car wheel at the Northeastern Rajl Road Depot. He was in pursuit of some boys who had been ordered off the cars when the accident happened.

Arrest of Thisway.—Four negro fellows were arrested Thursday afternoon engaged in robbing the store of Messrs. Adams & Damon, on Broads street. They are all country negroes who have been working on the fortifications. They have been locked up for examination.

The Charleston Mercary. 22 April 1864, 1

THE CONFESSION OF AN ABOLITIONIST.—In "A Trip to Cuba," written by R. H. DANA, Jr., of Boston, an out and out Abolitionist, he is forced by being brought into contact with the negro, to make this confession:

"The negro of the North is an ideal negro; it is the negro refined by white culture, elevated by white blood, instructed even by white iniquity. The negro among negroes is a coarse, grinning, flat-footed, thick skulled creature as Caliban, lazy, as the lazlest of brutes, chiefly ambitious to be of no use to anybody in the world. He has but the tangible instincts of all creatures—love of life, of ease, of offspring. For all else he must go to school to the white race, and his discipline must be long and laborious. Nassau and all we saw suggested to us the unwelcome question whether compulsory be better than none."

The Obardeston Tourier. 25 April 1864, 1

With no desire of provoking a protracted controversy but in deference to the right of opinion and utterance on a topic of importance to all citizens, we give place to a communication referring-to service marriage in connection with an extract that lately appeared in the Convier.

The subject has long engaged the thoughts of oitizens who think above or beyond the fetters of party and platforms, and had been discussed in the periodical organs if not in the councils and

judicatories of some churches.

In the most offensive and emphatic form in which a charge is alleged against us of the South as to slavery, that charge, like most of the assertions of abolitionism, is take in tact—we do not, as alleged by abolitionists, deprive the servants arcessirily or forcefully of the rites and sauchies of mirriage.

The Africans, apart from servitude and their improving pupilage and education under our domestic tuition, have never exhibited any appreciation of marriage approaching the high Uhristian and Bible sense of that institution. What we understand to be the burden of the remarks made by the preacher, from whose discourse we extracted some passages deemed worthy of presentation in print, was nor that our laws forbace the privileges of a rite fully appreciated by the negroes, but that they had not tuly attempted to educate and oncourage them in and to the high responsibilities of that rite. On this point many citizens have been softonaly thinking-it is worthy of serious thought and of candid discussion, with full difference for honest differences of opinion.

On this topic as on other points of our slave code we should speak and think calmly and freely, and should look our duries in the face fully in the sense of duty, and responsibility, and not under the mere determination of going as far as we can in opposition to all that our enemies say."-Our alave code is virtually old, and in many respects obsolete-and yet Abolitionists turn over our old and almost forgotten statutes to had plausible arguments against us. Many of our laws concarning out "peculiar institution" Were framed in 1740 or earlier, and nearly all of importance Merodramed Brusta sense of pasic not compatin. ble with the calm deliberation and circumspiction el wise legislation. If any readers does it proper to utter opinions, through the Courter, they must be brief, and must consult the limitations of temperate argument.

The Charleston Mercury. 25 April 1864, 2

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION No. 2.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE Town authorities within the Judicial Districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Maritoro', Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Horry, will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE-FOURTH of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Railroad Depots nearest their residence, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty fifth (25th) day of May, proximo, at 10 o'clock, a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston for Thirty Days' labor on the fortifications.

II. Leturns of Commissioners of Roads for several Districts of this Division are still incomplete. To avoid confusion and injustice, they will be sent in without delay, stating, in all cases, names of owners, number of Road hands, Total amount of Labor Performed.

III. The amount of labor required, inclusive of present call, from this Division, is forty five (45) days to made Road hand.

Agent of State of South Carolina.

CAMDEN, April 20, 1864. mw 8

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION, NO. 4.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROL S AND THE Time Commissions within the Jadicial Districts of Charleston, Colleton and Beautort, will forthwith summon all Slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE-POURTH of their slaves liable to Road duty at the Railroad Depots nearest their residence, on MONDAY, the twenty-third (28d) day of May proximo, at 10 o'clock, a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II. Defaulters will be vigorously dealt with, and to the end that the Agent of the State may proceed advisedly, Commissioners of Roads are required to complete the Returns called for by law without delay. They will state names of owners, number of Road hardis-total amount of

labor performed. 111. The only exemption under the law is where the owner has but one road hand. R. B. JOHNSON.

Agent of the State of South Carolina. Camden, S. C., April 19, 1864.

April 25 a

The April 1864, 1

Arrested—Four of the negroes engaged in the robbery of Mr. Coox, corner of Mary and Kingstreets, have been detected and arrested. They are some of his own slaves.

The Charleston Courier. 26 April 1864, Z

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS
REWARD.—Kunaway from Cherry Hill Plantation, bt. Paul's Parish, one mile from Logansville, 18th
thus, three Nagro MEN:

GABRIEL, black, snort, stout built, with grey whis-

complexion, had on a short gray lacket.

They are supposed to be jurking about Caw Caw Swamp and Adam's Run, or they may be making their way back to Companie, where they came from. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the three Negroes to me as above, or Fifty Dollars for each Megro.

R. C. MILLINGS.

April 23

OIDEON Runaway Friday Afterdoon, 22d instant; from near Forty-one mile Station, S. C. R. R. Saturday biorning at day light he was at Ladson Road, eighteen miles from the City. He is about eighteen years old, light mulatto, light eyes, curly bair, coaine features, full face, large feet and hands, about five feet four inches high, stout built, and has a large scar on the outside of one leg. He has served in Virginia as a cook; and it is a cook. It is quite likely he is in this City, and will undertake to leave with a Company. The above Reward will be paid on delivery in any Jail or Work-House in the Confuderate States.

April 26

The Charleston Mercury. 26 April 1864, Z

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—
(11DEON, runaway Friday afternoon, 22d instant, from near Forty one Mile Station, 8 C. R. R. Saturday morning, at daylight, he was at Ladson Road, eighteen moles from the city. He is about 18 years old, light mulaito, light eyes, curly hair, coarse features, full face, large feet and hands, about five feet four inches high, stout built, and has a large scar on the outside of one leg; he has served in Virginia as a Cook, and it is probable he will say he is free, and offer his services as a Cook. It is quite likely he is in this city, and will undertake to leave with a Company. The phove reward will be paid on delivery in any Jali or Work House in the Confederate States.

April 26 8 ROBERT AUSTIN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for SAMPTON, a carpenter by trade, about sixty years old, who absconded from the subscriber about the first of March. He is about six feet high and stutters when spoken to. He has been working in Charleston for the last two years and is well known there; he may have gone to Savannab. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Work House in Charleston, or to the subscriber in Summarville.

J. L. HANAHAN,

April 15 ftu5*

The Charleston Convier. 27 April 1864, /

Outrages by Negroes.—The late massacre of negroes coldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage, but que to otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servents, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women and then burned the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair, and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter and in a late report: "The negro troops near Vickeburg have been committing many outrages."

28 April 1864, 2

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A negro lad, aged about fourteen, whose name nor owner we did not learn, was run over yesterday by the cars on the South Carolina Railroad, while sleeping on the track, near the 97 mile post. One of his legs and one of his arms were cut off, and his body was otherwise mutilated; but he was yet alive, without any hopes of surviving however, when the cars moved off.

The Charleston Courier. 29 April 1864, 1

The Treatment of Negroes .- It. wan proposed some time since in the Courier that notice of amnesty could be properly and prudently given by the Confederate commanders and the Governors of States for all negroes who had been forces into Yankee service, and had not delibe. rately and voluntarily committed offences or outragor against life or property. The quantion has excited some discussion, and we begleave to rea new our proposition. The Sentinel remarks: For negroes found in battle, with arms in their hands, there is no room for indulgence. But we should not forget that many of them have been seduced from us by the most shameful arts on the part of the Yaukees, while olders have been carried, away by positive force. Is no allowance to be made for these? Is no opportually or invitation to be offered to them to excapt from the Vankoes and return to their allegiance? is it "just" to kill a returning negro whom the Yan. kees had for ord away! Is it human to kill a pen-Hentinegro, who had been seduced away? portion to send out proclamation that such fate will be awarded to all such who may seek our lines? We think just the contrary. We would lines. We think just the contrary. give out word to them that if they will excape to us, we will receive them kindly. We would enns, we will receive them kindly. courage them to come. We think it a duty to an ignorant race to do so. We won'd danger in recolving them in this manner. We think it would be infinitely better as matter of mere policy, not to name higher reasons, than to make them desperate by denouncing indiscriminate death against them, under all circumstances. That very fear of battle of which our ecrrespondent speaks, would powerfully reinforce our invitation, and assist in depriving the Yankees of a force on waich, whatever its merits, they very much The **Charleston** Courier. 30 April 1864, Z

> ROTIOE. ORPHAN HOUSE, OFFICE CLEEK OF C IUNCIL,)

April 29, 1864. THE ATTENTION OF FREE NEOROES, APREE PERSONS OF COLOR is hereby directed to the Atheection of "An Ordinance to Raise Supplies for the year One Phoneand Eight Hunared and Bixty four,

and for other purposes:

Bau. 4. Free negroes, orfree persons of color, abail be, and are hereby made liable to the following taxes, via: males from the ages of twenty-one to nixty years, tarrying on any trade, art, business, occupation, or employment, or being a mechanic within the city, or residing without the city, exercising his trade, art, business, occupation, or employment therein, each a tax of ten delige; from the age of sixteen to twenty one years, racha tax of five dollars; and females from tourteen to eighteen years, each a tax of three dols lars; and from eighteen to fifty, each a tax of five dollare; except such negroes, or free persons of color, as shall be clearly proved to the Mayor or City Registrar to be incabable, from malms or otherwise, of providing his, her, or their livelihood. The foregolug taxes on free negroes, or free persons of color, shall be paid during the month of June, in the present year to the City Treasurer.

Those having certificates of Physicians, certifing them to be incorpable from maims or otherwise, of providing his, her or their livelihood, are hereby notified to present the same to Dr. GEO. 3. PKLZER, Oity Registrar, at his residence & Vanderhorst street, or at his Office at the Orphan House, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for approval.

W. H. SMITS: By order Clerk of Council. ADril 19

NE HUSDRED DOLLARS REWARD. G DEON Runaway Friday Afternoon, 22 i instant, from near Forty-one mile Station, S. C. R. R. Saturday morning at day light he was at Ladson Road, eightnen miles from the City. He is about eighteen years old, light mulatto, light eyes, curly hair, coarse features. full face, large feet and hands, about five feet four inches high, stout built, and has a large scar on the outside of one leg. He has served in Virginia as a ocid; and it is prebable he will say he is free and offer his services as a cook. It is quite likely he is in this city, and will undertake to leave with a Company. The above reward will be paid on delivery in any Jail or Work House the the Confederate States. April 29 ROBT. ROBT. AUSTIN.

ODGED AT WHE OHAWLESTON WORK HOUSE IN THE STORY OF THE SAME LEWIS, who says he is in the employed Dr. A. Mathie Serreant of Sth Georgia Regiment. Jerues is a Mathie, 20 years of age and says he is from North Carolina.
April 30 ... W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

The Charleston Mercury. 30 April 1864, Z

NOTICE.

ORPHAN HOUSE.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, April 29, 1864.: \
THE ATTENTION OF FREE NEGROES, OK FREE PERSONS OF COLOR, is hereby cirected to the 4th Section of "An Ordinance to raise supplies for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and for other purposes:"

FEG. 4. Free negroes, or free persons of color, shall be, and are hereby made liable to the following taxes, viz: males, from the ages of twenty one to six y years, carrying on any trade, art, business, occupation, or employment, or being a mechanic within the city, or residing without the city, exercising his trade, art, business, occupation, or employment, therein, each a tax of ten dollars; from the age of sixteen to twenty one years, each a tax of five dollars; and females from fourteen to eighteen years. each a tax of three dollars; and from eighteen to fifty, each a tax of five dollars, except such negroes, or free persons of color, as shall be clarly proved to the Mayor or Ulty Registrar to be incapable, from maims or otherwise, of providing his, her, or their livelihood. The foregoing taxes on free negroes, or free persons of oflor, shall be paid during the month of June, in the present year, to the City Treasurer.

Those having Certificates of Physicians certifying them to be incapable, from mains or otherwise, of providing his, her, or their livelihood, are hereby notified to present the same to Dr GEO. S. PELZER, City Registrar, at his residence, No. 4 Vanderhorst street, or at his office, at the Orphan House, between the hourse of 12 m. and 2 o'clock p. m., for approval.

By order. April 80 W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

2 May 1864, Z

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE CLAIMS, }
RIGHHOMD, Va., April 18, 1864

FIED that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate Government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases, which have, after their discharge, resulted fatality," is organized at Richmond, Va, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of ownership, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the lasts must be set forth in, and verified by affi-

davit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDRUL,

President Siave Claims Board, Box 1455, Richmond, Va.

The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of nuker's building, on Mains street second door below 9th, on North side.

April 23 thm8

NUTIOE.

ORPHAN HOWER, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,)
April 29, 1864.

PRESONS OF COLOR is hereby directed to the 4th section of "An Ordinance to Raise Supplies for the year One Thousand Eight Hungled and Sixty-four,

and for other purposes:

Bro. 4. Free negroes, or free persons of color, shall be, and are hereby made liable to the following taxes, you make from the ages of twenty-one to sixty years, vix makes from the ages of twenty-one to sixty years, carrying on any trade, art, business, pocupation, or employment, or being a machanic within the city, or residing without the city, exercising his trade, art, business, occupation, or emproyment therein, each a tax of tun distants; from the age of sixteen to twenty one years, tach a tax of five dollars; and females from fourteen to eighteen years, each a tax of three dollars; and from eighteen to fity, each a tax of five dollars; and from eighteen to fity, each a tax of five dollars; and from eighteen to fity, each a tax of five dollars; and from eighteen to fity, each a tax of five dollars; and from being to the makes of color, as to be incapable, from maims or otherwise, of providing his, her, or their livelihood. The foregoing taxes an free megroes, or free persons of color, shall be being during the month of June, in the present year to the City Treasure in

These naving certificates of Physicians, certifing the his be incapable from maims or otherwise, of providing his her or their livelibond, are hereby notified to present the same to Dr. GEO. S. PELZER, City Registrar, at his residence & Vanderhorst street, or at his Official the Urphan House, between the hours of 12 M. and here look P. M., for approval.

April 20 Clerk of Council.

Z May 1864, 2,

Johnson's New Orleans Minstrels.-We had the pleasure, last evening, of attending one of the most unique and finished exhibitions of negro minstrelsy and caricature performance it has ever been our good fortune to witness. The performers are musicians are of a high order of talent, and their burlesques, jokes, etc., are of a nature to please the most fastidious taste. It would be invidious to point to particular member of the company in regard to peculiar excellence, as they are each one perfect masters of the parts they assume. The instrumental performance was grand, and the singing exquisitely delightful. The Hungarian Warblers, in themselves, a perfect curlosi-1y. The young gentlemen composing this troupe, we learn from the best authority, are comprised wholly of Southerners, the majority of them being from the city of New Orleans. They have generously contributed, in each place in which they have performed, a large proportion of the proceeds of their concerts for the benefit of the sick soldiers, Free Market, Gunboat Funds, etc. We trust that they will be liberally patronized, as they are in every respect fully entitled to select and crowded audiences, and hope that whenever they may perform, they will meet with that success due their talents, merit and patriotism.

The Charleston Courier.

3 May 1864, 1

On Sunday, 24 h ult, several Yankee officers from Ship Island went ashere at Biloxi, under a flag of truce, and exchanged the usual courtesies with our people, such as an exchange of newspapers, &c. In the course of their conversation they came out squarely and plainly, and acknowledged that they had been badly defeated by Gen Taylor, and said that there was no use of denying the fact—that the "infernal negro question would ruin their cause."

The Charleston Courier. 4 May 1864, Z

Slavery.

Editors Courier-The Rev. Mr. Hown's assertion is undoubtedly true, "that our laws throw no sanction around the slaves, marriage, relations;" and we assert what we know cannot be contrav dicted, that the separation by the master of those of our staves whom God has joined together, those who are one flesh, husband and wife, for mercenary motives, pecuniary arrangements of other objects of a like nature, in an every day occurrence in our midst. It will not do to deny the truth of the accusation of the Abolitionist founded on this fact. Lot us honestly acknowlodge, and immediately go to work to correct the fault in our administration of the stewardship, which, in the words of Mr. Hown, "If we believe one thing more than another in the matter of hu man affairs we believe has been committed to us of God." We differ from the Reversed gentleman in thinking that this is no time for reform, because we are engaged with all our might in the work of self-preservation. Now is the appointed time. The reforming of our errors is an essential part of acit-prescivation. God's and, when He uses war in His dealings with man, is to punish the good, and to cause them to repent and abandon their sins, and to destroy the wicked. Nor are we to expect a blessing upon our efforts with the sword to conquer our vile enemies, who are God's onomics, and establish our independence oxcopt we first turn from the error of our ways and oney God's commandments. Mr. Howe thinks that, "politically speaking, our complete and en-tire independence of the United States is our first thought beside of that, our peculiar institustion is a excundery matter, and were it necessary to lay this upon the alter of eacrifice, in order to win the envoted object, we would do it doubtless with the same resolution that inspired the Dutch to out their dykes" The comparison is an unfortunate one, and the supposition impossible, provided, only that we do our duty as masters, and in obsciones to the precepts of God's Werd are just to our slaves. The dykes of the Dutch were their own inventions. Slavery is a part of God's polity, which he sanctions in His L.w. and perfects by the precepts of His Gospol. With our independence, if we are faithful to our trust, will God osteblieb this cloment of His plan of Government of the human race. Thus will we be a chosen people—God's instrument-for the accomplishment of a more pertical recognition of and obedience to His will, as revealed in H.s word, than has heretofore been

known since Adam's fall, necessarily resulting in a nearer approach to human happiness than has been man's lo: since that fall. To be care of the glosy of sunquering with the sword of justice, the impious enemy avainst whom we have been appointed by God to maintain Histories, we must prove by correct on or our errors and reformation of our eve ways, outsolves worthy of the high pourse, and, as Mc. Howe has shown the visit of our duty as Christians, in the read to stop or makes and slave, where we have nestice, a our coust to so unpardonable an extent, as a use mades of protecting the institution of marriage, and encouraging trasactedness amongst our slaves. Mr. Howe naving indisputably abown the principal point, where our laws for the administra-ton of our institution of slavery are deficient, we are compelled to differ from him in respect to the new of South Carolina, whereby the liberation of slaves is prohibited, and "the right of manuscript douted under all straumstances." We need only appeal to one of the Apostles, St. Pau, and quote his words to prove that this law is r gs . I Corta hiana, ch. vii, 19: "Circumoj-. and unercamoratou is nothing b. h. kusping or the pommandments of God. Lat every mea abide to the same cailing wherein he was called Art thou called being a servant? ours not call; oven if thou mayou be free, use rather." (Inst is, use the calling rather.) "For he that is called in the Lord a servant, is the Lord's procuent; tike wise also, he that is called free, is Christ's servant. Yo are bought with a price; be not ye the corvents of men. Brothron, ier every man wherein he is called therein abide with cod " The word watch we translate, even if, instead of, but if, as it stands in our Bible, has either meening in the original. The ove We Use is the best for making St. Paul's teaching efter. Any other interpretation of St. Paul would render him self-contradictory. St. Paul Caches that master and slave are bought with the same price, Christ's blood; that the Christian slave who abides in the calling in which God has called him; and performs his duries faithfully, and keeps God's commandments, to Christ's freeman, and can have nothing more to desire ; and the Christian master who porterms his part faithfully in the quiling in which God has called him, is Ohrist's corvent, than which he our desire no higher henor. When Si, Pagi ineciones the precept, "Be not yo the sern vants of mon," his meaning is, be not, yo who have been bought with the prece of Christ's blood, clayed to the wicked devices and inside teachings of the fellowers of the devil, such as are Abelltionisis: Let every one abide it his onling, is the precept of God's Word, and our law is in accer-GIDEON, dance therewith

4 May 1864, 1

No Missegemation.

The Missegenationiats don't seem to be having it allogother, their own way, in New York City at least. A new star has arisen, which threatens to eclipse that over which the Gothamites, and indeed the entire tribe of Lincounities, were making themselves so ridiculous at latest no counts. A Miss Winn, who opposes this new fangled doctrine, is the latest sensation. The immense building known as the Brooklyn Atheneoum, was recently crowded to listen to Miss Winn, in the following sensible remarks:

She said that ahe had studied politier; she had been forced to grappic with these huwemanly matters. It had been her misfortune to have an equal number of dear friends, ougaged on both sides of this unnatural shortding of blood. Sho had weighed the argument with the same tender regard a man does when he has to decide between two valued friends who are in dispute. No matter which side wins, the angelof death sits triumphant on the bankers of victory. [Applause] The tread of our armies is not only upon the graves of brave men, but also upon the hearts of American women and children. [Tromendous applause.) We are throwing down the monu-monts of our response labors and erecting the des-potism of the O'd World on the rules. [Appleuse and oheers] Her heart had been outraged by the daily reports of bloodshed which come from the battle-field. Sae would never have forced her opinion upon the public, if it had not been for a lecture delivered by a young lady in Brooklyn, [meaning Miss Dickenson.] The locture of that lady has endeavored to weave around the horrors of the war a romanos, instead of painting the bloody acenes in their true colors. [Ap. plause.] ,

The office of all war is to slay all youth and innocence. Whatever may be the orimes of the politicians on both sides, there is no eye that does not weep for the private soldiers who are the innocent victims. These soldiers who share none of the blame of the war must endure the. hardships and lay down their lives on the altara of other mea's subition. [Repeated rounds of applause. I Was our country so old as to require regeneration ? Must we confess the failure of the movement which the good men of the revolut tion established upon their blood and grave ? Sho could not understand why the nation should have a new birth of freedom. And yet the "gifted lecturer" (Miss Dickenson) would insult the memory of George Washington by andeavoring to make the people believe that the nation he coubished was not founded on freedom. [Applause] The President seems to consider in his special function to give the nation a new birth. [Applause mingled with hissen, followed by cheers | She believed that the Administration itself was revotution. [Cheers] She could not too much admire thus tolidly and patriotism of the people, [langhter] and their gentle viriue.

The elequent lady then proceeded to paint a glaring to the picture of the revolution, and returning to the present era of American history, said that there was some people in this country who considered the negro all mankind. Miss Dickenson had said that this war for the freedom of the negro was holier than the war of the revolution. She (Miss Webb) thought when she read Miss Dickenson's lecture that instead of being entitled "words for the hour," should have been called "delusion of the hour." Carryle had and

that £10,000,000 paid down for the liberty of the black in the West Indies was equivalent to contributing the same amount for the lipitry and slavery of the whites. Time and experience have proved the truth of this idea. The worshipping of the snakes by the negroes of Hayri is just as common among the parties of Contral Africa, and these are the gods which emancipation has reared up in the West Indies, [applause,] and seek to set

up in this country. [Uncered to

The lecturer showed that emancipation had rulned the prosperty of the fertile West ladia islands. The result of total emancipation in this country would be the same. The negro can only be a happy and useful being when he is subservient to the White race. [Applause.] Slavery is the normal condition of the negro. [Cheere.] Negrock are in Africa what greenbacks are in the United States. [Applause.] They are a legal tender. [Cheers.] They never were intended for anything clas. [Continued applause.] When the is fluence of the white man is withdrawn from them, thuy seem resture to the worshipping of suskes and other such gods. They stak to barbarism, and will do it in spite of all the proclamations that may be issued by any man. [Cheers] And yet we have been told that this war was to free the negroes is a sublimer sight than the war of the Revolution. The idea that established this Government was white and not black. [The cheering that this sentiment elicited was perieute ly dealening | She quoted Senator Doublas' statement that this nation was founded by white mon, for white men only and their posterity. If Miss Dickenson had ward that either the Constitution or Abolitionism must die, she would have uttered what everybody knows to be the truth. [Applause] Before Abolitionism sprang up the negroes were happy and the country prosperous. But when Mr. Seward introduced his "irrepressible couffect," our troubles really began.

Miss D. okonson had said that slavery was the cause of the war: The Abolitionists say that the South should not have slaves and therefore deluge the country with blood, in carrying on a war for their freedom. Miss Dickenson had sliuded to General McCleilan as "the General with shall be nameless here and evermore." She (Miss Webb) saked her audience if General McCleilan was nameless. [C. ies of "no, no."] His is a name that faction and tanaticism dread

and fear. [Uncering.]

The locuter referred to Miss Dickenson's sixtement, that the army was not fighting for the aubjugation of any State—not for the old Constition our fathers made—not for liberty. Sho thought it would be a good idea to read Miss Dickenson to the army to inform it of the objects it is fighting for. [Applayee] Consolidation is cospetism, and liberty is diffusive, and he who would restrict the latter, wages a war against the principles upon which our Consiliution is established. If Miss Dickenson's idea is carried out, the country ought to be called New Abica. [Liughton] She (Miss D) has plenty of sympathy for the negro, but none for the five hundred thousand widows and children of watto men who have failed in talk war. [Applayee.] Has flut the work of death gone for faught? Peaco must come source or later, and why put offering reason redped. [Applayee and cheers.].

tically at its close.

The Charleston Convier. 9 May 1864, 1

A Supposed Burglar Shor.—A negro named Ch istopher, belonging to Mr. Hugh E. Vincent, was found by Officer McPherson, of the Police, between four and five o'clock Saturday morning, lying on the platform of the City Engine House at the corner of Rutledge and Beaufain streets, in a dying condition, having been shot in the stomach. On the officer asking him who shot him, he stated that it was done by five soldiers, whom he did not know nor for what cause they did it.

The officer ordered a spring cart, and the negrowas taken to the Guard House, and afterwards to his master, who stated that he was a runaway and had been gone over sixteen months. The negrodied from his wounds about twelve o'clock Saturday.

His story of the five soldiers, however, is not believed, and it is thought that he shot himself in attempting to break into the residence of Mr. J. C. E. RICHARDSON, 12 Rutledge street, near the corner of Beaufain. Mr. RICHARDSON, who only occupied the house occasionally, upon visiting it lately found that it had been entered by a window and a number of valuable articles stolen.

The window was secured, but shortly after again broken open and the house ransacked. Upon this discovery the proprietor, who is one of our well known mechanics and locksmiths, determined to set a trap. He accordingly secured the window. a second time, but also placed a Yauger rille, loaded with a double charge of powder, a minic ball and nine buckshot, in such a manner that any attempt to force the window would discharge the piece-He then notified his neighbors and the Police of what he had done. Lieutenant Calbwell, of the Lower Wards, upon seeing the negro, suspecting. that he had received his wounds in some other way than the one reported, visited Mr. Richardson a house and found that the rifle had been discharged, the load going through the blinds, scattering the splinters, &c., about the plazza and room. He thinks there can be no doubt that Ch. is. topher is the one who robbed the house before. and was in the act of doing it a third time when he was suddenly shot, receiving the whole charge in the stomach. Coroner Whiring held an inquest upon the body Saturday.

The Charleston Mercury. 9 May 1864, Z

NEGET SHOT.—Shortly after daybreak Saturday morning, the Lieutenant of Police, while going his rounds, fould a negro named Christopher, mortally wounded in the stomach, at the corner of Beautain and Rutledge streets. He was removed to the guard house, and afterwards to the hospital, where he died about noon. The negro stated that he was robbed and shot by some soldiers about an hour before the officer found him, and he persisted in the statement until his death, but a subsequent investigation leads to the belief that he was shot under very different circumstances.

The residence of Mr. J. C. E. RICHARDSON, in Rutledge street, not very distant from where the negro was found, had been entered and robbed of sundry articles recently, and, as the house is at present untenanted, Mr. RICHARDSO so arranged a rifle (loaded with a double charge of ball and buckshot) on the inside in such a manner that, when the shutter of the window, through which the thief must enter, would be forced open, the gun would be discharged in that direction.

On examining the premises on Saturday, it was found that the shutter had been forced open, and the gun discharged, the ball and some of the shot having passed through the shutter, and there is very little question that it was in this manner the unfortunate negro come to his death. He was about eighteen years old, and was owned by Mr. Hugh E Vincent. He had been a runaway from his master for the past eighteen months.

The Charleston Courier.

10 May 1864, 1

It is known that the great captain who is now making tremendous preparations to capture our cepital, has strong taith in the officacy of numbers-He believes with Pausanon of Prustia that Providence fights opinshe side of the heavy battalion. .He has good reason for the confidence he places in the potency of "numbers, for he is indebted to largely superior forces for all the successes he has won. Invested with unlimited power over the military resources of the United States, General GRANT has augmented the army of the Potomac by the addition of many thousand men. He has been permitted to select his officers and to draw men from every quarter, and availing himself to the full extent of this power, the army now marshaled for the weighty undertaking whose result will decide the great question at resue, is doubtless the most powerful and formidable that has ever menaced our cause with disaster.

With regard to the numerical strength of that vast linet, of course, we are in the dark. Yankee correspondents and editors set it down at two hundred and seventy five thousand men. We do not believe that the army under GRANT will approximate those figures. That arrogant people delight in exaggerating the size of their armies-It gratifies their inordinate vanity, and gives thom an opportunity to indulge in falsehood, their besetting hin. We have no doubt the army will be the largest that has ever been gathered together on this Contiuent. For the hero of Vicksburg appreciates the difficulty of the work he has enterprised, the tromendous importance of the stake. He is aware that defeat will strip the lattrels from his brow, blast his hope for glorious, renown, and involve the nation that has entrusted him with so great power at this crisis of his existence into-utter and irretricvable ruin. Impelled and sustained by inctives so marvellously potent, he is admonished by every consideration that can be urged to leave as little to chance, to make the result of the bloody conflict as nearly certain as it is possible.

In order to ensure success he has assembled an immense army, the several corps that composes which are under the command of Generals whom, in his opinion, are best qualified to perform the parts assigned them, armed and equipped them completely, laid his plans with the advice of able counsellors, and perfected all his arrangements with skill, energy, and thoroughness. Thus prepared, that pursuant chieftain awaits the appointed time to huri the thunderbolt of war against the capital of these Confederate States, and to overtun the historic soil of Virginia.

Without designing to diminish in the smallest measure the danger with which we are threatened by this enormous array of fighting men, there are many facts and considerations that help no little to assure our hopes at this critical period of our destiny.

The fact that General Law is in command of the compact and gallant army to which has been as-

signed the duty of defending Richmond, affords abundant encouragement. We are certain that whatever can be accomplished by the highest military genius, united to ceaseless vigilance and tireless energy, will be accomplished by the renowned leader of our noble army. And his Generals and officers'are worthy of their great chief, as are also the soldiers, who, victors in a score of hard-fought battles, and thoroughly inured to every form of hardship, are ready to tollow their leader through tempests of shot and shell. Yes, GRANT is now opposed to a General who stands in the foremost rank of Captains, and his army is confronted with then accustomed to victory, and who are resolved to fight with a fiercer spirit than they have yet ozhiband; with men who comprehend the priceless value of the Pyocis they are lighting for, and who, in addition to tipo subling taspiration of our holy onuse, have private wrongs of a grievotis nature to avenge. In spite of the vast host the enemy will have against us, when we consider the genius and talents of the General who communds that army the abilities and experience of the men in command under him, and the spirit and intropidity of those noble soldiers, we are confident of coming off from that terrible combat completely and gloriously triսաթերու.

The planning hope becomes the more arrong when we consider that the enemy, in his engerness to bring into the field the largest possible number of lighting men, has withdrawn all the troops heretolore garrisoning fortifications in the harbors of their great cities for distant from the theatre of war. These troops have seen little, it any service, and are altogether unaccustomed to the exposure and privations that senson and hardon veteran troops. These are scarcely superior to raw recruits in netual battle. They are liable to be seized with sudden panic, and if pressed firstonsly by our gallant soldiers will most surely make liaste to the beyond the reach of murderous missiles.

The negro troops in GRANT's army are another element of weakness. It is folly to attempt to make soldiers out of fire stud of which the black man is composed. They have an innate dread of cold steel, and or iron and lead rushing through the air. The smell of saltpetre makes them sick at the stomach and weak in the knees. No smount of training can ever ovorcome that instinctive dread, and no appeal, no matter how fervidly eloquent, oan ever raise their courage to the sticking point. Their feet are in tender sympathy with their whicken heart, they feel four to the tips of their toes, and their legs rejoice to obey the prompting of their cravon nature. Those sable warriots.nre going to bring the cuborts of Grant to-grief. The more negroes in that army the greater our chances of victory. We hope they will be placed in the front of the battle, in the high places of the field-If so the greater the panio that will smite them; and the sooner and the taster will they flee from the field:

The Charleston Courier. 10 May 1864, /

Editors Courier. There are two points in the article of "Gideon," published in your paper of the

4th instit eliciting reply. 1. Mr. Hown considers four psculiar institution a recondity matter, politically speaking," in comparison with "complete and entire" independence," and doubts not that alwere it necessary to lay this upon the alter of sacrides, in order to win the covered object, we would do it with the same resolution that inspire the Dutch to cut their dykes." The historial illustration here adduced seems to me nowise "uniortunate," even were the "aupposition" contained therein "impossible," as "Gideon" affirms it to bo. But this assumption is clearly untenable; stranger things have come to pass; while on the other hand it is equally plain that the "supposition" in question is highly improbable. If secession has certified anything; it has the universal unpopularity of our domestic institution. Why, even our friends of the Southern Independence Association in England, in the concluding paragraph of their Circular, declaradithat recognition by Europe must necessarily lead to a revision of the system of servile labor unbappily bequeathed to them by England," &c., &c. Imagine now an extreme case—that, for example, in the coming struggles of this war, we should be so sorely pressed, with our territory almost overrun, that slavery should be disorganized or dustroyed; would we therefore relax our efforts at political discuthralment 4 1 go further; should we hesitate to abolish formally want, according to the supposition, will have been substantially overthrown, provided we are satisfied that by so doing we should ensure admission into the family of nations? Mr. Howa's supposition, then, after all, is only preferring national death to submission, which is the identical position assumed and gloriously maintained by the

Southern States before an admiring world.

2. The second subject for remark has reference to "the right of manumission denied un-

der all circumstances." "Gideon" thinks he sustains our State law on the matter (as to whose expediency there is a difference of opinion,) by an alleged text-proof-1 Corinthians, vit. 21: "Art thou called being a servant? Care not for it; even if thou mayest be free, use it rather." "That is." says "Gideon," "use the calling rather." I protest against this interpretation. In the first place, the Greek adversative is better rendered as it already is in the Scriptural vertion, "but if,"-this being its primary and most apparent meaning .-Secondly, observe the context; "care not for it" is admitted to refer to the slaves calling, therefore the obvious as well as nearest and natural reference for the admonition, "use it rather," is to the condition of freedom. We are living in a state of war, but "Oideon" should not apply his stratagems to the citadel of Scriptural truth. The passage. divested of his manipulation reads thuy: "Art thou called being a servant f care not for it; but if thou mayest be madetree, use it rather." "Gideou" has omitted the italicised word which, with his other explanation, would seem to incuicate the duty of beganing a slave by choice when already free. Summerit is not intended that slavery in every instance is preferable to freedom, or is a higher and happior status. I think the rendering above objected to-must have its origin in the slavery agiration, and is, therefore, a modern gloss of some over zealous defender of the institution, as I never met in any commentary or treatise on moral science, other than the one. I have given, though I have heard Southern Clergymen approve of the former. And if I am correct in this suspicion, I have only to say such a course is not only unnecessary to our justification as slaveholders, but maniteatly, dangerous, as, if this method of exegesis once obtains among us, what hursty is there that we will how wrest," as Sr. Prine says, "also the other Scriptures unto our own destruction ?" DARTMOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury. 10 May 1864, Z

I will pay \$250 dollars reward for proof to convict any white person of harboring my fellow, MoINTOSH, who ranaway from my plantation in January, 1861. This fellow is a mulatto, athietic, bad teeth, very plansible, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a carpenter by trade, and travels with his hatchet. MAO, as he is sometimes called, has been in the vicinity of Bishopville lately, perhaps works under a free pass; he has worked in Williamsburg, Georgetown, Sumter and Clarendon Districts, and is well known in those Districts. Mointosh is 26 years old. I will give \$250 for his delivery to me in Clarendon District or in the jail at Manning, or I will give \$500 as stated above for har boring and convicting.

J. H. OOLOLOUGHI, boring and convicting. J. H. COLCLOUGH,
Clarendon District, Wright's Biuff Postoffice.

May 10 Ø

12 May 1864, 2

CORONER'S INQUESTS .- Coroner Whiting held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jesse, who came to his death under the following circumstances: It appears that Jesse, Thomas and Joe, the slaves of George A. Trenholm, E q, went on a marauding excursion to some of the adjucent garden farms on Tuesday night. After securing some raddishes at DART's farm, they proceeded to the farm of MICHARL KROGAN for a supply of cabbages, and while in the act of helping themselves, Jesse was shot through the head and instantly killed. The investigation by the Coroner was unable to discover by whom the gun was fired, as the owner of the farm denied all knowledge of the fact, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that Jesse came to his death by a shot from a gun in the hands of some person usknown.

Coroner Whiting also held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of REUBEN DICKEY, who died suddenly at Rikervills. On examination, it was found that the deceased had burst a blood vessel, and a verdict to this effect was rendered.

13 May 1864, 1

PROCERDINGS OF COUNCIL. REGULAR MEETING.

ORPHAN HOUSE,

COUNCIL CHAMBER, May-10, 1884.

C'y Council assembled this day at 5 o'clock,
p. m. Present—Hon. Charles Macbeth, Myor;
and Ald-rm-p Rivenel, Williams, Chafee, Robincon, Salinas, Itume, Radgers, Riggs, Kurkwood,
Gittia d and E !gerton—12 members.

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

The following communication of the Charles
ton Gas Light Company was referred to a special ORPHAN HOUSE

ton Gas Light Company was referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Rabinson, Kirkwood and Steinmeyer:

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. To the Honorebe the Mayor and Aldermen of the tity of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN: It having been clearly demonstrate that, under the exising arrangement for farnishing the city with gas, the Charlest in Gas Light Company is sustaining a heavy lose, I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the said Company to respectfully request the appointment of a committee from your honorable hody to confer with a committee of the above named Board with a view of ascertaining what relief can be af forded the Company in the premises.

Gentlemen, your most ob's serv't

JAMES S. GIBBBS, President pro tem. The following application of the Committee of the Wayeldo Home was read:

WATSIDE HOME, Charleston, 25 h April, 1804 ;
To his Honor the Mayor and city Council of Charles

GENTLEMEN—The changes in the carrency's and the consequent tightness of money in this community, and perhaps throughout the State, has so restricted our means and curtailed our supplies, that the continued existence of the Soldiers' Wayside Home is dependent on Imme diate ald

I am directed by the Executive Committee to make an appeal to y it for such assistance as you are pleased to afford in our present embarrass

We flatter ourselves that we have done substantial good to our city in feeding and sheltering, during the past eight months, near 34,000 soldlers free of any charge, who, without the benefits of this institution, would have suffered great priva tions, and the same or our city, for generous hos-pliable, seriously impaired.

Trusting for a favorable consideration, I am.

gentlemen, your obedient servant,

James S. Gibers,

Chalrman protem. and Treasurer.

The Mayor stated that the Committee had called on him and represented the condition of the Institution, and that they were in want of funds, and, as there had been no quotum of Council at the last meeting, be advanced \$2000 to the Com-

On motion of Alderman Robinson, that the ac

tion of the Mayor be continued, and that a further sum of \$3000 more be contributed. Adopted.

Petition of John Burke, Street Contractor for the Upper Wards, for relief. Referred to the

Comn littee on Relief.

Applications of Wirdlaw & Carew and Thos.

N. Gadaden for Anctioneers Licenses. Referred

N. Gadsden for Auctioneers Licenses. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.
Applications for No. 3 L censes, from L. F. Koester, Mrs. Morgan, P. J. Coogan, H. Buck, D. Euleman, G. H. Lindstedt, R. Meredith, C. H. Kerrigan and M. Gratton. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Application for No. 1 License from John A. Cook & Co. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Applications for Junk Shop Licenses from Mowallace. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

The following notice of the Secretary of the Greenville and Columbia Rallroad Company was

COLUMNIA, S. C., April 23, 1864)
DEAR SIR: The Annual Meeting of the Stock

DEAR SIR: The Annual Meeting of the Stock. holders of the Greenville and Columbia Ruliroad Company will be held at their Hall, in Columbia, on Thursday, the 28th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The committees to verify proxies and manage the election of President and Directors will be in

attendance the same day.

Owing to many causes it is not expected there will be the usual attendance of the Stockholders, wil be the usual attendance of the Stockholders, and possibly a sufficient number of shares not represented to form a quorum; therefore ligonide well if your Council appointed a proxy to represent the stock hild by the city of Charleston.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. V. Carrington, Sicretary, iton. Charleston Micbeth, Mayor City of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
The Mayor stated that he had appointed Alder.

ntormation.
Return of the Master of the Workhouse for March, 1864, showing \$1007.63 paid into the City Treasury. Received as information.
Return of the City Sheriff for April, 1864, showing \$207.17 paid into the City Treasury. Received as information.

The following report of the Captain of Police for March, 1864, was received as information:

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE.

| WHITEN | BLACKS |

Monthly refort of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the number of persons arrosted, in the City of Charleston, during the Month of March, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

1					
HENTENGES.	Males	Penaled	Males	Females	Total number of arrests.
Arson Assaulting Policemen Descrites Disturbing the Posco Gambling. Intoxication, lying down in street Intoxication, lying down in street Intoxication, and Disturbing the Peace Larceny Applicants for Lodging Miurder Ricouving Stolen Goods Runnways Flaves without Pass Improper Tickets Stabbing Swindling Swindling Swindling Trespass on Premises Vagrants Viciation of Olty Ordinances Committed for Pafo Reeping Soldiers attempting to leave the Olty without Passport. Soldiers attempting to cleave the Olty without Passport. Soldiers attempting to cleave the Olty without Passport. Soldiers attempting to Camp without leave Disorderly Conduct at Way- side Home Gas Company for falling to Light certain Lamps in the Baretts, according to con-	1 1 17 8	2	21 2 1 6 18 6 5 9 26	1 8	13 11 44 11 14 13 14 15 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
tract	5			••	5
Total	182	15	102	12	261

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court\$1020 0 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners
Amount hald to Policemen
Balance paid to City Treasurer

· . ·	WHITES.		BLACKS.			
BENYENDES.	Males.	Females	Malea	Fomales	Total burning of Arresta	
Committed to Jail. Delivered to Provest. Delivered to Magtetrate. Delivered to Magtetrate. Committed to House of Corrections. Committed to Workhouse. Discharged. Discharged. Life Karelling Officer. Life to Karelling Officer. Life to Englacer's Departs	89 88 17 86 12 4	10	19, 8 50 93		83 81 80 54 66 68 18	
Tolist.	189	10	103	==	961	

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN POLICE, ORPHAN HOUSE, I The Mayor stated that he had appointed Alder men Edgerton, Rubinson and Milnor proxies to represent the city at that meeting. Ruceived as information.

Ruturn of the Master of the Workhouse for March, 1864 showing \$1007 83 paid into the City

Treasury. Ruceived as information.

Ruturn of the City Shevill 1864 shows.

Ruturn of the City Treasury. Ruceived as information.

Ruturn of the City Treasury. Ruceived as information.

Ruturn of the City Treasury. Ruceived as information.

Received 26th April, of Capitain Sigwaid, Four Handred and Twenty Dollars for the above report.

S. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.

Alderman Radgers made the following report.

which was adopted:

The Committee or Lighting the Citr, to whom was referred the bills if the Charleston Gas Light C mpany for the quarter ending the 1 t of M-rch, 1864, beg leave to report, that they have examined the same, and find an over charge of five dollars

9	per lamp on street lamps. The correction made, the amounts are as follows:	ı pereg
	LOWER AND UPPER WARDS	3,405.00
_	12 starket Lamps, burning all night, and every night\$60 per annum	190 00
-	Duper Wards Market \$38 00	-1
j	lacking lating	
=	Upper Wards Guard House-1st Moter 186.96 Upper Wards Guard House-2d Meter 183 40	* .
-	Upper Wards Guard House Stables18.63	8435 20
	Red.	·
	Main Guard House14,200 Lamps in front of Guard	,
	House	
	Stain Guard Kouse Stables 4, 190	
	City Hall	44.74
	Work Bouse	· •
	Orphan House, large me-	
	ter110,500	
	Orphan House, porter's	
	lodge	
	146,200 Loss M of 150,0 0 feet al lowed by contract	
	109,700ft. % -20	•
	105,1001. 7,240	
	-\$1,304 40	•
	Less 5 per cent off for	#1 0"A 10
	rompt payment	\$1,3 3 15
	1	20,712 88
	Less for Lamps not Lilt	
	•	\$19,900.38
	The Committee recommend that the a	hove bill

The Committee recommend that the above bill be paid, and that the flue of twenty five hun fred dollars, imposed by the Mayor, be remitted; all of which is respectfully submitted

E. H. Roddeus.

C. J. Charles.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on L'censes, mide the following report, which was concurred in:

The Committee on Licities report fovorable on the following applications for Tivera Licenser, referred to them by Council, and recommend that they be granted, to date from 1st April, 1864;

May 1864, 1

No. 1 LIOEFSES. James Wiley, No 681 King street. Sarcties— O. Raeder and John F. O'Naill.

C. F. Kolinke, Coming and Calbonn streets-Sureties—Archibald McK tzie and W. P. Kuex, No. 2 LICENSE.

N. Hollings, Line and King streets. Sureties-

John Hogen and Ph. Buckheid.

L. Buck, Coming and Spring streets. SuretlesL. Seel and Richard Linis.

T. Lucktobich, 58 Bt. Philip street. Stratless—James Blattery, George and King streets. Sureties—T. Claff-y and John Kenny.

Coggrove & Farrelly, 408 King street. Sureties—T. Claff-y and John Kenny.

T. Claffey and Charles McAllster.

T. Classey, 473 King street. Sureties—A. Firrelly and Jas. C. sgrove.
D. W. Ohlandt, Spring and Norman streeta.—
Sureties—C. Brewer and H. Schwartz.
The Committee also report. Isvorably on the
application of G. Toguero. 31 Market atreet—unreties, James Pattin and L. Meid—to take date
from 1st October, 1863 R-spectically submitted.
WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
WW. H. GULLTLAND.

WM H GILLILAND The Committee reported unfavorably on the application of M. Maher for N. 2 L'quor License. Alderman Edgerton made the fullowing reports.

the city of countries, or read to try it that they attended enid meeting.

The annual reports of the President and other officers of the Company, herewith submitted, will be found to be interesting and asti-factory.

The election for President and board of Direct

The election for President and board of Directors for the ensuing gear, resulted in the encice of all the surviving members of the old Brard, and of the Hon. James L. Orr and General Garlington, in place of the Hon. Chief Justice O'Neak artit the Hon. Judge Whitner, deceased, all of which is respectfully cubmitted.

E. W. EDGERTON, JAS. K. R. BINSON.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Rillet, to which was referred the petition of Mre. Mary Mcwhich was referred the petition of Mrs. Mary Mc-Cowan, for a new certificate of city six per cent-stock, in place of one lost or mitiaid, but leave to report that the certificate reterred to, No. 39, of the leave of July 23; 1838, for \$215, was bened to Mary Van Riper, (now Mrs. Mary McCowau) on the 12th of September, 1813, and receipted for by

The requirements of the law, in case of lost or mirinid certificates, has been complied with in regular form, and the Committee recommend that the City Treasurer no number lost.

certificate in place of the one lost.

E. W. EDGRITON, the City Treasurer be anthorized to issue a new-

JAS K ROBINSON JNO S. RIGG ...

The Committee on Rutrenchmens and Rillef, to which was referred the reveral petitions of Mr. Fourse, Teacher in the Higa School, the City-Mr. Fougae, reacher in the tigh School, the City Assessor and his Assistant, and the Captain, Livenments, Now Coomissioned Officer and Privates of City Police, asking for additional pay, begienve to report, that inscend quence of the unsettled state of the currency, and the prospect that before many works shall clapse the prices of all necesna y a ticles of living will be much lower, that it is inexpedient at this time to make any change. The Committee recommend that no further action be had in the matter at present.

E W. EDGERTON.

JAS. K ROBINSON. JOHN B. RIGO .

The Mayor stated to C uncil that, at the last meeting, a resolution was passed requesting him to wait on the Commanding General, and samest ly request and ur e that he take such retion, as will protect our citiz as from the wanton destrucwill protect our citizens from the wanton destruc-tion of their houses and property. That in se-c reince with the resolution he had conferred with General Beauregard and referred the uniter to Col. Ruett, who is in command of the torcest in the city. That Col. Rhett had kindly called on him, and eviced an earnest desire to pure step to the city. to the svil complained of. He had no doubt that Col. Riett would use every means at his command; but he feared he was not clothed with suffi-

Clent power to meet the emergency.
On motion, that this Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate with Commanding Graneral Jones, and inform him of the deatruction of the property of our citizens by the soldiers now austioned in the city; and in the event of his not. receiving a satisfactory reply, to communicate with the Secretary of War on the sutject-Adopted.

Alderman Robinson moved that the Mayor be authorized to make additions to suy of the stracting committees of Council, as circumstances may

rigaire. Adopted.

A bill for the preservation of the Public Parker
in the Upper Wards of the city was taken up for
consideration. The bill received its accond

consideration. The bill received its second reading.

On motion; the further consideration of the bilt was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to diminish the number of officers to be employed in the Public Markets, don came up for the second reading.

On motion the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Mayor rated that he was desirous of being absent from the city for a short time, and requested that a Mayor pro tem be appointed.

On motion, Alcerman Gilliand was appointed Mayor pro tem during the absence of his Honor the Mayor. Adjusted.

the Mayor. Adj wined.

13 May 1864, Z

A WORD TO BURGLARS.—We are informed by Lieut. Caldwell, of the Police, that many such gun traps as that which shot the negro in Rutledge street a week ago are set in the various unoccupied dwellings down town, so that would be burglars had better think twice before forcibly entering a house because it is untenanted.

Whe Aparteston Commer.

14 MAY 1864, 1 The following Report of the Captain of Police for March, 1864, was received as information:

Monthly Report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the City of Charleston, showing the num-ber of persons arrested, in the City of Charleston, dur-ing the month of Majon, 1864, and the cause of their

arreat					
Poly 1	WBITHS. BLACKS.				
OFFENCES.	Wales	Females	Malos	Females	Total number of Arresta.
Arson	5	•••	•••		
Assettiting Policemen	1 3		11	•••	1 7
Disturbing the Peace	8	1 2	4	ī	18
damblingl			8	•••	8
intoxication, lying down in	11	1	1 1		13
Intoxication and Disturb	j	-			
ing the Peace	10	•••	11 :::	1 1	11.
Applicate for Lodging	20		21	3	- 44 3
Murder.	ii	-			ĭ
Recoiving Stolen Rouds	8	6	1	1	16
Kunawaya	***		6	2	8
Slaves without Pres		•••	13	***	18
Improper Tickets	l ï	•••			6
Swindlink	1	***			1
Trespans upon Fremises	16	1	6	1.	23
Vagrant#		1		•••	1.
Violation of City Ordi-	8		اا	i	52
Committed for Safe Koop	"	•		. •	22
ing	.4		26	2	82
the City without Pass-					
Boldiera attempting to	1	-**		***	1
leave the City with Forg-	1		. •		
ed Furlough	1				1
Soldiers absent from Camp	1	j . j	l i	i 1	
Without inave	17	***		***	17
side Home	8		·		1 .
Gas Company for falling. to	1				
Light certain Lamps in	ا ا)			
the Streets, according to	ا ي ا	.	ľ	• 1	1. 2
Obn. Packing.					-
Total	-	16	102	12	181
Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Cent. \$1020.00 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners 8.7 50 Amount paid to Policemen 407.50 Balance paid to City Tressurer 420.00 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police 1028 61					
year of the property of the second	WHITEE.		TELECOCE:		H
	K	75	2	, na	10
	YE	6	E		ABH
SEXTENCES.	2	1	8	- 3	ARU
A STATE OF THE STA	1	1.0		1 2	17 65

and the second groups of the second	WHITE.	MACKE:	1
BRITINGS.	Females	Femelos	Total number of Arragus
Committed to Jal	82 3 28 17 6 84 10	19 8 3 1 2 60 4 23 1 6 2	1 .82 21 .7 .7 .80 .84 .46 .52
Sent to Earolling Unices. Sent to Pusi. Bent to Englad r's Depart. Mesil. Total. Crecos of the Charles	DE 18	1 102 18 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161	73.67
I do hereby certify that's get Mayor's Report Books C. B. 616's Réceived 28 h April, at and I wenty Delign, for the	for Lawer I VALID, Cas Dank, Stewart	and Upper	Wards.

The Obarleston Convier. 14 May 1864, Z.

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVI BION NO. 3 THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE De Fora ancholities within the I tolcial Districts of Laucasier, Karshaw, Coesterfield Mariboro, Darting-ton, Marton, Sumter, Clarendon, William burg and Horry, will forthwith summon all slave norders within their respective limits to deliver ONE FOURTH 41 their slaves liable to Road duty at the Bail Road Depots nearest their residence on Wednesday, the twentty firsh (25th) day of May, incladt, at 10 c'elock, A. M., there to await transportation to Unarleston, for Thirty Days' labor on the fertification.
II. Returns of Commissioners of Roads for several. Districts of this Division are still incomplete. To avoid confusion and injustice, they will be sent in without delay, stating, in cases, names of owners, number of Road hands. The Artist Alexander of the Contract of the Co dekaogreg aogli ko tydoma lapor . III. The amount of inborrequired, inclusive of present'cull, from this Division, is forty-live (48) days to R. B. JOHNSON. each Road hand. Agent of State of South Carolina. N 19 63

May 10

The Charleston Convier. 17 May 1864, Z

NEGICO TEAMSTERS WANTED.—WANTnD, Ten or Twelve NEGRO TEAMSTERS. Free
negroes subject to conscription will do well to apply
be ore being enrolled, to the undersigned, at Captain
Craft's residence, near the St. Andrew's Depot, C. and
S. Hali Road.
T. A. BURK E.
May 17

The Charleston Mercury. 17 May 1864, Z

COOK. Apply at No. 90 WENTWORTH STREET, near Grace Church. *1 May 17

WARD.—Runaway, WILLIAM (or BILL) a mulatto, 27 years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout, heavy set and sulky when spoken to; he was raised in this city at the cooper's trade; he has a mother and uncle here, and supposed to be working about the city. The above reward will be paid at the Workhouse when lodged there.

May 17 tuf

The Charleston Mercury. 18 May 1864, Z

for a mess of three. To an honest and upright one good wages will be given. Apply at Segar Store, No. 572 King street.

WARD.—Runaway, WILLIAM (or BIIL) a mulatto, 27 years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout, heavy set and sulky when spoken to; he was raised in this city at the cooper's trade; he has a mother and uncle here, and supposed to be working about the city. The above reward will be paid-at the Workhouse when lodged there.

Vay 17

tuf

The Charleston Convier. 20 May 1864, 1

A SAVANNAH NEGRO EMISSARY IN BOSTON:—The following letter from a citizen of Savannah now in Nassau has been handed to the Savannah Republican for publication. We hope our police will keep a lookout for the renowned gentleman referred to:

Nassau, N. P., May 7, 1864.

Captain -, Savannah:

My Drak Sir-A yellow man named Jim Sims, a licensed preacher in the negro Baptist Church of Savannah, came out here several months ago in one of Heyward's vessels, and then proceeded to Boston via Brooklyn and New York; was by the Abolitionists of those places, particularly Boston, made a hon of, and by them sent back to incite the prejudices of the slaves against their owners, to commit incendiaries, and to induce the able-bodied slaves to run away and join the Yankee army, &c. He wont back in one of Heyward's vessels about tour weeks ago, either to Mobile, Savannah, or perhaps to some port in Florida. Let this fellow be looked after and put in a safe prison until after the war. I would also recommend that all letters coming through any of the postoffices to him or any negro preacher be opened. It would be well also to search the hands on board blockade runners for letters, as they are in the habit of carrying letters directed to these kind of people, The Charleston Convier.

24 May 1864, Z

C. S. AMSHWAL, CHAMALWSTON, S. C..

MAY 24, 1862—Thirty able-bodied NEGROES
wanted.
Wages \$55 per month and rations.
N. R. CHAMBLISS,
May 24.
Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury. 24 May 1864, Z

OOPER WANTED.—WANTED TO hire, a COOPER. Employment steady. Apply corner Reid and Meeting streets, to F. W. CLAUSSEN.

May 24

or colored, whose business it will be to cut Marsh on the Flats near the city, and for whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 4 ELIZABETH STREET, one door above Cashoun.

May 24

be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Charleston Jali of WASH. The said Wash was purchased some time since from Mr. J. P. Poole, of Greenville, S. C., at which place he has a wife and may be now lurking. He was purchased by Mr. Poole from Mr. Henry Cobler, near Greenville. He has recently been seen in this city. For further information apply at 486 KING STREET.

May 24 tuth2

The Charleston Courier. 25 May 1864, Z

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF SLAVES - On Saturday Mr. John Dent was informed by one of his old nogroes that two escaped prisoners had been tampering with the slaves on his plantation, and had obtained a promise from two of the latter to go off in their company. Mr Dent immdiately summoned a lew of his neighbors, and was proceeding with these to begin a search for the Yankee felons, when one of the guilty negroes, descrying the party approaching him with guns, and supposing them to be in pursuit of himself, started to run for the swamp. He was commanded several times to stop, but refusing to obey, was fired upon and brought down after several shots. The party watched all night in the hope of capturing the white villains, but without success.

South Caro inian.

25 May 1864, Z

LY, a SERVANT to wait on an officer and attend his horse Erquire at this Office. 4 May 25

The Charleston Courier.

30 May (864, Z

DUANWAY, MY BOY MORACM, (SOME-TO TIMES calls himself Charley,) is a bright Author, about five feet high, short and stout build: fupposed to be strome of the camps around the City. A hoeral result will be given for his apprehension. Down J. R. BOLOMONS, Northwest corner of King and Morris-streets. May 80

The Charleston Mercury. 31 May 1864, 2

SEKR, over 50 years of age, for a Plantation and 250 Negroes on the Wateree River, Richard District — Apply at this Office.

O 4* May 31

WASHER AND IRONER for a small family.
Apply at No. 18 LYNCH STREET, two doors west of Wentworth.

May 31

FOUR PRIME COOPERS, to do Government work in Savannah, for which the highest price will be given. Apply to

May 28

J. K. BEVIN.

Through Postoffile.

31 May 1864, Z

(sometimes calls himself Charley,) is a bright mulatio, about five feet high, 18 years old, short and stout build, supposed to be at some of the camps around the city. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension.

Da. J. R. SULOMONS, Northwest corner King and Morris-streets.

May 81

tuthsm4*

2 June 1864, Z

BLACKEM TWO GOOD COLORED BLACKEM Tild, for whom liberal wages will be paid and steady employment given. None but experienced workmen need make application. Apply to O. A. CHISOLM, 25 Alexander street.

6 June 2

The Charleston Courier. 6 June 1864, 1

The Northern estimate of the relative claims of Northerners and Southerners is most flattering to President Davis. His runaway coachman is a lionand a hero in the North and receive more complimentary demonstrations and attentions there than Lincoln's coachman would in the South, even if he brought his master with bum.

6 June 1864, 2

SERVANT WANTED.—WANTED A
MAN SERVANT—one accustomed to house work. To
one well qualified good wages will be given. Apply at No.
17 RUTLEDGE AVENUE, between the hours of 3 and 4
p. m.

12 June 6

OR BLACK SERVANT, as cook in a private family. Wages \$ 6 a month. Apply SOUTH CORNER. OF BAY AND AMHERST STREETS, HAMSTEAD.

June 6

The Charleston Mercury. 7 June 1864, 2

AND TANTED-A PLAIN COOK WASHER (colored). App y at northwest corner MORRIS AND ST. PHILIP STREETS. June 7. TANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD GOOPER, to whom liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to Salt Works on Fairchild & liam-*2 lin's Wharf. June 7 CANTED TO HIRE TWO OR THREE HANDs (either men or women) to WORK on a Farm near the city. Apply at this Office. June 7 tuth2* WANTED-A PATROON AND TWO BOAT HANDS, for which high wages will be paid and steady employment given. Apply to JAMES ARMSTRONG, Southwest corner King and Warren Streets. June 7 TPRIVATE SALE, A PRIME NE-

GRU FELLOW, 24 years of age, a good wagener and field hand, of nuexceptionable character. Apply to WARDLAW & CAREW, No. 440 King street.

June 7

VIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the delivery of my boy TOM to me, or at the Charleston Workhouse. He is about 14 or 15 years of age, but not well grown; of a mustee color; flat features; hair growing quite low down on his forchead He has been absent about nine months, and may be lurking about some of the encampments here or in other parts of the Confederacy. Apply at this Office. G June 7

The Obserleston Convier. 9 June 1864, 1

:: Elevery. . . Ed tors Courser-In our remarks on the extract you published from the Rev. Mr. Howa's very able fast day sermon, we expressed ourselves at agrey with him fully as to the fact "that our live thip" no sanction around the slave's marriage relations, and the necessity of legislation on the subject. Every man with sound moral views and Christian principles, knows that the institution of marriage, mainigined in its purity and sacreditees, as ordain ed by and in the beginning, and taught by Christ in the Gospel, is essential to the happiness of the citizen and the welfare and stability of the community. Our slaves, though they are not citizens, are our property, and members of our households, and as members of our households are members of our Christian community, and as such are entitled to recognition in the rights of marriage, in so far as to be protected against unlawful separation. We will of oppose the assertion that the negro has not become converted and purified from the stain of polygamy, which he brought with him from his original barbarity, but this we maintain, that so long as he's not trained in such a manner as to load him to approciate the value of marriage in its pusity and sa credness, he never will so practicult; on the con trary, where he sees that in the eye of the law he is: not considered worthy of presection in the marriage ntes, he will inevitably remain in a state of bacburity as regards the institution of marriage, and consequently continue to be no imperior member of the Christian and civil community to which he belongs. Nor are we unaware that Southern masters, generally, do all that they can to prevent the severance of the marriage tie unorigit their slaves. There'are, as we all know, instances of daily occurrence similar to the one mentioned in this journal, where Curistian Owners showed byory desire to prevent the separation of a bushand and wite, and where the latter preferred to remain each with their respective owners and at their old homes. Let us suppose these faithful servants to have during their marriage lives belonged to one masier, the result must have been, that they would have proved equally good, it not even better servines, and far truer and more devoted as hasband and wife. They would have known that the relationship of husband and wife is higher than that' of master and servant; the one being inseparable except for one outse, according to God a word and the law; the other inssinuen as it is or the nature of property, being necessarily subject to mutation. Luty quickly, naiely ail ure not true Curistians, all are not just masters. And as St. Paul says, the law is not

made for the righteque man, but for the lawless and disobetient, for the ungodig and sunners, for unlinky and protate, for whoremongers for them that defile toemsolves with manking, for men steelers, for lides, for perjured persons, and it there be any other thing that is contrary to board Those woo do not respect the sacreddoctrine." ness of the marriage relation themselves and are incepable of comprehending its inestimable beauty and perfection in its purity and blussedness, with not hexitate to put, usuader husband and wite, where they have the power to do it, and where his exercise of that power would enable them to Chia. Louis con ! elita ger Undoubtedly the separation of those who joined in marriage, whother masters or slaves, except for adultery; is torbidden by asod; and the nequestry legislation by the state, to carry out this command in the case of the slave, should be undertaken without delay. I here will be opposition to encounter, and difficulties to be overcomed. Sound and wise regrelation is not always (sear to accourblish, but where the subject is so important, and the and to be brought about so plainly in accordance with the teaching of God's word and sound morality, it can be commenced with a sure belief in the blessing of God upon its accomplishment.

closer reflection will, we doubt not, bring Mr. Howe to the conclusion, that the institution of slavory is an essential element of our civil and pointed life, and that our national independence and existence can never be accomplished and maintained without it. The general tenor of his remarks show that he has no fear that wod will abandon us in our defence of slavory, if need be, against the whole world. He knows that by the test of God's Word and the teachings of the Apostles, we are in the right, and believes as we do, Mat'the that resulted was great conduct in man against God, will terminate in our layor, provided only that we obey God, and trust in lim.

it is not from such mea that we appreciand injury to our cause, but rather from the very many tokewarin defenders of slavery in our midst, who can hardly be expected to have escaped the contumination of an unfortunate education amongst our enemies, and who will no more contribute to its final establishment on the sure to undation on which it resis-the will of God - than the European so called friends, who have undertaken to defend our vause, either from increenary motives or on grounds of policy. We know full well the amount of prejudice, ignorance and infidelity we will have to contend against, when the sword, having done its work, shall be sheathed, and the question which concerns the whole world is committed to the discussion and political action which must precede the establishment of peace. But we fear not; though, as Mr. Howe expresses it, "the whole world be against us and we against the world," for God is on our side. GIUEUN

The Charleston Courier.

9 June 1864, 1

The laws requiring guardians for free persons of color, and losbidding servants from hiring their own time and making contracts as in their own name and rights, were designed in wisdom and for the benefit of all classes affected. A laxity in administering these laws has caused them to be regarded as oppressive, but good constant administration would soon convince all that they are beneficial and should be approved and entorced generally. The guardian was designed as well to be a protector of his colored ward against injustide and oppression as a guaranter-to the public. Cases have been reported to us of gross injustice and impositions perpetrated on free persons of color, who could not thus have suffered had they in accordance with the law consulted a guardian. It is only the violous and evil disposed who considerall retraints as evils, and who deliberately seek to eyade all polion regulations of this kind. It is now a time for all's well disposed persons revord lie sotolds. (if—sipsidia, so stabiliar, ansotos laww

The Charleston Courier.

10 June 1864, 1

GEN. FOREEST AND THE NIGHOUS. A short time since, says the Mation (Ala:) Commonwealth, Dr. Neely made an appeal to the people of Unione town, in this county, in behalf of the Association for the relief of maimed soldiers. After service was over, Old Wiley, a colored man, complained that the blacks had not an opportunity of contributing, and said that he wanted to give one hundred dollars, and that others wished to give something also, Mr. Aberaethy, the Pastor, assured them that they should have a chance; so on last Sabbath morning, after Wiley had contributed his hundred dollars, Mr. Abernethy told them he would receive any other sums they might wish to give. The result was that over one thousand dollars was contributed. Mr. A. then told them that one thousand dollars would make one person a his director of the Society, and asked them to select some General or soldier, and make him a life director. They all agreed on General Forrest, alleging that he had kept the Yankees away from this country and they wented to compliment him with the life directorship.

The Charleston Convier.

11 June 1864, 2

LARS REWARD—CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, CHARLESION, JUNE 10.1864—For the delivery at this Office of the following FREE NEGROES, or \$80 each. They may be under assumed hames: JOHN HOLLOWAY, WM. OWEN: WM. FORD, JOHN S. BURN: RICHARD KIN, LOCH, PEIER BENNETT, A. ST. CLAIR.

Major and Chief Engineer of South Carolina.
June 11

WAY from my residence, five miles of Augusia, on the 20th of April. a Negro Woman, who calls herself FANNY MARTIN, and formerly belonged to the Elliott Estate, of Charleston. She is 5 feet nigh, very black, and about 36 years old, and was purchased by me about two years ago, from Archer and O. H. Marshal. The above reward will be paid for her derivery to Mr. J. N. Freeman, of Augusta.

June 9 8 ELHABETH FREEMAN.

Ranaway about the 20th of February, a negre fellow named PETER, about 35 years old, and from five feet seven to eight inches high, is very piessan; when applies to and has a slight hesitancy in speaking, also a peculiar twitch of the eye occasionally. Had on when heleft a brown business coat, homespun pants and vest, and a jeans hat made in plugs or malion shaped. It is supposed that he is on some of the islands, in the capacity of a writer. Any information respecting him will be duly appreciated, and the above reward paid on his being pieced in any jail, by addressing GEO. W. SPENOKR, Augusts, Geo.

The Charleston Courier. 11. June 1864, 2

A YANKEZ OFFICER'S OPINION OF LINCOLN.—General Orders No 171, from the War Department at Washington, was picked up on the battle-field near Richmond, last week, being the finding of a court martial in the case of Lieutenant Edward H. Undershill, First New York Artillery, under the following charge and specification:

Charge—"Violation of the 5th Article of War.' Specification—"In this; that he, the said Lieut. Edward H. Underhill, Battery A, First New York Artillery, did use contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States and the Government of the United States, using the following words: 'I hold no commission under this damned Lincoln nigger Government or Administration; I hold my commission from Governor Seymour, who is a gentleman," or words to that offect. This at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on or about the 10th day of October, 1863."

Lieutenant Underfill plead guilty to the specification, and not guilty to the charge. He was found guilty of both, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States.—The proceedings of the Court were approved by the Major General commanding, and forwarded to Lincoln with a recommendation to executive elemency. Lincoln, being aware that the severest punishment he could inflict would be a pecuniary penalty, "commuted" the sentence "to loss of pay for six months."

The Charleston Mercury. 11 June 1864, Z.

LARS REWARD—CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, S. O. CHARLESTON, June 10, 1864.—1 WO HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery at this Office of the following free NEGROES, or \$80 cash:

NEGROES, or \$80 each:
JOHN HOLLOWAY. RICHARD KINLOCH.
WM. OWENS. WM. TRESTOTT.
WM. FORD PETER BENNETT.
JNO S BURNES. A. ST. OLAIR.

They may be under assumed names

WM. H. ECHOLS, Major and Chief Engineer, S. C.

June 11

AWAY from his cmploy, JOE, at negro, about 25 years old, belonging to H. W. Tliton, and for two years has been Thiployed with Mr. J. M. Eason, on gunboat work; is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, very black; slow spoken, and has a fine set of teeth. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Work House, or at the Works, corner of Washington street and Railroad Accommodation Wharf.

will be given for the delivery of my boy TOM to me, or at the Charleston Workhouse. He is about 14 or 15 years of age, but not well grown; of a mustee color; flat features; hair growing quite low down on his forehead. He has been absent about nine months, and may be lurking about some of the encampments here or in other parts of the Confederacy. Apply at this Office.

June 7

The Charleston Convier. 15 June 1864, 1

Sixvery.

Eddore Courier-Religious and moral questions - the highest that can exercise the briman mind-are not susceptible of certain proof by the Liquities we here possess. The cause of general truth is often promoted by dwelling vion one particular rather than another, according to the peculiar dangor and tondenoi of one's countrys men, which must be counteracted, not seldom with the shortshop of personal popularity. Thus the duty of Christian and citizen alike at the North is to impress upon the masses there the Divine legitimacy of slavery, while to detend the institutution South is simply carrying coals to Newcastle. The deman of a different place and occasion require the exposition of another branch of the same great truth. Already, satisfied that we are right in principle it becomes us to admit that we are wrong in practice, and to act upon that admission, not seeking to blind ourselves and othersto the wide-spread and gross immorality of our people by adducing except one, pleasant and refreshing indeed by way of contrast, but still only proving the rule. I maintain the position, from which I cannot be dislodged, that polygamy in Charleston under a torm more disguised thom the public eyè is as reprehensible, and should be as openly condemned as that which more fearlessly raises its brazon front in Utah or Central Africa, How far the evil extends let every one judge for himself, by observation and conversation, among men and youths, in the army and out of it, before the war and since. I hesitate not to say that if independence be understood to mean no thore than the continuation of Southern society, as it has always been, and not to include a decided improvement in morality and education, I should have little reason to desire its achievement."

I look to "Gideon" as one of those who will do what he cango ameliorate the institution; although he has by savend, misrepresented me as a "finke, warm defender" of the same, and despite his evidently regarding my co-operation in the good work as not of the right sort, I will stilllook to him as one "who will contribute to its final establishment on its sure foundation—the word of God."—But it is easy to theorize on this matter of "the slave's marriage relations;" the difficulty is to remedy the abuses by legislation which will not infringe upon the symmetry and change the very nature of slavery itself. Has it not already been before public bodies in our midst? Has "Gideon's" "improved and revised" slavery ever existed so far as the world's history is known? In connec-

tion with the proposed interposition between muster and slave might not further complications erise in reference to the non-admission of slave testimony in our Courts? And so on edse finitum?—Or rather, might not the gradual removal of those features which alone give slavery its character and name result at least in a well guarded emancipation?

"Gideon" says in his first article, published about a month since: "What we know cannot be contradicted, that the separation by the master of those whom God has joined together, those who are one flesh, husband, and wife, for mercenary motives, pocuniary arrangements, or other objects of a like nature, is an every day occurrence in our midst, and it will not do to deny the truth of the accusation of the Abolitionist, founded on this fact " Yet in his second, which appeared some time later, he complacently states "that Southern masters generally do all that they can to prevent the severance of the marriage tie amongst their alaves" Now, I submit that these two assertions cannot co exist, each being destructive of the other. Moreover, if "masters generally" do their duty in the premises, why amend the law to meet offences, alleged to be exceptional, but which we are taught of Scripture will continue down to "the times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," and "of restitution of all things," to that bright "day" when no more "the world," but "the righteous shall flourish," and God's "glory shall appear."

But let us all read the lessons of the hour aright; the analogy of the Old and the teaching of the New Testament should alike convince us that because of slavery not being what it eight to be, God's chastisements have overtaken us in this war, even our wicked and bloodthirsty enemies being the chosen measurement of His wrath, and that we must reform it at any cost hereafter when our own political freedom is gained, even it its extinction is a remote contingency of the reforms then in-

augurated
The closing allusion of "Gideon" to "the contamination of an unfortunate ellication among our enemies" was doubless suggested by the signature over which I have written. The educational question, as it relates to the comparative efficiency, of Southern and foreign (including Northern) institutions of Learning, is both too large to consider here, and impertment to the subject in hand. But let him be consoled with the reflection that but few of us have really enjoyed the "misfortune." as he prefers to term it, of such an "education" and that the lukewarm defenders of slavery" are really flot so "very many as he seems to apprehend they are "in our midst," especially just now when every one who is not violent is apt to be suspected. At any rate, he may be sure that if am ever "unfortunately" tempted to follow his laje example of Biblical exposition it will not be from the "contamination" of lights obtained or principles acquired at oid.

LARS REWARD CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, CHARLLETON, JUNE 10, 1864 — For the deliver, at this Office of the following FREE NEOROES, or \$30 cach. They may be under sammed temes: JOHN HOULOWAY, WM. OWEN, WM. FORD, JOHN S. BURNS, RICHARD KIN-LOJH, A. ST. CLAIR. WM. H. EUHOLS

Major and Chief Engineer of South Carolina June 11

DRIME FIELD HAND AND GOOD CAR PENTER.—Will besold at Private Sale, ESSLX, sont twenty-eight years old, a remarkably prime il did hand, an excellent Pioughman and good Oarpens tor, having worked at the latter business between three and jour years. Warranted sound. He can be seen upon application to Mr. WM. WITHERS, at the Work House. 44. Jure 18

TIMES calls himself Charley,) is a bright mustatto, about 5 feet high, short and stout build. Supposed to be at some of the camps around the city. A liberal reward will be given for nie apprehension. DOT. J. R SO. OMONS.

Northeast corner of King and Morris-screets June 18

WO MUEDEED DULLARS BEWARD. fellow named PETER, about 86 years old, and from five feet seven to eight inches high, is very pleasant with spokes to and has a slight hesisancy in speak-ing; a.so a peculiw twitch of the eye occasionally. Had on when heleft a brown business cost, homespin parts and vest, and a jeans hat made in plugs or mel-lon shamed. It is los shaped. It is supposed that he is on some of the islands, is the capacity of a water. Any information respecting him will be duly appreciated, and the above reward paid on his being pineed is any jail, by addressing GEO. W. SPENUER, Augusts, GeO.

BLA: E: ARHENAL, CHARLESTON, JUNEAR 1804 -Twenty-hve ABLE-BODIED NEGROES wanted to Burn Charcoal at Parker's Ferry. Wages \$16 per month and rations. Apply at once.
R. N. OHA MBLIBS, Major Commanding.

June 16

OHAMIESTON, S. C., JUNE 10, 1864.—Tentable bound NEGROES wanted. Wages, \$35 per month and rations. Apply at once. N. B. CHAMBLISS, Jun-10 Mejor Commanding.

PHYWO HUMDRED DOLLARS HEWARD.

Runway on the lat of June, my two boys,
FREDERICK and WILLIAM. They are of black complexion, 19 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, twin brothers, and very much slike. They were raised in the City of Charleston, and brought from there by Mr. Z. B. Oakes to Co. umbia, and were sold by Mr. Themas W. Mordecal on the 7th of that Septement bor. Their mother is living in Oner estee, and from what information I have received aince they last, stay will endeavor togot o Charleston. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any Jail in the State where I one get them? JOSEPH BATES, Wadedes P. Q. B. Q.

15 June 1864, 2

RECAPIURE OF ESCAPED YANKEEPRIS ONERS.

McPhersonville, S. C. June 11.

To the Kditor of the Mercury: Four Yankee prisoners were taken up to day, about fourteen miles above here, and delivered to the military authorities at this place. They state that they escaped from the cars on last Saturday night, at Stilt in, three miles above Orangeburg C H., while en route from Richmond to Sandersville, Ga., and were endeavoring to make their way to Port Royal. It would seem from the directness of the route they took that they were, by some means, pretty well posted in regard to the geography of the country.

After leaving the cars they traveled down the railroad to within a short distance of Branch-ville, and then took the Columbia R and, coming in this direction. Their plan was to travel only at night, and conceal themselves during the day in the awamps along the road. This morning, just before daylight, they reached the plantation of Mr. G. W. Holman, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, and applied to one of his servants for something to eat, and for directions to a swamp in which to conceal themselves until to-night. They were told where a swamp could be found, with the promise that something to eat would be

carried to them after a while.

Instead, however, of doing as she promised, the servant whose fidelity to her master proved to be much greater than her sympathy for the detested Yankees, informed him of what had taken place, who, having procured the assistance of Messrs. Thomas Blocker, George Johnson and Horatio Leach, went immediately in pursuit, and in a short time came upon the Lincolnites quietly stretched off asleep on their blankets. Much credit is due Mr. Holman and the gentlemen who as isted him, for their promptness and vigilance in the matter.

The Charleston Cowrier.

16 June 1864, 1

The following Report of the Captain of 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 April, 1861, and the cause of their arrest:

	WILLIAM BLACKS.			<u> </u>	
орункова.	Males	Females	Xales	Females.	number of Arrasia
Description the Peace	8 7 3	2	8.		10
Intoxication, lying down in street	11		.1.		12
ing the Perco	17	4	21	1 1 5	3 43 15
Blaves without Pass			18 9 4		25
Violation of City Orai-	ļl	6	4	•••	18
Committed for Safe Keep ing	640		60	-11	711
Gas Company for thing to Light certain Lamps in the Streets, according to				• (*	**
Total	7:28	17	180	18	878

Amount of Fines imposed, at Mayor's Court.......\$379.00

•	WHITES.		BLACKS.		·
BRNTENURS.	Males	Females	Males	Females	number of Arrests.
To give Bond for Good Be-		1	11 -		
haviou	10	1			11.
Delivered to Owner	.,,		îi 24.	410	i 86
Referred to Magnetrate	8		1		4
Sent to Enrolling Officer		2			5
Committed to House of Cor			"		
rection	12	2	!! .		-14
Committed to Work House			55	6	cl
Discharged	681	6	11 16	3	683
sent to Engineer's Depart	1002		10		. 003
ment.	1	' '	80		30
Paid Fines	15	9		•••	. 27
Sent to Post	1 20		3	***	. 3.
Sent to Provost	37		. •••	•••	
COME TO PROPERTY.	17	•••	***.	. *** !] #/ .
Total	728	17	180	18	893
		-			

CHARLESTON, June 6, 1814.

I do heropy certify that the above in a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD, Captain City Police.

Received, 6th June, 1864, of Capt Sigwald, Une Hunedred and Forty right bollars 28-100, for above report.

S. THOMAN, for City Pranary. B. THOMAS, for City Tresaurer.

The Charleston Courier. 18 June 1864, 1

Mayery.

Edito's Courter-Although as an English man I somet a loss to conceive what connection there il ween the exclusiveness of the English Charch and "the peculiar institutions" of the South, as dilated on by "Episcopus," I heartily concur with your own lucid and able strictures as well as those of "Gideon's," on the subject of the Rev. W. B. W. Howa's able Fast Sermon: and more over, think that the South will consider itself indebted to the Rev. Mr. Howg and the Cou ser, for showing so satisfactorily the necessity-the imperious necessity-of smand are legislative enactments, so that, for the future, the sanction of the law may be thrown around the marriage relations of the slave. As a foreigner, I would most strongly advise this. I did so thirteen vears ago in a review of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," whilst admitting, on the testimony of a Scotch weaver, Thouson; that, even as it was, there was much less breaking up of families at the South, then there was even in families of the same class in highly favored Scotland. Let the record be pure, and the practice will necessarily be also pure.

I do not quite sympathize in the allusion to the Holland Dykes, for if it be demonstrable, as I have shown it to be in the columns of "The Times," that slavery is permitted by Him, who has a right to control the interests of man, and that He gives to man a right to hold His tellowman in bondage, then does it become every true patriot and every pious Christian, to exert himself to quench the spirit of fanaticism. In matters of duly he well as doctrine, we think it best to abandon the untenable outposts, and retire into the citadel. We must not fence about the Holy Mount or the Hill of God, with lines of demarca-tion which God himself has not marked there. Deeply impressed with the fatal impolicy of having slaveholding and non-slaveholding States united under the same Government, when seceding from the Union, the State of South Carolina invited the other Southean States to unite with her in forming a Slaveholding Contederacy. Thin is the any sale platform for the Southern Confederacy! Drawback now, and dishonor awaite you the address of the Convention of South Caro-

the address of the Convention of South Carolina to the people of the slaveholding States coarcludes as follows: 'All we demand of other people is to be left alone, to work out our own high destinies. United together, and we must be the most independent, as we are among the most important, of the nations of the world. United to-

gether, and we require no other instrument to conquer peace than our beneficent productions. United together, and we must be a great, free and prosperous people, whose renown must apread throughout the civilized work and pass down, we trust, to the remotest ages. We ask you to join us in forming a Confederacy of slaveholding States. It you desire it, and can spare space, I am willing to re-produce in your columns an epiteme of the Bible pro-slavery arguments which i had the honor of sending to Europe, and which were endorsed by the Times and numerous other lending dailies and weeklies.

J. ROBERTSON REID Ske ey Hil, S. C., Jane 13, 1864.

Mr. Kere's epitome will be acceptable, and will be gladly received, as we desire in all ways to direct, confirm and thriffy the faith of all believing renders in the Scriptoral sanction of our abused and maligned institution of labor and servitude.

The events of this war are bringing alt thinking minds towards the conclusion that the experiments and tinkerings of so-called progress and philinthropy in attempting improvements on the Word of God have not succeeded in the vital and fundamental institutions of marriage and slavery, which according to the Bible, underlie society and government.

We appreciate this concurrence of testimony the more as coming from an educated Englishman, whose training and early surroundings, of course, exposed hinto the British influences which had grown into inveterate prejudices against the South.

We need educated teachers like Mr. Rup for our school rooms and for the columns of our journalism, and we hope he may be induced and encouraged to renounce his reported purpose of returning to the mother-land. Having passed with us so far through the winter of war, we hope he will find it convenient to await the prospects and opportunities of peace, and contribute his share. towards organizing our educational system. We shall need assistants from abroad, as few of dur best young afen, have yet been induced to devote themselves professionally to teaching, and there can be no doubt that we shall find Yankees in any number, if we do not exclude or repel them, by giving places and encouragement worthily to bet, ter men-to our own citizens, as far as they can be engaged, and to gentlemen educated under the thorough system of European Universities."

The Charleston Cowier. 20 June 1864, Z

HEADQUARTERS DPP'TS. C., GA., AND FLA., [EXTRACT.] CHAPLESTON, S. C., June 20, 1874. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 162.] THE CALL FOR SLAVE LABOR FROM . THOSE Districts producing Wheat and Corn, 18 suepended until first list Auguet, 1864. By command of Major General Jones. CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW. June 20 AssMeant Adjutant General. CONFEDERATE STATES Engineer Department, S.C., CHARLESTON, S. C., Jun. 18, 1864.

TOTICE—HEREAFTER ALL LABORERS FURNISHED BY THE STACE WILL BO RETURNED 10 OWNERS, according to the Law of the State, at MIR expiration of thirty dayspexcept defaulters. By direction of the Commanding General.

MEN for man boat to Sullivan's Island. Wages thirty dollars per month and rations. Apply to THOS. M. BARKER, Captain and A. Q. M.
Jure 20. +3

Juna 18

Major and Chief Engineer of S. C.

The Charleston Mercury. 20 June 1864, Z

OARSMEN for Mail Boat to builtvan's Island.
Wages THIRTY DOLLARS per month and rations. Apply THOS. M. BARKER, Captain, A. Q. M. June 20 mwf3 VANTED TWO GOOD BOAT HANDS, for which high wages will be paid either by the trip, week or month. Apply to

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Southwest corner King and Warren streets.

June 20

20 June 1864, Z

WERICHME MOTICE.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14, 1863.

[SPECAL ORDERS NO. 161]

VI. THE CALL FOR SLAVE LABOR FROM THOSE D'stricts producing Wheat and Corn, is suspended until first (1st) August, 1864

By command of Major General Jones.

OHAS. 8. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

June 90

21 June 1864, 2,

Ranaway from my plantation, in St. Matthew's, on the 29th of February last, MaRTHA, between twelty five and thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high. She is not very quick spoken. She says she be longs to Mr. Warton, of Charleston. She had with her a mulatto between seven and eight years of age. She is very intelligent spoken. The above reward will be paid for her, delivered to me, or in any fail in the State where I can get her.

June 21

C tuthe9

The Charleston Courier.

22 June 1864, 1

CARTURED—A Yankes officer was captured by negroes on Tuesday morning, 14th instant, near Pendleton, S. C., and turned over to the proper authority. He was endeavoring to make his way to Surranan's army, and was one of the party who escaped during his transit from Virginia to Georgia.

The Charleston Mercury. 22 June 1864, 2

CAPTURED —A Yankee officer was captured by negroes, on Tuesday morning last, near Pendleton, and turned over to the proper authority.— Howas ondervoring to make his way to Shee Man's army; and was one of the party who escaped during his transit from Virginia to Georgia.

23 June 1864, Z

ANTED TO HIRE. A SERVANT to wait on an Officer, stationed on Sullivan's Island. Good wages given. Apply at this Office.

The Observation Convier. 24 June 1864, /

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph contains a long and interesting letter from Camden, Arkanaus, descriptive of the Yankee occupation and exit. The writer says that a Yankee genera order prohibits the use of colomet in the Western army. "That order alone would lose them an army in South Arkansas, if General Smith allows them a footing here." The Yankee soldiers at Caniden were ashamed of their negro assectations They have the negro with a perfect hatred. They say, they "knock down and drag them out." They stathey make good soldiers, but regard the whole new husiness as a stan upon the service, and an except for a state manufact to recollist.—
Soldiers uniformly sociare that they will never submit to the competition of negroes against white labor. Would now that if they thought such would be the result, &c. &c., &c. Col. Manter, chief of staff to General Steele, (Steal) conversing with Mrs. made this pious remark: 'Il God Al

mighty find sense, he would kill off the whole ne-

The Charleston Mercury. 24 June 1864, 2

The impressment of the negro pressmen of the Atlanta Intelligencer has caused a temporary suspension of that paper. The editor has issued an extra, in which he says: "No apology to our readers will be necessary, when we state that this condition of efficies is the result of an impressment of our negro pressmen, by the military here, to work, we learn, somewhere at a distance from the city. Our application for their release to the military anthorities here, in order that we might continue the publication of our paper, has been refused. We have appealed from their decision, by telegraph, to General Johnston, and await, with patience, his reply."

The Charleston Courier.

25 June 1864, (
The Blavery of the Bible.

Editors Courser-The subject of slavery is one of great magnitude and importance. It presents many questions-all of them interesting-as it is viewed in reference to the interests of the master, to those of the tree, to political economy, and to religion. Greatly the most important is the bear ing of it on religion. For beyond comroversy, if slavery be adjudged a sin, it it be condemned by the revealed will of God, then in Christendom it cannot be permitted to exist. But it is on this very ground, above all others, that the defender of slavery, up we find it in Southland, is unassailable. Ismay be considently, assurted, that there is no historical fact, and no maxim in ethics better established by evidence or argument than the proposition that slavery was recognized under the jewish theocracy, and by Christ and his apostles, as a form of social lile, and that being so recognized, it cannot be deemed a sin by those who take the Bible as their standard of religious and moral duty. The Bible is the only test of truth, and to this word and testimony I appeal. The Old Testament opension us with a full recognition of slavery as of something agreeable to those actions of right and wrong inherent in man. In Genesis ix, 24, 25, 26, 27, we find a curse pronounced upon Ham, and entailed upon his posterity, thus at once instituting perpetual slavery. As we go on, the Seriptures distinctly set forth the rules by which staves shall be made, governed, and punished they utter no word of condemnation, but regulate the institution by clearly defining the relative duties of masters and slaves. Man servants and maid survents are expressly anumerated among the ziffs which Ged bestewed upon his favored followers

In Genesis xiv., 14, we learn that ADRAHAM, the friend of God, was an extensive slave owner, and that his slaves, were happy in his service. The law proceimed amidst the thunders of Mount Singly expressly recognizes, in two commandmonts, sieves as chatter property, held by the same title as a man holds his ux, or his ass, or anything that is his. , See Exodus xx , 17; so also, Exodus xxi., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 14; also Deut. xv., 17; besides numarous other passages .. Would that I redald divest myse,f of the belief that some telescopic philanthropists are actuated by the very spirit which those commanducats are intended to quelt In these and cognute passages, slaves are described as bought for a price - as the property of their masters -as born to themhand as placed in every possible position to which the condition of slavery is liaulo. Slavery is the subject of very minute and most thorough legislation under the : Mossio dispensation. Savery, then, is permitted, regu lated, recognized and enjoined by the Old Testas ment, and surely cannot be sinful.

I here conclude my argument as it relates to the authority of the Old Testament. It is so clear, plain and concludive, that to minds capable of a caudid and hollost judgment, it is irresistible. In another letter I will, with your parmicules, show that the institution of slavery, is still more clearly recognized and canotic fed by the New Testament, and am, seeky Milk & G. Jaro 20, 1886.

The Charleston Courier. 25 June 1864, 1

Got Back.

Diek, a ser ant of Wrs. Catherine Alen, or Brung-Wick county, captured by the Yanked boat's crew which made a dash into Smithvilly about the 1:1 of March, and carried off. Captain Kelly, beneral Alebert's Uniet of Engineers, arrived here inisting which from Nassau on board the Stramer Alices Sam gives the following account of his trip.

The Yankees carried captain Kelly, along with the two colored boys whom they had seized (Sam and a boy named Josh Howard,) on board the blockeding steamer Monticelle where they were kept thirteen days; at the expiration of this time Sam was carried to Fort Nortolk (asp Kaps) where he remained for three weeks, after which he was sent to camp Hamilton, near Fortiess Monroe, and kept there until the 29th April, when he was turned loose and sent to Baltimore. From his capture till his arrival in Baltimore was precisely two months. He does not know what became of the other boy after his arrival at fort Nortolk. Heard that aptakely was carried to Point Loosout, Maryland.

2 Arrived at Baltimore, Sam, by a sunmary process known to persons he met with on his travels, transferred his allegiance to the British Crown and his with place to Turk's island, found out that he had been captured on u-Bruish steamer, and sought the assistance of the British Consul to have him returned to his saline home. The Cousul at Baltimore sent him on to New York, and the Consul at New York sent him to Nassau on board the schooner luary Herris, Gaptain Dennis. He staid in Baltimere only one day, and in New York less than a week. Got to Ansent on the 25th May, and found one or more persons from Wilmington or Smithville, who helped him Major Hyliger, Confederate Agent at Naspau, gave permission to come here and he got a paspassport from the Provost Marshal and went over to Brunswick to report to "old Missus."

Sam is an intelligent boy enough, and showed his sense and smarrdeas by working his way home! but it is not to be presumed that he could have much chance of seeing things North, nor he capable of forming and indiment worth quoting. One or the things that we think made Sam unwilling to be a lank a "nigger" was that he found the Yankees would be sure to clap him in the army. and am don't like to be shot at. If he had to take that chance he would rather the it "for his. own folks; but upon the whole he would ather not take it at all. Judging by his looks and talk we see no reason for auspecting him of havids gase of voluntarity with the Yan ers, nor of roturning now as a spy. The boy seems to be sing serious on the square. A person informed him terms of the square to be born on Turk's Island, he was a least three he was a least three he was a bout that he was a larg and seem to know about that.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 June 1864, 1

GOT BACK—A colored by named Sim, but goverally cuiled Dick, a servant of Mrs. Catherine Allen, of Brusswick County, cap used by the Yankes boat's crew which made a dash into Smithville shout the first of March, and carried off Captain Kelly, General Heberr's Chief of Engineers, arrived here this week from Nessau on board the Steamer Alico. Sam gives the following account of his unp:

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Sam is an intulligent buy enough, and showed his sense and smartwess by working his why heme; but it is not to be presumed that he could have much chance of seeing things North, por be capublic of forming any indement worth quoting. One of the things that we think made Sam unwilling to be a Yankee "nigger" was that he found the Yankors would be sure to clap him in the army, and Som don't like to be shot at. If he had to take that chance, he would rather take it "for his own folks;" but, upon the whole, ha would rather not take it at all. Judgit g by bis looks and talk, we see no reason for anspecting him of having gone off volnotarily with the Yan kees, nor of returning now as a spy. The box seems to be sincere and on the square. A person informed him that, having claimed to be born on Turk's I land, he was a Turk, and ought to bave at loast three wives. Sim don't seem o know about that .- Wilm ngton Journal June 23.

Alban Leston Courier.

27 June 1864, Z

ELAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.
DIVISION No. 1

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN Me Authori is within the Judicial Districts of Pickens. Specianhury, Greenville, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurous, Abbeville and Newberry, will forthwith summon all Slaveholders within their repective limits to deliver ONE-FOURTH of their slaves liable to Bosh duty at the Rall Road Depois nearest their residence on Tuesday, the 26th day of July next, there to await transportation to Charleston

for Thirty Days' Libbron the fortifications.

II. Negrous designed on Charlotte and South Carolina Rat! Read, willtake the Train which leaves Charlotte at 7.15 A. M. of Reth July.

Negrous delivered on Greenville and Columbia Rail

Roud, will take the Train which leaves Greenville at 5.20 A. M. on 24th July.

negrous delivered on Spartauburg and Union Rail Road, will take the Passenger Train (dawn) on 26th July.

· Negroes delivered on Laurens Rail Road, will take

the Passenger Train (down) on 26th July.

Ill. Commissioners of Roads will soo that the no-groemare delivered at the Depois one hour at least before the arrival of the Trains. To avoid delay, Rail Road-Agents are requested to give receipts for her groes, and prepare Lists of Owners for Assistant

IV. The credits in Division No. 1 are now generally exhausted and all courses, except those whose negroes are still on the coust or have just returned from a

double term of service, are required to furnish their full quota.

V. Lists of defaulters of the revious calls are now in the hands of the Sheriffs of the several Districts, with orders to arrest labor as once for a double term:

VI, Branthority from Department Headquarters, I ampermisses of the fall of the later of the state, or your fall we grow sell yered, en easy of the lagent of the state, or your farly, will be promptly discharged at or piration of thirty days labor. Those deliver of uniteriarrent or imprisonment, will be detailed for ear yetays, as the law provides of the state of four Carolina.

Camden, June 17, 1864. . . time of Bouth Carolina.

The Charleston Convier. 30 June 1864, 1

The construction par upon a quotation trought.

And the law of South Carolina prehibiting he liberation of the slave and expedient is new nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free the only one which can be held without making there is neither male nor is making the Apostle self-contradictory; and without percents into bractice, when he cannot the contradictory; and without percents into bractice, when he cannot the contradictory. vorting the teaching of the inspired writers of the cepts into practice, when he caused the lugitive Now Testament, which clearly tends to show last calling. This runaway slave St. Paul had conthe Christian religion makes no change in verted to Christianity, and writes to desire his civil relations. Any construction which makes master to receive him, now willing to return to the author self-contradictory is unsound accord the duties of his pulling, and to treat him as a ing to correct exceeds. St. Paun in the chapter administer to himself, in the bonds of Christian referred to counsels the believing husband not to servitude, but was unwilling so to do withous his separate from an unbelieving wile, and the be- master's consent. The loss the master had suslieving wife not to part from an unbelieving huse tuined by the absence of his servant, St. Paul conband, but to remain in the existing state. He siders due to him, and proposes to make it good; but to remain in the existing state. He and the letter carried by the returning fugitive to gives his reasons for such advice, and then con- his master, St. Paul directs to Philomon by Original tinues: "But us God hath distributed to every man, mus a slave. To unprejudiced minds, such adust as the Lord has called every one, so let him walk, appear the only true interpretation of St. Pathon and so ordain I in all the Churches: is any man slavery. Those who are contaminated and in called being circumcised? lef him not become idea of liberty, with the idea that liberty means uncircumersed. Is any called in uncircumersed! the right of man to obey his own will, and hot let him not be circumersed. Circumersion enther to obey the will of cod which is the only is nothing, and uncircumcision is acthing, true liberty—such we expect to wrest the conbut the keeping of the commandments of God struction we put upon St. Paul a teachings: Let every man abide in the same calling Abolitionist, unconsciously perverts men's underwherein he was called. Art thou called a ser standings, and draws them into dangerous errors vant? care not for it; even if then mayout be set Bishop Hopkins, although he clearly proves and at liberty, use rather, ' (not use a rather, the it in fearlessly assets that slavery is authorized by our Lible version is an interpulation, but evident- the Bible, and was considered as ordained of God, ly use thy calling rather, even if it he that of a by the Church for more than eighteen hundred slave, and care not for it.) "For he that is called years, and existed uncondemned until the evil in the Lord a servant, is the Lord's freeman :likewise he that is called free is Christ's servant "-(Both callings are, in the sight of God, honogable, provided the called are faithful to their respective railings) "Ye are bought with a price; be ye not the servants of men." (Christ's blood has purchased you, ye are my servants and freemen, slaves and masters alike.) "Brothren, let every man wherein he is called, therein abide with God, There can be no musuaderstanding as to las.
Apostle's advice to husband and wife, they are accontinue in the marriage relation. The purport of His ordinence to all the Churches, as to circum tision and slavery, is equally clear. The circumcised is not to become uncircumcised, and the uncircumcised not to be circumcised; the sixtella to preibr to remain in his culting, and the manie. in his. And why? evidently, because by remaining under the distribution which God has appointed for every man, and by walking as God discoult. ed every one, obadience to His will said contents ment with the allotment of His perfect windom will sikle scaured.

The construction par upon a motation from tr. setting man's will up in opposition to the will of

. Brouthing the same atmosphere with the infidel spirit of abolition arose in these latter days; yes even he thinks it may be expedient hereafter for us of the South to attempt to abolish what God has decreed, what His law and His Apostles have spictioned, and to follow the example of the Abox litionist, and prefer his so-called free labor to that: which has been appointed of God. God forbid. There may be some shadow of excuse, some slight ground of extendation for those who have passed their whole lives amidst the corrupt and infidul society of the Abolition North, falling into opinions which may be pronounced blaspherhous, insunuch as they propose to alter God's decree, and to establish man's folly for His perfect wisdom; but it is almost inexplicable how men of the couth, those, too, who profess to use the Word of God for the sole guide and authority on every subject which concerns man's temporal and eternal life. can fail to learn from that Word of God that slavery, like labor, was imposed on man as punishment for sin; that neither the one wor the other is easontially evil, but that the one as well as the other he practiced, and happiness in this and it a future is intended by the Supreme Wisdom which ordained them, to be a blessing to the human family under the Christian dispensation.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 June 1864, Z

LY, a Superior MAN SERVANT and LADIES' MAID. Apply at this Office. .: the2 June 30

at \$25 per month, lodging and food. Also, a COMPETENT WHITE MAN, as an attendant in the First South Carolina Hospital at Rikersville, vicinity of Charles-

The amplest pay and rations allowed, consistent with Government regulations.
June 80 8* J. O. FLEISCHBEIN,

June 80

Alban leston Clonocher. July 1864, 1

The Slavery of the Bible

Editore Courier Who can help being struck with the contract between the conduct of the Petriarchia the Prophets and of Christ and his Apostles, in relation to blavery, and the course pursued by abolitionists. Blayebe pettill, herediter alever pexisted in the Jowish and slee in the Christian thurch, and slaves and masters; under Divine influence and direction; constituted portions of both, and in both, at different times and in various ways. God himself interposed and legislated for its regulation. It was directly connected with, and was a part of the civil polity, in both instances. In the one, it was expressly authorized, and in the other, dis-tinctly recognized as a civil and domestic arrangement, calising important social and moral obligations. During the personal ministrations of Jesus Christ and his Aposthe the whole Castern world was full of slavery-comprehending, it has been estimated, one untire lialf ch the population of the East. Christ often aliudes to their condition, and denounces every form of sin around. him; he reproves Sadduitee and Phariste without seruple, but he uses no expression that can be tortured into a condemnation of slavery. Must not Sr. Paul and his ungociates have known the "Egastula tota" of Juvenalwhole work houses of slaves? Could they, by any possibility, have been ignorant of the fact that slavery, even nagro slavery, had existed in the countries and colonies of :Greece for ages before the Christian effat Were they not aware that the Roman Empire was full of slavery? Had the slave markets of the provincial and imperial capitals never attracted their attention! Did they not know that, on an average, flity thousand slaves were annually employed in working the mines of the Empire gione?

The identical types of race, occupation, servitude and character, that are now extent in Africa, may be found on the Egyptian monuments built forty conturies ago; while a Latin poeth, attributed to Vincia, describes a monial negress, who might very well pass or an ordinary slave of our plantation's in Southland, such as I have often sech.

"Interdum clamat cybelen: erat unica custom Afra genus, tota patriam testante figura; Torta,comam, labroque tumeus, et iusca colorem; Pectors ia a, jacens inaminis, compressior alvo, Cruribus axilis, spatiosa produsa planta; Continuis rimis cuicanes scissa agebant." (See Curm. Virg., Wagner's Ed. vol. 4, p. 301.)

Were the facts attested by Sarica, Puny, States and others, that Roman citizens owned whole legions of slaves, unknown to them? Every word on the subject from either, vindicates the fact that slavery is a civil relation, with which Christianity does not meddle, save simply to prescribe and inculcate the duties arising out of it. If we survey the entire aspect in which the whole subject is presented in the Bible; if we turn to the fathers of the first four conturies of the Christian Sta, as likely to reflect in their writings the decisions of jural origin of slavery and its necessary connection sarvice of the South. with civil policy. Indeed, the whole subject as discussed of to by Christianity and managed by the Primitive Church, is ' theology Hur, M. C. June 21, 1864 one not to be disposed of or even controlled by either

except in due subordination to the civil authority and the regulations of law, in which it has its origin. From Mosis to Christ, slavery existed in the Church, and God; equal and infinite in wisdom and goodness, specifled, explained and enforced its relations. See John vill., 33, with Sir Isaac Newton's and Dr. Deponiege's dommentaries on the passage. Also Ephsians vi., 0,0,7,6,9 Col. ill., 22,23,24,26; Col. iv. 1; Titus il., 9; 1 Timothy vi. 1.2 I Peter ii., 13,19,20, and the little epistle written by Paul to Parkanon, which stone quitt to settle the question.: The legislation of the New Testament, as may be seen from these and numerous other passages, nowhere condemns the relation and the system, but is restrict-relaure duty and to prevens abuse. How is it, then, that so many have become "wise above what is written," and are so far in advance of the revelations of minic wisdom? Every critical student of the New Yestument knows that there is not in it a single sentence, from which it can be logically inferred even, that the simple owning of slaves is either inconsistent with the word of God or Christian character. The New Testament clearly teaches that the doctrine of God our Saviour is adorped, when the slave renders a ready and cheerful obedience in view of hils relations; modern menders of the Divine message teach, "by their higher law," that it is best done by disobedience, theft, robbery, running away, or place ing themselves in a position to be atolen by their socalled benefactors. Difference of opinion and feeling on the subject we do not complain of, but when it comes to curving and out-lawing from the pale of all the virtues, and underlies the horrid and cruel war that is desoisting this continent, then those who superindence such a ntate of matters, should be able to produce Divine warrant for what they do, or they clearly stand exposed to the fearful charge of arraighing the wisdom and the Word of God. We have seen that the Bible is found teething with evidences of slavery—that the Decalogue recognizes it, and that it is republished in the Sermon on the Mount. Heaven has legislated on the subject. and beyond that legislation no man can go, without a departure from the Word of God-without "teaching for destrine, the commandments of men, and perverting the oracles of God."

And now one word as to England, and your editorial allusions: to myself. Three years ago I assured the Mercury, that once satisfied that the negro, though called is sleve tenjoys as much happiness and personal freedom as he is capable of turning to good account, no seducated Englishman is now disposed to indulge in sentimental pity for his imaginary degradation. Since them the noble efforts of the people of Southland, of English blood, and inheriting, to the utmost, our English love of liberty and pride of national independence, have appealed to all our strongest, most generous and those English sympathics, Although, through the princely liberality of Groson A. Transper, Esq., I am inspiration in the case; if we take the occasional notices shout to retire from Southland for the present, I am of profane historians on the subject; it will be seen that start these spanely assure those who know me that there is in all these records a distinct recognition of the auch shillites as God has given me, will always be at the Jam. 30.

The Charleston Courier. 1 July 1864, 2,

A Good Excuss.—A negro belonging to the 13qt Alabama, being jeezed by his brother negroes in the regiment for his great fear of balls and shells, corrected their mistaken notions of his courage in the fellowing satisfactory explanation: 'Oh, Lor, niggers,' I am not afeard of balls and bombs, de reason I runs and dodges so; de fact is, Marster wint able to lose me, and I knows it!"

The Charleston Convier.

2 July 1864, 1

Two colored Butchers were seen on Friday afternoon in treaty for a cow which had the appearance of being, not on her last legs, as she could not stand up but about to expire from some cause which we presume would render her carcass unfit for the stalls of our market. Those who buy beef at the exorbitant prices demanded in our market, should be on the lookeut for the aforesaid cow. Certainly the prices exacted by the Butchers are sufficiently high to insure purchasers healthy, wholesome meats, if it is not quite as fat as in former years.

The **Charleston** Courier.

4 July 1864, 1

How Runaway Asgrees Pass the Pickets.

Runaways frequently state to the pickets that they belong to the next plantation, and thus avoid being apprehended. This is an important matter and should be looked into.

T. R. B. R.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 July 1864, 2

A NEGRO, named John, he says he belonged to Capt. June, of Col. Dunovant's Regiment of Cavelry, has been lodged in the Charleston Juliby the Southern Express Company, who brought him on from Virginia. The negro counct say where his mistress is whis master having been killed in Virginia. Any ope acquainted with any of his owner's family will please give information at the Express Cincs.

HOW RUNAWAY NEGROES PASS THE

PICKETS.

Raitor Mercury:—Runawayd frequently state to the Pickets thus they belong to the next plantation, and thus avoid being apprehended. This is an important matter and should be looked into.

Buckhead Civarway S Q.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 July 1864, Z

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
Lost on the West Lines James Bland, on the night
of the 3d July, an OFFICER'S BENVER CLOTH OVERCOAT with CAPE. The above reward will be given, and
no questions asked, if returned. Apply at this Office.

OMINITEED TO JAIL, AT ORANGEBURG, O. II., 8 O., as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself EDMOND; about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 in hes high; black complexion, and has a thin beard. Was arrested at Edisto Bridge, near Branchville, on the South Oarolina Railroad.

He appears to have a natural imbecility of mind, and has no knowledge of his master.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sheriff Orangeburg District.

Orangeburg O. H., S. C., July 2d, 1861.

July 6

The Oberleston Convier. 7 July 1864, 2

AN INCIDENT AT THE DISTRIBUTING HOSPITAL -While loitering through one of the wards of the distributing hospitals yesterday, our attention was attracted by the entrance of a very genteel looking negro, bearing a waiter, the contents of which were tastefully arranged beneath the folds. of as now-white napkin. Walking across the ward, to the bedside of a wounded soldier, lying. upon a cot, near where we were standing at the moment, lifting the napkin and disclosing a tempory array of broiled chicken, hot rolls, fresh butter, and other delicacies, she said: ! This is, for you, mussa, and the young gentleman in the next-bed there." "Well, aunty," said the soldier, his eyes brightening as he raised himself on his clow. and contemplated the lucious array of catables, "Who has been so kind as to send us all these nice things !" "Missus sent them, sir, Mrs. General Johnston, and she says she hopes you'll enjoy them."

Our readers at a distance may not have been aware that Mrs. Johnston has been residing in Atlanta for some time past, where, by her modest and retiring manners, and her generous sympathy with our suffering soldiers, she seems the softened reflection of similar traits in the character of dark distinguished Commander in chief.

[At sate Register.]

The Charleston Convier.
9 July 1864, Z

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.

DIVISION No. 3.

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN Authorities within the Judicial Districts of Fairfield, Rich and, Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell and Orangeburg, will forthwith summon all Slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE-FOURTH of their Slaves liable to road duty at the Rail Road Depots nearest their residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 2d day of August next, there to await transportation to Charleston to labor on the for filestions for thirty days.

II. The military authorities at Charleston having made a reasonable concession to the demands of planters by suspending the requisition for Labor until August 1st, it is hoped that all in Division No. 3 will respond fully to

this call.

III. All negroes delivered on the call of the Agent of the State or voluntarily, will be promptly discharged at the expiration of thirty days' labor. Those delivered under arrest, will be detained for a double term, as the law provides.

R. B. JOHNSON,

Agent of the State of South Carolina. Camden, June 27, 1864. 9w3 July 9

ANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, FOUR NEORO LABO ERS, to work on the steamer Columbia. Literal wages and rations will be given up by at the FOOT OF ACCOMMODATION WHARF.

The Charleston Mercury. 9 July 1864, 2

Good Cheek.—In these days, when good living is really so rare and difficult to obtain, it will be an accommodation to the travelling public to know that excellent meals and lunches, prepared in the best style, may always be had, on short notice, at Nat Fuller's eating house, west side of Washington street, a few doors bouth of the Northeastern Railroad Depot. The savoury soups and vlands of this experienced caterer, will, to those who have tried them, speak for themselves.

The Charleston Courier. 12 July 1864, 2

A Manchester "Southerner" at Fort Sumter.

One of the members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Independence Association, who was on a visit to the Confederate States, has addressed to his colleagues and follow-workers in Manchester a long and interesting account of what he had recently seen and done. The following are a few extracts from his letter:

Charleston will henceforth rank in history as one of the finest military cities in the world, and will turnish a leason of defence hitherto unknown. On the morning of my arrival I went promenading at lessure over that portion of the town which was the scene of the late fire, but the bursting of a 100 pound shell in the market soon served to hasten my page. The boys are always on the lookout for these unceremonious visitors, which they so l for old from. When Sir Christopher Wren designed St. Michael's Church, he little thought it would play so conspicuous a part in the war The steeple is 176] teet high, and from its height can be seen the country far and wide, including all the Yankee operations on Morris' Island, even to the reading of the buttons on the officers' uniforms. I waited upon Gen. Beauregard the other day, and was received with the greatest courtesy, and procured his order to pass anywhere within the fortineurious. Being anxious to see the great monument of sieges, Fort Sumter, I made preparations for a night visit. We went in boats, the night being too bright for steamers, and carried 1000 bags of sand with us, each weighing some fifty pounds. When within 1200 yards of Sumter, the Yankees opened fire at the fort, and, sure enough, I thought we were discovered, and expected every moment our boat would be the mark for the next shot -Everything was still as death between the intervals of firing. Every man of us seemed to hold nis breath, and all eyes were bent upon the Yankee batteries, which could just be seen above the surface of the water. Our oarsmen were, of course, rowing with all possible speed. I felt as I never telt before, if not in the jaws of death, at least face to face with that enemy. I placed my hand to my neck and buttoned my coat close to the

collar, determining, if our boat sank and my head kept its place, I would swim to the fort. However, quick as lightning, the officer in command cried "Fort! Land!" and in a few minutes we were within the fort; and once there, you are safe!

I was introduced to Capt. Mitchell, commanding in the absence of Major Elliott, and found him a fine young gentlemanly fellow; and for geal, bravery, cound judgment, and artillery practice, he is considered not to be surpassed The Captain, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, took me through the fort. I admired the various chambers and rabbit runs, and was particularly struck with the order and regularity of the place. The soldiers' berths were neat and clean, the walls whitewashed, and the whole well ventilated; and the arrangements are so complete that all the men can be concentrated on any given point in a moment. The fort is well supplied with provisions, piles upon piles of them in case of accident; obstructions on every hand, and instruments that will distribute any smount of grape and canister when required. The Captain informed me he was quite ready for whatever might happen; the fort, he said, was garrisoned by men from South Carolina, and a braver set of fellows never stock to their guns. While we were walking on the warra, fasked While we were walking on the warts, fasked the not unreasonable question, "Are the Yankees good shots?" and was informed they unquestionably were, but nobody need get hit unless he liked. Bonic for days ago a young fellow, "larking" with the Yankees, exposed himself unnecessarily, when a ball came and took his head clean off Another unlucky fellow a negro would sleep on the parade ground, and, to make all secure he got under cover of an iron cistern; but a shell came

On bidding the Captain good bye, I told him we English were very fond of relicated if only a small portion of Sumter could be got to Europe, it would be treasured with much care. He then handed me the piece enclosed in memory of my visit.

The Yanker shipping has suffered greatly from torpedoes. So long as air months ago, the Ironnides was shaken to that degree that she still lies seem ingly help eas near Battern Wagner. The torpedo boats are very destribution and quick in thair operations, and you will be made quick in thair sperations, and you will be made and the sheir performances before least.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 July 1864, 2

GENT BY, cither as PUBLER or CARRIAGE DRIVER: Willmake himself generally useful. Apply at this Office.

July 12

The Charleston Mercury.

12 July 1864, 2

ANAWAY MIY 180 Y JOH; HEE HAN the his right leg swelled; he ran away on the 10th instant, after the Provest Marshal let, him go. I will give TEN: DOLLARS reward for his delivery at the Work House, or at my house, No. 12 Market street.

July 12 1 GEORGE FINNEGAN.

OMPHETICA TO JALL, AT ORANGEBURG, C. R., 8 C., as a runaway, a negro
man who calls himself EDMOND; about 85 years old, 5
feet 7 inches high; black complexion, and has a thin
beard. Was arrested at Edisto Bridge, near Branchville,
on the South Carolina Railroad.

He appears to have a natural imbecility of mind, and

has no knowledge of his master.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

B. WILLIAMPON,
Shorist Orangeburg District.

Orangeburg O. H., S. C., July 2d, 1861.
July 6 w14*

a mentelling and the belief of the terminal o

The Charleston Convier.
14 July 1864, 1

The Begio Under Yankee Rule.

The I deareferring to a remarkably mandid and frank speech of Wandata Partities, says:

The negro has nothing to expect from Northern conquerors but a savery infinitely harder than anything that exists in Cuba or did exist in January on. Wherever the Yankee has come, the negro has perished. He has been torn from the home where he was well clothed and well longed, whendently fed and carefully provided. He has been word hi a new antiars a head to Yunkee speculators, who have worked him to death in a few weeks; he has been doomed to prow! about the purious of the camp, living on foul offal and dying of strange, diseases; and, in his holpless misery, he has valoly implored his captors to rid him of this liberty-liberty to starve and suffer- and restors him to the master whom he loved, and who cared and provided for him. Since this war broke out the Yankees may have captured some 200,000 negroes. We have rensed to believe that ourhalf of these are dead. In the worst days of dome, in the primiest days of the slave trade, slaves were never treated so ill and never died half ro fast an under the protection of Northern Abolitionists. Well may Mr. Phillips say that it he were a negro, "he would dread every victory on the part of the North," It is not by Northern victories that, in his opinion, the slaves are to be delivered. The war is to set them free by a slower. surer, and more terrible, process. , "It is perform. ing exactly the work which war did in South America; it is taking the rivets out of society; it is crumbling up the whole social and civil life into its original elements, and when that work is completely done, no matter what the form of Government be that comes on, the negro is siways free. It is to the dissolution of society, not to the reconstruction of the Union that Abolitionists are bidden to look for the socompilehment of their derling object. The States are to sink into the condition of Maxico un Nicaragua, to be the prey of continual anarchy and chronic civil war to be without order, without government, without the security for life and property, in order that out of this chaos may arise the independence of the negro, Such is the prospect to which Mr. Wendell-Phillips deliberately directs the hopes of his friends; he deprecates peace, he even depre-cates victory less they should ever that total, all-subverting rain, by which should not in to be bet-free. Perish the Union, so that the negro be can ancipated a exterminate the Southern people, level their ciries to the ground, ravage their lands, close. their objective the ground; ravage their lands, dosping their posts, make, of their men country a house ing wilderness, in order to provide a fit house for four skillous of treedment. What matter it for this end we satisface everything that has made American a proud of their country, and has altracted to their stores of the weeking their store of the weeking that has been solverly for life and property weeking that has leave will than to restrict the factor of the South-a neknewledge the Independence, of the South—a triffing oring to pay decibe, final who kions of negro o accept Mile ende l'adipe in his de recter nomination de literatur

The Obordeston Convier. 15 July 1864, 2 BY AUTHORITY

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND SLAVES IN CERTAIN CAPACITIES. Whereas, The efficiency of the army is greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of able-bodied soldiers to act as teamsters, and in various other capacities in which free Degrees and slaves might be advantageously employed: Therefore—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do ensot. That all male free negroes and other free persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of eighteen hundred and three, or under the treaty of Spain of eighteen hundred and nineteeu, resident in the Coufederate States, between the nges of eighteen and fifty years, shall be held liable to perform such duties with the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon fortifications or in Government works for the production or preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the trans-Mississippl Department may, from time to time, prescribe; and while engaged in the performance of such duties shall receive rations and clothing and compensation at the rate of cloven dollars a month, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may establish: Provided, That the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the trans-Mississippi Department, with the approval of the President, may exempt from the operations of this Act such free negroes as the interests of the country may require should be exempted, or such as he may think proper to exempt,

on grounds of justice, equity or necessity.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ for duties similar to those indicated in the preceding section of this Act, as many male negro alaves, not to exceed twenty thousand, as in his judgment the wants of the service magnequire, furnishing them, while so employed, with proper rations and clothing, under rules and regulations to be established by him, and paying to the owners of said slaves such wages as may be agreed upon with said owners for their use and service, and in the event of the loss of any slaves while so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by death indicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in any service required of said slaves; then the owners of the same shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves, to be ascertained by agreement or by appraisement, under the law regulating impressments, to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may establish.

Ban. & That when the Becretary of War shall be unable to produce the service of siaves in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the department, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the preceding section, then he is hereby authorised to impress the services of as many male slaves, not to exceed wenty thousand, as may be required, from time to time, to discharge the duties indicated in the first section of this Act seconding to laws regulating impressment of slaves in other cases. Provided, That slaves so impressed shall, while employed; receive the same rations and clothing, in kind and quantity, as slaves regularly sired from their owners and, in the event of their loss, shall be paid for in the same manner, and under the same rules established by the said impressment laws: Provided, That if the owners have but one male slave within the age of eighteen and fifty, he shall not be impressed against, the will, of said owners frouted farther, That in making the impressment, not more than one of every five male slaves between the agent of eighteen and forty-five shall be taken from any owner, ears being taken to allow in each case greated ender this Act, and who are, still in service, or who have died of been lost while in service, And all inspressments under this Act, and who are, still in service, or who have died of been lost while in service, and all inspressments under this Act shall be taken in social inspressments under this Act shall be taken in social or and firms all, owners in the same locality, city, county or distributed from all sharing a men locality, city, county or distributed from all, owners in the same locality, city, county or distributed from all owners in the same locality, city, county or distributed from all owners in the same locality, city, county or distributed from all owners in the same locality, city, county or distributed from all owners in the same locality.

The **Charleston** Courier.

15 July 1864, Z

HEADQ'TERS DEPART MENT S. C., GA. AND FLA., [Extraot.] CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8, 1864.]

PARAGRAPH V., SPECIAL ORDERS No. 162, suspending the call for Slave Labor, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General Jones.

OHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
July 9.

Assistant Adoutant General.

The Charleston Courier.

16 July 1864, 1

Among the servants, runaways, or refugees, or stragglers, now confined in Richmond, awaiting owners, we find Joseph, belonging to HENRY HOLLY, of Williamsburg, Va., and Winfield Scott, belonging to Col. Holl, of Columbus, Ga., in charge of Major F. G. PRYTON, commanding camp of instruction, Richmond, Va.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 July 1864, Z

having any demands against the Estate of JOHN Damar (a free person), late of St. James Goose Creek, Farmer, will render the same, duly attested; and those indebted to said Estate will make payment to the qualified Administrator.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Administrator, Nassau street.

July 16

53.

The Charleston Consier. 18 July 1864, 1

CAPTURED BY A NEGRO.—Patrick, a slave to T. B. Joppline, near Goode's Crossing in Bedford county, Va., captured three Yunkees in his master's wheat field on thursday, 7th. The Yankees had escaped from Hancock's corps. They were nearly famished, and were cleaning out the grain to satisfy the cravings of hunger. P. track's only weapon was a scythe blade, with which he threatened to decapitate the trio, if his demand for an immediate and unconditional surrender was not complied with.

The Charleston Courier. 20 July 1864, Z

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—RANA-WAY from my plantation on Edisto River, Orangeburg District, about the 15th June last, BOB. Said negro is 35 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in neight; his front teeth decayed. When he left he wore a goatee and moustache. He formerly belonged to Mr. Gabriel commers; his wife belongs to Mrs. Markaret Bounetts, near Orangeburg Court House, where he is likely to be about. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me at Branchville, or any Jail in the State.

July 20. Way 8 July 1. M. CHARTRAND.

The Charleston Convier. 20 July 1864, 2

NAGROES RETURNING TO THEIR MASTERS.—Mr. H. J. SMITH, of Wayne county, Miss, in a late letter to his son in Atlanta, says that one of his negroes named Chares, who left him and joined SHERMAN, when that General made his notorious raid, has returned home thoroughly disgusted with the Yankees.

This negro carried with him whon he left, eight of Mr Smith's best slaves, all of whom Joined the Yankee army. Charles was placed in an infantry. regiment and went through all the battles that occurred during lianks' Red River Expedition. When he returned to Vicksburg he was placed in a cavalry company and being very tired of the knocks and blows he received, he deserted at the fi. st opportunity. He was placed on picket duty on outpost, and left, acriving at home after many cays of suffering and trouble. He says that the niggers who are taken by the Yank es or who join their army are made to undergo great haid. ships and obliged to be soldiers under penalty of death. When they desert and are cangles or if. when they are first taken they refuse to duty, they are made to dig a hole, and as soon as inciprepared, they are placed over six and shot and buried in it.

Hocarne tly advises the negroes of the country to keep away from the Yaukees, for the work of a soldie is not quite as easy no that a faith hand does on a plantation. Mr. Smith also states that a large number of the negroes who left that neighborhood and loined the Yankee writy hat escaped and returned to their masters misters had tilly tired of their anhappy expenses constanting the misters had nearly to get back. They are behaving the mistree from markably well, too.

The Charleston Mercury. 20 July 1864, 1

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FOORIDA,
(HARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1864.

WENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ABLE BODIED NEGROES are immediately needed to work on the fortifications around Charleston, and, under the pressure of this necessity, impressments have been ordered. I feel confident however, that the people of this State need only be informed of the wants of the military authorities to ensure a prompt response to this appeal; and I, therefore, call upon them to furnish, without delay, their respective quotas as established by the law of the State.

Full credit will be given upon the next call for labor for all such negroes as may be voluntarily sent forward, and the Clovernment assumes all responsibilities that attach in the case of negroes impressed, and will take the same care.

of them.

their negroes collected at particular Depots, and will notify Major W. H. ECHOES. Chief Engineer, of the time and place selected, Agents will be sent to receive them. The same officer will, upon notification, have agents at the different Depots in this city, to receive and provide subsistence, medical attention, &c., for all negroes sent to him.

SAM. JONES,

July 20 Major General Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury. 20 July 1864, 2

Oblon County, Tennessee, by Yankee negro of them were taken to Columbus, where they troops. In Europe It was made a theme of wore tried and six sentenced, and it is said even comment by the press of civilized nations. The hung; the others, with the exception of one, particulars have never been fully given until sentenced to the penitentiary for life. One was left unpunished. within a few days past, when Mrs. Maky BRCK-

On Tuesday morning, about 9 o'clock, August 4, 1863, twelve armed negro soldlers came to the house, there being no one there except my hushand father-in-law (Ber | min F. Beckham), and four of my children, and some of our tamily negroes. They rushed on my husband and thed him, took off his watch and plu, and rifled his pockets. They then thed my tather-in-law, and pockets. They then tied my father-in-law, and dragged them to the river, it being about thirty yards. They killed my husband on top of the bink by shooting him in the head. They then been a great struggle.

the river, they proceeded back to the house, same time presenting a pistol to her temple.— The children were driven to the water's edge, where their father and grandfather had been naurdered, and then they were put to death in

the most cruck manner.

years, was thrown lito the water alive. Laura cursed me, and said I was a damned old fool, and jumped in and attempted to rescue him, and, other words too rough to mention. One threw whilst in the water, waist deep, begging mercy, she was knocked on the head with the eleven years of age, was then disposed of. She was boaten with guns until her head and shoulders were perfectly soft; her body was bruised river, they returned to the house, taking every- away, prevented thing valuable and all the clothing they could the punishment. CATTY.

a Federal cavalry force from Columbus, Ken-done.

WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS SUFFERED.

Linet year the world was horrified at the murder of a whole family at Beckhain's Landing, in gaped, but they were afterward captured. Ten

The cause the Federals had for showing so nam, the widow of A. F. BECKHAM, one of the much ieniency to that one was, he acknowledged victims, published a letter giving the details of he threw the youngest child in the river, but said the horrible act. As a matter of history, we threatened by others that, if he did not obey put it upon record:

Guynnes, and Captain Thomas, orders, he would meet with the same fate as those children. know there is a just God above, and that they will have justice meted out them in His own good time in the next world, if not in this. I have three children left, and now living at home. Various threats were made against my life if I come home; but I came, and I could not tell the number of times the Federals have searched my house both night and day.

I reported to the authorities at No. 10, but it did nogood. I was told that the Lieutenaut who cut off his shoulder blade and rolled his lody arrested the negroes was wearing my husband's into the river; his clothes looked as if there had watch. I have been robbed five times since the seen a great struggle.

They then took the old gontleman, stabled much longer, I do not know how I will live. The him three times, once in the heart, and cut one negroes that murdered my family are strange ne-of his ears off. After throwing his body into gross, trained by Ucion soldiers to commit such the river, they proceeded back to the house, deeds. The New Albany Ledger gave an account where two of them had been guarding my dear of the mirder, and said it was more than likely little children. They spoke to my cldest daugh- all a hoax, and if it was so the rebellion was the ter, Liura, aged fourteen years, telling her to cause of it. My father in law's brother was the get up and follow her damned old daddy, at the first man murdered at the time of John Brown's insurrection at Harper's Ferry. I wonder what

was the cause of that.

One of the negroes concerned in the murder of my family was a noted corporal. In November was at my brother's, when three white Union a The youngest, Richard, aged two and a half soldiers from the Island came to search. They his gun on m', and threatened to shoot me. I went immediately to the island, and told Captain buttend of a gun, entirely separating her fore. Benison one of his men threatened my life. He head, and then stabbed in the side. Kate Ida, said he would punish him. Two weeks later the same man came back, and told me that I told the blackest lie woman ever told.

I received a note from headquarters to pay a all over. Caroline, seven years of age, was shot woman \$49 immediately, or I would be severely through the head, and so disfigured that she did punished. The woman had no claims on me not look like a human. After they had mure whatever. I refused to pay the sum, and the dered them all and thrown their bodies into the commander then on the Island being ordered away, prevented me from paying it or receiving

Under such circumstances I have lived alone, Then they started for Island No. 10, thinking with the exception of three small children. I or knowing they would be protected if they have resolved to have a monument placed over the children, a man by the name of Everett came my husband's grave if I live, to show how he up—he asked them what they meant, when they were the children, and the marrowly es—me are executed, and I am not spared, I call commenced firing on him, and the marrowly es—men the Masons to see that it is done. Enough caped with his life; he started inimediately to upon the Masons to see that it is done. Enough alarm the neighborhood. There happened to be is left that an army can't destroy to have it

The Charleston Mercury. 20 July 1864, 2

AUCTION BALES.

Will be sold, on MONDAY, 22d August, at the corner of King and Ann streets, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

TO TIT:

A certain negro man (slave) named GUS, about 17. years of age; he has lost an eye.

ALSO,

A certain negro man (slave) named OHARLES, about 25 years of age.

AND

A certain negro woman (slave) named ELIZABETH, about 16 years of age; the said negro slaves were taken up as runaways and have been confined in the Work House. They are offered for sale to pay the expenses of their confinement in the Work House agreeably to an Ordinance of the Oity Council in such cases made and provided.

P. O. GUERRY.

July 20.

wmtu3 m8*

City Sheriff.

The Charleston Mercury. 21 July 1864, Z

AWAY from my plantation, about the first of May, 1863, my boy PAUL. Said boy is about five feet six inches high, very black, looks rather sullen and speaks very quick when spoken to. He was raised by Dr. S. W. Barker, near Charleston, and I think he is lurking somewhere in that vicinity. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, or confined in any jail where I can get him. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C.
July 18 7* 0 THOMAS HASKEW.

AWAY from my plantation, on the 10th instant, my man PHILIP, and rode off my Saddle Horse. PHILIP is about five feet five or six inches high, black complexion, and speaks rather quick when spoken to. He formerly belonged to Solomon Legare, on James Island, but Mr. Legare is now living at Orangeburg, and has his family there. I think he will go to one of the above mentioned places. The Horse he rode off is a medium sized dapple yellow, and has one of his upper front teeth broken out. I will pay the above reward on his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail where I can get him. And any person bringing me the Horse, or giving me any informa-tion so that I can get him, shall be liberally rewarded. J U. DUNBAR.

Address me at Bennettsville, S. C. . 7* July 18

The Charleston Convier. 23 July 1864, 1

The following Report of the Captain of Police, for the menths of May and June, was received as information: informa ion:

Report of the Captain of Police, to his Honor the Mayor of the city of Charleston, showing the number

mayor of the City of Unarieston, showing the number of persons arrested in the City of Charleston, during the months of May and June, 1884, and the cause of their arrest:							
	WHI	WHITES.		CAS.			
	×	1	S .	3	2		
OFFENDES.	alos.	males	100.	em v 188	Total aumber		
#- *:	}-]		1.5		
Attem pt at Burglary	6	=	1	l :::	6		
Disturbing the Peace	8	3	iï	5	27		
incolication, iying down in	20	"		"			
Intoxication and Disturb	20	••• _	•••		20		
Lurcony	17	2 8	28	2 8	12 49		
Applicants for Lodging	8		2 2		13		
Kuuaways			30	1	34		
Braves without Pass	·ï	:::	24		26		
Violation of City Ordinan-	4		2	•••	6		
Committed for Sale Keep	60	4	6		59		
_ II Kamananan mananan	19	·	72	6	97		
Ways de Home	3				8		
Soldiers absent from Camp without cave	2				2 "		
Boidle, such moding to 6.7		ļ		Ì	· I		
lougan	4	•••	•••	***	4		
Total	152	1.8	178	27	.855		
Amount of fines imposed at Mayor's Court\$1577.00 Amount of fines paid by Prisoners							
	WHITES		BLAOKA.				
Sentendes.	H(n)01	Females	X1108	Females	Total number of Arrest		
10 give Bond for Good Be-			1:		1.0		
havior	5	***	26	"; 3	∵ 6 29		
Referred to Magnetate	12	ï		1	114		
Sent to Engineer's Depart-			30		. 30 /		
Committed to House of	1	1	1	1	4		
Committed to Work House		أنتيا	78	1.5	80 ·.		
Bent to Enrolling Officer	94	6	-14		8.		
Sent to Post	20	1	ï	••••	22		
		: 18:	178	777	463		
Total	44 3 10 *	Unarington, S. et aligner to be used					
Unariamon. S. a. dale to	ji ibi		Lau	norei	T COT-		
	L la 111		ward Ward	per b	inyor s		

The Charleston Convier. 25 July 1863,1

Samula servant of Mr. Charles L. Trenholm, as is supposed, was killed in attempting to jump on a train in motion on the South Carolina Bail Road, hear the Line-street Depot. An inquest held by Coroner E. M. Whiting resulted in a verdict of "accidental death."

Some negroes who came across our lines a day or two ago report that Charleston is in a fever of excitement and every one who can get away is leaving for a place of more security. The rebels lost 150 killed in our late fights on Morris' Island, so those negroes say.—Port Royal New South.

The Charleston Convier. 25 July 1864, 2

ANTED, AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 2, Columbia, S. C., TWO GOOD COLORED MEN COOKS, and FOUR GOOD COLORED LAU-DRESS Wages \$45 a month and rations furnished.

The Charleston Convier. 26 July 1864, 1

The lowest, meanest, basest indication of misorly and niggardly character is turning out to grass and to die, an old servant, or a worn out horse A few old negroes are found on our streets annoying strangers and visitors by their importunities. We intend to institute and prosecute proper inquiries to ascertain in each case the special facts, and where these beggars are or have been servants, to have the fact reported to the masters. The provisions and resources and desires of our people as citizens and of our organized charities and institutions of relief, are or could soon be made sufficient to prevent such cases of vagrancy and mendicancy; and it is time for all good citizens, to appeal to the laws and to detect and punish or expose the imposition which is encouraged by our benevolent institutions

The experience of all cities has shown that public indiscriminate relief to mendicants is a bounty to imposture, idleness and vagrancy. Good citizens should inquire into and escertam the facts of a case before giving relief in money, and should give as freely as they can to organized and established institutions of relief that can apply and distribute relief judiciously, and intelabligently.

Owners of servants that have outgrown wors, or have been deserted by their masters and projectors, example and shall not be permitted to turns them loose to this way—a sequel to the abuses and corruptions of the practice of self-hirings which has too long prevailed with impastly.

Any good citizen who is annoyed by those at set boggers should make inquiries at once and report the facts properly authenticated to the authorities or to the Geurier.

Old horses are also turned out to the Ope was taken up to the Race Course on Filling English Exowedly to die, Will any person settmenting and instances aive information?

The Charleston Convier. 27 July 1864, Z

A SPUNKY DARKET .- A ludicrous incident occurred between the Yankee General Funter and an old negro woman while the former had his headquarters at the residence of Major George C. Hutter, near this city. The cabin of the old negro woman, it appears, was invaded by a number of Hunter's vandals, who were in the act of stealing everything, when the old negro rushed to the front of Major Hutter's residence, where Hunter was sitting in the porch, and thus addressed him in a very excited manner: "Mister General Hunter, your men in my cabin trying to steal everyting I got, and if you don't keep 'em out, I'll kill some of 'em sure." This speech only provoked a laugh from the worse than vandal, when, the old woman, worked up into a furious frenzy, said to him, in a sientorian voico: "You needn't laugh, Mister Hunter, for I be d-d if I don't git the axe and smash the brains out de fust man come in my cabin." The manner of the old negress. impre-sed Hunter with her earnest less, and he at once ordered a guard around her cabin, which secured her from further interruption.—Linchburg Republican

Blayery.

Alle the sample

The Constitution provides that slaves shall be exted according to a certain system of representation. The apportionment whereby Congressional representation is fixed, it the one whereby slaves are taxed according to the Constitutions of the original United States, and of the Constitutions of the original United States, and of the Contederate states. Whether the framers of the former United States Constitution intended to essign to the along a status higher than that of cliautel, at the same time that they secured to the slave States representation more equal with that of the non-slaveholding States, had the new population only been represented, and prevented the aboutton of slavery by taxation or not, does not appear.

God overrules the acts of men for the accomplishment of His purposes. We have followed the Constitution of the former United States on the subject, and the slave can now be constitutionally taxed unly according to representation. The slave, though he is the property of his master, bought with his money-"his money -is, in the eye o, the Constitution, not a chattel laxed according to an assessed value, but in a certain sense, a part of the population, numbered and represented and taxed ac. cording to said representation. This important fact and others which might be stated, wholly disprove the assertion of the abolitionist, that under our institutions of slavery the human being is considered and ranked socialty and legatry as no more than a chattel. Unfortunately, the Contederate. Government, in it, many un constitutional acts, has wholly ignored the Constitution in this important matter, and by its present system of taxation regards the slave as a chattel. How a Governmoni, witch individual member of which sofemnly pledges himself before God to govern according to the Constitution in its spirit and letter, can do line, is only to be explained by the fact that the standard of morality of the members of such a Government's low and victous. The talse plea of necessity is the excuse, but necessity to do wrong is an ethical absurdity, and the there who are actuated by it are dangerously deceived by the lust of power, which is the real source of their untawful acts This lake ples of necessity is ever, prevalent in times of war and revolution, and is then termed military ne cossity. It is in time of war that its exercise is most tatal to liberty and truth, for it is at this time that the application of force is made to the correction of evila Love, reason, endurance, patience and deliberation, have been exhausted—the sword must do the work, and of God and according to his law evil will investigate yail and truth and liberty course. The disease is desremedy potent, its application without regarder the constitutional condition of the vital power of the prices, will inevitably result in death. Mill tkry necessity generates military despotism, But necessity to brook the Constitution never can exist Let us examine into the case under consideration. The Consiltation re ulires slaves to be taxed according to representation and a census is directed to be mude to carry out its requirement.

Here arises a case of real necessity to act, not confirstly to the Constitution, but, according to its spirit, not being able to conform to its leafer. We are at war and a census cannot be taken. The course adopted for the appointment of the Congrational representation year to be followed in the matter of tax suon of sixves; mainly to use the census; of the former United States. With due respect to this identification, we consider his objection to this course united in and will proceed to prove it so. It is, that this course would be unjust to, and act observation those obtains whose lives had

been lost during the way. The answer evidently isthey enjoy the benefits of representation. By the conton tingue abscuto boog sa bas isstate bottat at le che to object to bear their portion of the burden of taxation by the same census. Peace, not war, is the normal state of man, and however uncortain all calculation as to a return of peace to this land may be, restoration and indemnification for negro property with it is to be supposed, be a part of any treaty of peace to be made with our enemy. So that the slaves now in the hands of the enemy are rightly considered as not dost to. the State or the owner, and representation and taxation may both with equal justice and expediency go on according to the United States consus; or suppose the citizens of certain States who have lost their lands and negroes during the war were unable to pay the taxes. Would it have been in any wise contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to exempt them from payment altogether, or until they recovered their property! Therewas another course, probably the best the Confederate Government might have pursued, out which it never would adopt, on account of the strong tendency to centralization of power in itself which possesses it and its great want of sulfit in the State Governments. Congress would have done best to have refused to tax land and negroes for want of constitutional power to do so, and, there was no cause for doubts that the States and the people would do what was necessary. It would seem that not to govern by the Constitution, but without the Constitution, is the aim of the Confederate Govern ment. By their wills and not by the organic law do our rulers conduct the Government, though each individual member of the Government has solemnly pledged his taith to maintain the Constitution, which declares alike the sovereignty and rescreed rights of the States and people, and the powers and authority conterred and delegated to the Conjederate Government. The Constitution, with its inestimable vital principles of liberty, was intended for peace and for war; but when the hour arrived to test and prove the value of those principles. the crusis comes, to meet which, God, in His goodness, had inspired patriots and sagesto establish those politic est truths and principles-there arises no change in those truths and principles; they are constructed on an unperishable foundation and can never be subverted, but in the minds and blearts of those entrusted with their maintainance—a falling of faith in God and His sacred trust. We write this not in a spirit of opposition and cavil, but rather To fear and trembling lest the anger of God snouldbe turned against us for turning from Him and forgetting His precepts and commands ments. It cannot, be said that this miserable want of faith in God, in our just cause, in our form of Govern ment, political principles and civil institutions, has shows fixelf in the people. Never the a people in the world's history exhibited a nobier patriotisms, more petigar adurance and a firmer leith. Would that the could be affirmed of the Government has ever has occurred in war, there there been traitors and ad-berents to the cause of the mainy and may be serious indications of treasonable movements. Was this the range when it showed itself in the oradie of liberty, the State of North Carolina, the large majority of whose Band noble soldiers are loyal and true; Was this that principle tor or still the fundament of our entroil Consumition, which vers the posters are Versteinment by a verific, thesis three brightes. The Brights of the Logislature and the Judicial Lands betting them to green Dat Sur object was side to Chapter the Countries of the Administration, has been the

Charleston Courier. August 1864, The Blave Market Outdone.

A WRITE MAN SELLING HIS OWN RONS.

Summer and his followers may prate as loudly us they please about "the barbarism of slavery," and Mrs. Stowe may rack imagination to crusto a monster like the brutal Legre, but we had an exhibition in this town during the examination of those recently conscripted, which, for inhuman and barbarism, we dety any slave mart in the world to match. A father, who had already sold one minor son as a substitute to the human shainbles, where he fell a victim, appeared in our town on last Monday, dragging at his heels two halfs grown, illeshaped boys. They were all the sons he had, and he had contracted to sell them both as substitutes. They had been bargained for by "loyal" men. The smaller one, almost a mere child, was prospectively the property of a loudmouthed and pestilent Abolitionist-a huge benst of a man, who stood six feet two in his stockings, and weighed over 200 pounds.

This intensely, "loyal" and "patriotic" fellow, when his own son, a sturdy, well grown young man, enlisted, followed him to Chambersburg, and brought him back home on the plea that be was a minor, and had enlisted without his fathor's consent. Yet he is always full of war, and edger for fighting so long as it is at the expense of the blood of some one else than himself or his own family. Being drafted, however, and winhing to lesson the probability of such a-mirfortune becalling him again specuity, and impelled at the same time to save a little money, he had bargained with a brutal father to pay a less sum than three i undred dollars for the body, the bones,

the blood, nay, more, the life of a child.

The lather was actuated solely by a gordid dea sire for gain; the purchaser was moved by the sneaking, white-livered cowardice that forbade his risking his own worthless carcase in a war for the presecution of which he ho wis daily, and hy the mean selfishings of his nature, which prompted him to make a sheap bid when bartering for a human vietim. A plot had been made up by the parties to this disgusting transaction by which they hoped to deceive the Board. The boys were made to lie as to their ages, and represented themselves as older than they really were. So immature and youthful, however, was the appearance of the little wretches, that the Board retuse d to believe the statements made to them, even though the father himself lied as to their ages in order that he might be enabled to effect a sale of his offspring. They were both rejected for this reason, as entirely too young for the service.

The overgrown human brute, who had expected to save himself in this way; sorrowfully and reluctantly paid over his money to save his carcase for a time, and the wretched father, after reeling about our streets for a day or so in drunkenness, went home, much disappointed, no doubt, in being balked in the sale of his sons. There is no coloring about this story, no fictitious glossing. It is true, just as we tell it, and known to be no to the very letter by many who will read this statement. We need make no comment. We have seeu negroes sold on the block to the highest bidder, but that only involved a change of service. Hero was a white man; with one con whom he had sold dend already, endeavoring to sell two more boys to what was almost certain death. He found loyal Abolitionists ready and eager to become the purchasers of cheap substitutes. Let us hear no more about the barbarism of slavery, when the barbarism of this war can exhibit such a revolting apectacle in the light of heaven, on the free soil of

Pehpaylvania. - Fu ton (Fa.) Democrat.

معمولي والمرابا والراج

The Charleston Mercury. 1 August 1864, 1

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.-Ranaway from my plantation, on the night of the 10th instant, and carried off my Saddle Horse, my man PHILIP. PHILIP is about forty years old, black complexion, about five feet six or eight inches high, and speaks rather quick when spoken to. He formerly be longed to Bolomon Legare, on James Island; but Mr. Legare is now living at Orangeburg, and has the negroes family there. The Horse he carried off is a medium sized dapple yellow, has one of his upper front teeth broken out, was shod in front which carried off, and paces well under the saddle. When last heard from he was seen riding the Horse through Britton's Neck, in Marion District on the 13th instant. I will pay fifty dollars on delivery of the Negro to me, or for his confinement in any jail where I can get him. I will also pay fifty dollars for the delivery of the Horse at my house, or to any person that will take him up and take good care of him until I J. O. DUNBAR. can get him.

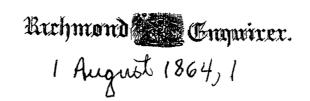
Address me at Bennettsville, S. C. August 1

'm4*

Runaway from the subscriber, on James Island, on the 12th Instant, my mulatto boy EDWARD, 18 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high; has straight black hair, teeth exhibiting marks of decay; has on right arm and breast marks occasioned by India ink; and is by profession a barber. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, or if confined in any jail where I can get him. My address is James Island, 8. O., Oo, 'H," 2d 8. O. V. Artillery.

July 25

A. O'B. BAILEY.



John Butcher, free negro, employed on board of one of the James river gunboats, was charged with stealing a pig of the value of sixty dollars, the property of George W Batkins.

The boats wain of the gunboat, with ringlets hanging down his neck like halyards from a main topsail, appeared as a witness for Butcher, who swore he had no idea of butchering the innocont pig; only took it home to board with him until it got old enough to take care of itself.

Butcher was ordered to be whipped, like Tom, the piper's son; convicted of a similar theft—

"The pig was est and Tom was beat, And Tom ran orying downship street."

The Charleston Convier. 4 August 1864, 1

RE-CAPTURE OF A. YANKEE OFFICER.—During the severe storm on Saturday night last, one of the Yankee prisoners in Savannah escaped. He went to the nouse of a negro in the outskirts of the city, and asked for food, stating that he was nearly starved. He informed his fellow-citizen of affican descent? that he was an escaped Yankee prisoner, and asked for shelter and protection. The ne ro readily consented, but as he had little food in the house, the Yankee officer furnished him with a number of greenbacks, and made promises of future revard. The Georgia pagro, under pretence of going for food, went to the Barracks and reported the case, when a guard soon took possession of the escaped bird, and re-taged him.

Amongst the eleven hundred prisoners taken by our forces last Saturday, at Petersburg, two hundred were negroes: many of them. perhaps all of them, stolen or ranaway slaves. If any advertisement has yet been published in the papers calling upon persons, who have lost slaves to come forward and identify their property, and take it away, we have not observed such advertisement. Lately there were many negroes recovered from the raiding party of Kautz and Wilson their names were very properly published, and their owners informed where they could come and take them. The two hundred black rescals taken alive in the Petersburg trenches, (most improperly taken alive, as they proclaimed "no quarter"), now that they are in our hands, are worth over half a million. It may be hoped that strict examination will be made amongst them, and due notice given to such as have lately been robbed of such property, with a view of making restitution of such of them as are slaves.

The right of the Yankee Government is undoubted, to enlist, or to draft, or procure how they can, free negroes whose residence is at the North: they would have a perfect right to make warupon us with clephants, or to stampede us with wild cattle, or to set dogs upon us-and our men an equal right to kill them; a perfect right, therefore, to employ negroes as soldiers. But they have no right to steal a man's negro, and arm him against his master: and his master, wherever he may find that stolen or runaway negro, is entitled to reclaim him On this point our Government is happily committed; and it can by no means evade the plain duty of restoring recaptured slaves to their owners :-unless indeed it resognises the validity of the emancipation proelamation, as well as of the confiscation act: but this is not to be supposed.

It was not, however, making a good begin-

ning, to march up those two hundred negroes. along wi h nine hundred white men, as prisoners of war through the streets of Petersburg; instead of separating them and driving them into a pen by themselves, until their status should be ascertained, and their owners (if any) found. "Two hundred genuine Eboshins "aprinkled amongs; the crowd of prisoners," and placed on the same footing, was a right, the meral effect of which upon the slaves of Petersburg could not be wholesome; and it is mainly upon that ground we disapprove of the. exhibition: not because they were not good enough company for the Yankees who marched with them. Without, however, going farther into that matter, for the present, it is enough to remark that we have not as yet heard of any. of those two hundred negross being restored to their owners, nor met with any advertisement that they await identification. Any one who has lest slaves, however, need not await the invitation, but ought to go at once, demand to pass the whole equad in review, and if he recognises a stolen or runaway elave of his own, or of any neighbodr, to re claim him and take possession of him.— Any such planter, going to re-cleim his slave. if he meets with any difficulty, had better not be discouraged, but demand to see one superiour efficer after another, until he comes to General Lax. If, after all, he cannot get back his slave, or if he is not allowed to examine the "prisoners" to see whether his glave is amongst them—then let him communicate all tus facts to the publick, through the newspapers.

The Charleston Mercury. 5 August 1864, 2

Ranaway, on 29th April last, IS-AC, yellow complected, with light eyebrows and a sleepy look, about 5 feet 3 to 6 inches high, quite fleshy, a carpenter by trade, and is likely to be working about Ohnrieston or Columbia, S. O. Also, AARON, ranaway on 9th June, black, about 5 feet 8 to 6 inches high, well built, stammers somewhat when spoken to, rather bow legged. He is likely to be lunking about Killian's Turn Out, O. and S. C. Railroad, or Columbia or Charleston, S. O. \$50 will be paid for either of them, or \$100 for both of them if lodged in Columbia jail or the Workhouse in Charleston; or \$40 for either of them, or \$50 for both of them if lodged in any other jail in South Carolina, where I can get them. Address

STEPHEN E. SMITH, Winnsboro, L. C.

Or MIDDLETON & CO.,

August 5

Charleston.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, at the Work House, of my servant SMYTH, or SMIKE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, likely and very pleasant, and civil in his manners; he is a House Servant, and is also a good Barber; was raised in Columbia by Col. Taylor, but has been in this city for the last six months:

August-4

Z. B. OAKES, No. 8 Hudson street.

Runaway from the subscriber, on James Island, on the 12th instant, my mulatto boy EDWARD, 18 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high; has straight black hair, teeth exhibiting marks of decay: has on right arm and breast marks occasioned by India ink; and is by profession a barber. I will give the above reward for his apprehension, or if confined in any jail where I can get him. My address is James Island, B. O., Co, "H," 2d S. C. V. Artillery.

July 25 m8* A. O'B. BAILEY.

Wharleston Clonneier. 6 August 1864,1

Atavary.

the one, there is the Oakatlanity no available testimony. did not immediately nor in some respects even prospectively alter our civil pelations, thet it directly as strakes but few established institutions of the agoiest world; yet it was antagonistic to defining the institution, whose very attributes, Them all of bather to man's abuse of them. It differed, 100, from the appetatitions to which man had hitherto resorted, in that it disputed absolute apprepacy and disdained compromise with every other religion of any terms whatever. The history of its rise and progress leads me to a conclusion very remote from that recently announced by my learned kinsman-the President of our College-to wit : that "antagonism in every form has been expunged from our moral code. Yet. Iv the introduction of certain principles, whose influence was to be gradual, divers social quatoms were to be undermined, by which procons open conflict was procluded. And this seems to be the explanation of the successive exits from the historio stage of the kindred systems of white slavery, villsinage and seridom, Now, if these changes in the social framework, which we have an historia shought beneficial, were not providential and the result of the working of Christian principles, I suppose we must straightway face about and pronounce the whole movement a presumptuous apostacy (rom the word of God, which tound men in other and more primitive conditions.

And to bring the argument home, how, there-Tore, does "Gideon" know-unless he in better acquainted with his genesiony than most of us are-that he is not now enjoying a torbidden degree of liberty but little according with his conservative notions of immutability? In reference i oth to his own publication and Dr. Hxip's intelligent and scholarly defence, I may repeat the carear that, so far as the South is concerned, they are out of time and place; that; figuring amiably down the popular current, they "fight" against ovil "as one that bestoth the air," and that they advocate truth, even se sate confirm our people in their errors. While I do not question the Scriptural sanction of slavery. I should be slow to believe it equally purmaneut with marriage or labor, for the following reasons: The two latter manifestations can be indeed, to meet by arms their manifestation in protected and puritied by legislation, as happily exhibited by asveral favored localities in the course of human history-such as Geneva under the control of Cacvin, Presbyterian Scotland and certain portions of Euritan New England, which have not yielded to Unitarianism and other in- continue; or whether He will chasten and afflict novations the ourdinal doctrines of their faithbut the former system removes the slave from what method - the general advancement of Chisunder the law and places him at the disposal of tianity or special legislation—is utterly immaterial. another man's will. Now I know that the re- Unless this can be effected; I confess to little

occur on plantations for which, by the nature of the case, there can be no remedy, there being

I will not be misunderstood as complaining of the exclusion of slave testimony, but I am simply necessary to its existence, our friends seem at times to overlook. Now, then, approso laws enacted prohibiting the separation of slave husbands and wives, and suppose these laws as faithfully executed as the negro's low appreciation of that relationship will allow, what guarantee will thereby be added that the master or (what is more common) that other white men will not oriminally inservene in their domestic relations? This is the point to be reached. - For it must be remembered that though the husband may have his wife secure as against his equals, yet the menter posthen, still depend on the individual moral con sciousness of each master? And would not the transferance of this responsibility, ardnous, yet all sufficient in the numerous instances of good owners, to the confused lingations about statutory enactments, be but the preinde to the overthrow of the institution, whose genius is the sim pholip of despotism, intended to be softened by the religious enlightenment of each particular siaveholder? And yet would not such a course be but a continuation of the general policy which has been pursued in regard to the esme subject since the introduction of Christianity, as mention, ed above? In this connection I may remark that, se in time of war, berolem is likely to be prefer. red before virtue, so in a slaveholding society the sensus become blunted to some things which weigh heavily on the minds of others, whose atudies and observation of character have been more extended, thereby causing the infidel tendensies which the North theres with Germany and other refined, over-educated nations, to be held up to our reprobation, rather than the sensuat and barbarous practices which concern us more nearly, and are involved in our political and eterani salvation.

Our incontinency is as valorous as that of the Swise in the times of the Reformation With blasphemy, drunkenness and mercensty greed revelling around its, what have we to do with the apeculative idolatries of the Northerney, except, arms against our country? The main question at issue in this war, and which it must decide temporarily or finally, in whether God will permit un institution which has hitherto been inaeparable from such unmentainable abuses, any longer to us into satisfactorily adjusting and amonding it, by port of a slave's ill usage to any great extent in anxiety for its perpetuation. Here, however, I certain cases, is apt to be bruited abroad, and his must say how gladly I perceive in several religious master, if he be the offender, apt to suffer for it papers a correct ascription of our present troubles in the end; but I also know that many things to our previous conduct. And, verily, if we have

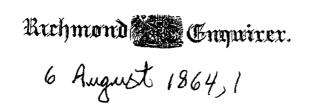
been an immorat people, we have suffered for it in a measure which, we may wust, has well nigh reached its assigned limit. Patriotism has seldom made heavier demands, nor, in the annals of time, have her calls been more generously tobeyed. But I would ace our duties rather than our rights oftener brought before the public eye. Because the North has elevated schools and other agencies of humanitarian improvement above the test of the litely Scriptures, is that a reason why we should continue to keep the mass of our people in ignorance, and deprecate the blessings of education, better laws, and sentiments, lost, like the North, we pervert or idolize them ?.

The fact as stated by an English paper two yours ago, that we "a e the most barbarous Auglo-eaxon people in the world," may have been a providential preparation for our present ordeal, if the reflection is a philosophical one as I believe it to be, that mustal virtues exist inversely to the civilitation of a people. We are now in it transitionalingsyous have already evinced the assignitial qualities of a great nation, in endurance rather tasks racklevement no doubt a giorings rather awaite his live are willing to part with home debetohistoris ruis rais tan flore personal live rais tan flore personal live rais tan flore personal live rais tan flore like for an its eminent flore Louis and Roy Mr. Rings of bleased mellory, bold, remarked to me paper if it," appealment il avery immerited in me proved, and finance of its invested outcome proved, and finance of its invested outcome planted." All that on the lander of phoned and Meany of the way of the four on other charged. A sufficient on the part of the property of the prop

of descrete made the United States what it was -the fear and admiratton of the world; the same cause con make us, though not, perhaps, in our generation, equally powerful and important to other nations. I have shown why slavery should not be class-

all with matriage and labor. I have appealed to history to show that white slavery has not been equally, permanent with them. Peculiarity of elimate and soil, as well as the relations of the races, alone precludes the informace that the institution may likewise disappear here at the South, for the analo, y would not be correct. I now, therefore, take final leave of one modern illuminee, who sets himself in ofposition to this unicersal communiary of all ager, with a single remark bearing upon his persistent emendation of our Scriptural version. He says "it," lu the clause "use it rather," "is an interpolation" Now, to interpolate is "to insert words impropwhereas, the progoun, though omitted here, as in other examples of classical writing. is required to be given by any correct translator into the more exuberant Idiom of modera tongues. As well might the little Saxon "of," mad an tinterpolation," in rendering the genitive of the several declaratous

DARTMOUTH.



THE YANKEE NEGROES WOUNDED BEFORE PETERS-BURG.

Some of the black wretches that were wounded in the fight of last Saturday before Petersburg have been brought into that city for medical attendance and nursing! A Petersburg paper, speaking of their reception at one of the hospitals, says:

Some sixty or seventy of the Yankee negroes. who were wounded in the engagement of Saturday, were brought into the Poplar Lawn Hospital yesterday in ambulances. Stretched upon the grass of the lawn, they presented a rare spectacle. There were old men and young among them—thick lip blacks and the more regular featured mulatics.— Their wounds generally are of the severest nature -arms broken, legs broken, backs broken, and the like. They remained unattended to on the field so long before the Yankees would allow them to be brought in, that the wounds have become offensive, and are fly-blown. The Yankee surgeon in tharge of the hospital was busy all the day in performing operations, and had not got through iss: night. . Some of the fellows say that until the flig of trace they had nothing to eat or drink after the battle

Some whites and Indians were brought in with the crowd.

Rachmond Enquirer.

6 August 1864, Z

JUST FROM YANKER COMPANY.—A negro man about fifty years of age, named Erasmus, slave of E. C. Eppes, was ploked up on the street yesterday afternoon by officer Granger, as a slave going at

large, without an owner and underwriter.

Erasmus was full rigged, and had in his pocket some forty or fifty dollars in United States green-backs and Confederate States Tressury notes; also a pass from the Yankee commandant of picket post below Deep Bottom, authorizing all pickets to pass him through the lines for the purpose of going to Richmond for his daughter. Erasmus says he obtained the groenbacks from his wife, who washed for the Yankee gemmen when they were at Duval's place. It remains to be ascertained whether this negro's story is true or not.

Burhmond Empuirer.

6 August 1864, 2.

On an efficient the army of Northern Virginia. Apply to

On all Mod action, Esq.

au3-eod3 * At South Carolina Soldiers' Home. ply to

The Charleston Mercury. 8 August 1864, 1

to wait on a private family and do general housework. To such a one applying with good recommendations, a liberal price will be paid. Apply at No 27, Pitt street, two doors below Bethel Church, or at this Office.

LARS RHWARD—0.Æ3AR, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black complexion, knock-kneed in one lest, good teeth. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at the Work House, in Charleston.

August 8

mwiS

ANTED A FREE BOY, BETWEEN
14 and 18 years of age, to Cook for a Chaplain,
on James Island, for which liberal wages will be given, and
good care taken of the boy. Apply at WM. HOCKADAY'S, corner King and Spring-streets.

August 8

2*

This day, too was fixed for the examination of the five big, strapping negroes, charged with burglariously breaking and entering, in the night time, on the 25th of July, the dwelling house of Alexander R Holliday, head of Broad street, near the old Rapitet Uellego, (now the Louisiana hospital) and robbing the same of six thousand deliars worth of greceries, flour, &c.

The negroes were arraigned as follows: James and Charles Harris, free negroes and brothers; Samuel Harris, free; Henry, slave of William Wingo, and George, slave of Richard Lacey.

Mr. Wootton appeared as counsel for the two brothers Harris, and Mr. Hoblitzell was associated with him by the friends of the negroes, who were atraid that Wootton would hang them if he was left alone in the case.

Wootton rolled up his sloeves, tossed his short capilliary quitis on end, and went into the case with great vivi.

Mr. Helliday, a fine looking gentieman, test; fied to the facts of the robbery, which have heretofore been published.

A Dintchman and his fran, with a name that neither the Tycoon nor his scribe, nor a mandarin could write, but which had to be written by him self, testified that the negroes brought the flour and angar to their house and offered it for sale.

The woman only was at home, and she would not receive it until her old man came home.

Thought the flour and augar was stolen.

The witness being asked by Wootton to point out two of the negroes whom she saw with the flour, pointed out Wootton's favourites, James and Charles Harris, much to Mr. Wootton's chagrin, who cross questioned her sharply, and tried to wind her up, but it was no go; her glib tongue ran on like an eight day clock.

Officers Seel and Jenkins, who made the arrests, and found the oridence of flour upon the persons of James and Charles Harris, which counsel laboured diligently to brush away, testified to the facts within their knowledge, and they were very damaging.—At this stage of the proceedings the negro George turned State's evidence and was put on the wit ness' stand. He made a clean breast of the whole matter; confessed the burglary, and the participation of himself in it.

Weofton looked damptonneed at this turn of the

Wobtton—I suppose, Mr. Seal, you took this boy, George, out this morning and had a convergation with him on this subject? Told him what to say, parhaps?

Seel-I did have a conversation with him.

Wootton-Of course I don't know what you told him.

Seal No; and you are not going to know, either.

Wootton-Woil, we'll soo.

After much cross questioning and answering, the case was gotten through with. Pub Fane, who can see through a tub when the bottem is knocked cut, thought he saw through the case artificiently clear to warrant him in sending the matter cu. The negrous were thereupon sout on to the Hustings Court, and the witnesses recognized.

Lowis, slave of Lucy Phillips, was charged with the theft of three hundred dollars worth of furni ture, and one hundred dollars, the property of Robert H. Davis, and alding Leslie, slave of Mr Davis, to escape from his service. He was cont on to the Hustings Court.

Erasmus slave of E. C. Eppes, found with a Yankee passport, was committed for going at large.

There were a number of other cases upon the docket, but their interest being of miner importance we omit them in the present crowded condition of our columns.

GEN FOREST AND THE NEGROES.—It is known that the negroes of the Methodist congregation at Uniontown, Ala., recently contributed \$1,000 to the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers, and being informed that this contribution was sufficient to constitute a Lite Director, they better Constitute a Lite Director, they be televised publishes the General's letter to Dr. Neely, acknowledging the compliment, in which he says:

I am not indifferent to the compliment paid me by "the Methodist Congregation of Negroes at Uniontown." Liprize this manifestation on the part of the negro more than i fear the thousand calumnies with which a defeated and vanquistied los are endenvoring to blacked my dame. It has been my fortune to have much dealing with the negro since I arrived at manhood, and I have uniformly treated them with kindness and hu-manity. Those that have been forcibly taken from me, I know are sighing for the happy home from which they have been seduced Those that headed not the lidiouson promises of the Yankees, and who still remain with me, ily from his approaching tootsteps with the same instincts of lear and danger that they would fly from a lep osy. I predict, that a terpeace shall have been restored, most of the negroes that have been decoyed from their homes, will gladly and joyiusly ereturn, infinitely preferring slavery among the Southern people to freedom at the North, Instead of being guilty of the atrocities charged upon me, I have unfformly expressed my sympathics for the negro. He has been deluded by talse promises, and I had much rather make war upon the white man who has deceived

SINGULIE BATTLE FIELD INCIDENT.—The Petersburg Regis or gives the following:

A negro save who hadrun away from Alabama some time ago, recognized "young master" in the fight of Saturday, and, throwing down his musket, rashed to the young man and threw his arms around his nock, at the same time exclaiming, "You shan't hurt my young massa." Just at this time a cuff, not so mercifully disposed, fired at the Alabamian, but the bell, instead of hitting the object aimed at took effect in the body of the repentant, slave, who throw his seria of protection around his "young massa," inflicting a severe wound upon him. Master and slave came safely of the field together, and the wound of the latter was properly altended; to and thus did his last minute yelentage save him from the fate which overtook to many of his face and color on Saturday, 3018 July, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury. 11 August 1864, Z

TANTED TO HEREE. FROM THERER
OWNERS, 50 ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN, as
Teamsters and Laborers, in Barnwell District, S. C. Medical attendance furnished and the best care taken of them.
Wages, \$35 per month and rations...
M. S. HANOKEL, Assistant Quartermister.
Forage Department, C. S. A. Bavannah, August 9.
Angust 12 c that 6

August 11

Richmond & Guguixex.

11 August 1864, Z

NECEO PRISORERS OF WAR—Two of the real, slaven pure negroes, "corps d'Afrique," and no mistake, were committed to the prison yesterday, having been received from M-jer Mason Morfitt, commanding at Danville. Their names are Tom Hawking alava of Charles Hodges. Anne Arandel centry Maryland, and Littleton Dishron slave of John Guaby. Somerset county, Maryland. They were registered as regular prisoners of war, as their owners are not of the Confederacy.

The Charleston Convier. 12 August 1864, 1

Magistrates Court was held at the Orphan A Magistrates Court was held at the Orphan House Thursday morning, for the trial of three negroes, viz Bon Mysrs, f.p.e., Cas-r, slave of Labe Lives, and Bulomon, slave of WM. Liber, E.q., indicted for burglary. Messrs: G. W. Dinding and John E. Rivers, Esqs., were the Presiding Magistrates, and E. M. Whiting, Esq., prosecuting officer for the State. The prisoners were sharged with breaking into the store of Mr. As Minitz, on Calhoun-street, near Citadel Square, on the night of the 23d of July. The robbery of Mr. Nimitz's store has already been reported in the Courses.

The prisoners were all ably represented yesterday. Boomon was defended by W. G. DESAUSE SURE, Erq; Casar, by H. W. SCHRODER and R. W. SEYMOUR, Erq; and Myers, by R. W. SEYMOUR, Esq. The case for the prosecution, against this array of legal ability, was ably and very efficiently managed by Magistrate Whiting. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of larceny against Myers; and not guilty in the case of Casar and S. Ismon. Myers was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to receive alternately ten paddles and fifteen lashes on the last Friday in each month during the term of his imprisonment.

The Charleston Mercury. 12 August 1864, Z

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—The case of Ben Meyers. free person of color, Casar and Solomon, slaves, who were indicted by Magistrate Whiting for burglary on the premises of Mr. Nimitz, Calhoun street, on the 231 of last month, was tried yesterday before Magistrate Dingle. The negroes were defended by Colonel SEYMOUR, Mag-Istrate Schroeder and General Desaussure, and the State was ably represented by Magistrate WHITING After a long and full investigation, the case was given to the jury, who found Casar and Scion on not guilty, and Ben Meyers guilty of Ben was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to receive fifteen lashes and fiftoen paddles, alternately, each month during the term of imprisonment.

Ruchmond Empuirer.

13 August 1864, 2

Patrey, an clephan ine, olive, multilo woman, slave of Mr. Roganni, was charged with propelling her full weight of three hundred pounds avoirdneous against Mr. Miles Carey, on the street near the First Market, forcing him off the sidewalk and knocking him quite, out of perpendicular.

It was shown by Mr. Carey; that after the collision, he asked the negress whether she did see him to which she impudently replied. "Yes, but'I got as much injury as you did." Witness complained to officer Moore and had the negress arrested.

She was lectured by the Patlick Functionary on the proprieties of her position and discharged with an admonition.

Ned Hodson, free negro, so black that the whites of his eyes couldn't shine, was charged with having and receiving one piece of bacon of the value of fitteen deliars, stolen from Robert P. Kirby. The ease was continued and the disciple of Ham sent is "quad."

George, slave boy of Nathan Wilson, of Amslia Eprings, was charged with being a runaway, and selling papers in the city for a livelihood. When arrested he had a bundle of the morning dailies under his 'flipper,' and was vigorously crying his wares after the most approved fashion of newsboys.

He was looked up until his master can be communicated with.

Henry, tlave of Maria Hubert, was trought upcharged with going at large without proper papers of clearance, and having stolen property in his possession—cnions and apples. This negro was arrested once before, but was discharged from jail by some hucus pocus. This time he was committed to the custody of the Sorgaant of the city, Mr. Dedley, until his status can be established. The Charleston Courier.

15 August 1864, 1

. SUANDALOUS CONDUCT - We have been requested to cal the attention of the Police authorities to the scandalous conduct of several white boys and negrous who are in the habit or a wimming in the creeks running from the Bastern portion of the oity to the Northespurn Rail Read. Their conduct on Friday afternoon; whilst the train was going but with a car full of ladies, was, of the most outrageous bas soler, and the guilty parties it desected, should be severely punished. We hope the Captain or Police will take, the matter in head, and see that auth indepent exposure is not withessed again either upon the arrival or depacture of the trains of this road, as has been frequently the case of late to our knowledge.-We believe there is an ordinance of the city, that will shate the nuisance if rigidly enforced, which is particularly demached in this orase for the oredition buselly with all and the straining

Richmond Empirer. 15 August 1864, 2

THE STATUS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS .- Twenty-five negro prisoners, captured in front of Petersburg with the Yankee uniform upon their backs and Yankoo guns in their hands, were transferred from the Castle to the Libby hospital yesterday, and an order from the Provost Marshal accompanied them, defining their status as soldiers, and requiring that they be treated as prisoners of war. Slaves that have escaped or been stolen by the publick enemy will be restored to their owners, whenever a claim can be made out. The principle of miscegenation was carried out to the extent of mingling the negro prisoners in among the white patients of the hospital.

CHARGES OF ROBBERY .- Thomas, slave of Messrs. Talbot & Brother, was arrested on Saturday by officer Adams, upon the charge of stealing the following articles of value from Lucy A. Weller: One gold bracelet, three gold rings, one silver watch and chain, seven dollars in gold coin, five dollars in silver, seven dollars in Confederate, Treasury notes, all of the goods and chattels of the said Weller.

John Ellis, claiming to be free, but without papers, was arrested by officer Cousins, upon the charge of breaking and entering Thomas Ruskell's stable, on Fitteenth street, hear Franklin, and stealing therefrom one saddle of the value of two hundred dollars, the property of Captain William H. Haywood, of the local cavalry service. Both cases were reserved for the Mayor's Court this morning.

A Negro Deserter, the first that has reached our lines, came in yesterday, having deserted from the Thirty-seventh regiment of United States coloured troops, with Grant's army in front of Petersburg. His name is John Thomas Butcher, free mulatto, and before his capture by the enemy, on the 11th of May last, was a fireman on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. His wife and children live in Dinwiddie county. On last Wednesday he was put on outer picket near Fort Clifton, and gave a brother black picket a bribe to let him go free, which he did. lashed several rails together with his knapsack straps, and, plunging into the Appointtox, swam across and came in to our pickets. The negro is most intelligent and keen, and gives a rich account of how he was put into the service. Massa, one of dem jus took a pen and piece of paper and made a cross mark so. Den he say, "Can you make a mark like that!". Told him certain, sure I could, and I went and done it, Then he say, "You're a soldier—a corporal: here be your clothes." Butcher was committed to the Castle for the present.

The Charleston Convier.

17 August, 1864, 1

Sarved Tham Reur.—The Chicago Tribute relates that seventeen black men presented themselves for enlistment in the army of the United States according to the invitation of its authorities, at Lebanon, Ky., a few days since Certain persons there took them into a room for the alleged purpose of paying them bounties. Having got them in their power, they stripped the black fellows, and administered to each of them one hundred lakes, and then turned them loose.

The Charleston Tomrier. 17 August 1864, Z

THE QUESTION OF NEORO REQUIRING IN THE NEW YORK BOARD.—In interesting discussion took place in the Board of Supervisors of New York city last week, upon the question of recruiting negroes at the South for New York's quota. The following is a sample:

A circular from the Provost Marshal General of the ftate to the Supervisors of the several counties was read, recommending recruiting in the rebel States, and the payment of b unties of two hundred and flity dollars to ea h recruit so obtained, and fifty dollars to the agent procuring the recruit. This recommendation was given for uniformity and to avoid competition, which might be injurious.

Supervisor Little moved that the subject of appointing agents to recruit for the county in the revel States be reserved to the Committee on Volunteering, with instructions to report at the next meeting:

Supervi-or Purdy hoped the city of New York would never engage in the business of enlisting negroes. He characterized it as trafficing in human flesh. Weisse able to perform the duty of maintaining the Union without following the example of Massachuletts in kidnapping poor negroes to have them slaughtered.

Supervisor I it e replied that the object was merely to recru t, the army and fill the county quota without being obliged to resort to a draft of our citizens. There are white men in the rebel States as well as black men, and there was nothing to lead any one to believe that we want to recruit any particular color of men, if we'do agree to recruit in the Southern States.

After some further discussion the resolution offered

by Supervisor Little was adopted.

Supervisor Shook then moved that the county still continue to pay three hundred dollars to every man liable to draft who brings a sub-fitute. After some opposition from Supervisor Eurdy it was adopted.

Supervisor Shock then moved that those who deposit money with the Volunteer Committee to procure substitutes, have said substitutes provided for them, the money to be paid to the parties brining the substitutes to the office. Adopted.

to the office. Adopted.
Supervisor Shook offered a resolution that the Committee on Volunteering confer with the Police Commissioners on the best plan of filling the quota of the county. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned. .

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The Charleston Mercury. 18 August (864, 1

What the Nedro has Cost the Country.—
Some of the Northern papers are getting ilred of
the war being waged for "nigger freedom." The
New York Herald even relieves itself of the fullowing on the subject:

... This war to free the niggers has raged relentlessly for three years, and what is the result? There were at the commencement four millions of piggers in slavery.. It is estimated that the war has made one million tree. But even all of this million have not been able to stand the ordeal of their passage from slavery to freedom. Two or three hundred thousand have perished meat = while by famine, disease and bullets. But say that in round numbers, one quarter of the niggers have been made free, what has it cost us us triends of humanity, to free this million? North and South together have paid well for it; for in the armies of both sections there have been killed or disabled, or have died, not less than one million of white men-a fair balance, man for man. A white man dies for every nigger that is made tree. But this is not all. The debts of both sections make up the round sum of five thousand millions of dollars. Thus, for every nigger that has been made free, in obedience to the clamors of the friends of humanity, the whole country has given five thousand dollars and the life of one white man. At this rate what will be left of us when we have made free the whole four millione? Will it not be like the Klikenny cat fight? Will there be any more left than the tails?

The Observation Convier. 20 August 1864, 1

A FAITHFUL BENVANT—It will be a pleasure to all who shall undertake the record of this war from a Southern view, to preserve and report the well attested instances of the constancy and on durance and fidelity of servants. Many such cases have occurred and have been reported in the newspapers, and we carnoally invite reports of all such from witnesses and observers.

A soldier who has lately reached this city, after enforced acceptance of Yankoo hospitalities as a prisoner, reports a case which came to his knowl. edge, although the Yankees of course generally endeavor to conceal such cases. On one of the islands of our coast, new infested by Yankees, is a negro servent who has been forced off from his master's premises. Great efforts have been made to enlist him as a soldier, as from his character and qualifications the Yankerk have great hopes for him; promises of the most alluring kind, persuasions and entreaties having failed, the opposite course was tried, and he was exposed to trials and punishments of all kinds that could be devised to avercome his foolish obstitutey, as the Yankees supposed. He has now been for some months subjected to close confinement and short diet, with a heavy ball and chain, not only to prevent escape, but to punish himpseverely, He told our informant, that his mind was fixed and fully prepared to endure everything and anything, even the death of confinement and starvation, before he would take a gun against his master or his master's friends.

Do not such cases and the claims of all good serve at who have been by force placed in the ranks of power of the enemy deserve considers attou? We have urged and we now repeat the auggestion, that the Governors of the States under consultation and co-operation with the War Department, through the Generals in command, could and should give public and general notice of amnusty and safety so far as military laws and State laws are concerned, totall servants returning within our, lines who can show clearly that they have not willfully or deliberately committed offences or descrition, but have been dragged into Yankee service by force.

The Charleston Mercury. 20 August 1864, Z

ANTED-A NEGRO BOY AS COOK for an Officer's Mess, at Fort Johnson. Apply at Military Telegraph Office. No. 2 Hudson-street.

August 19

The **Charleston** Courier.

22 August 1864,1

Tony Morris, a free negro, employed on the Charleston and Savannan Rail Road, fell from the top of a car on which he was walking, when the train for this city was near Pocotaligo, on Saturday. He was wounded and crushed so that he died soon.

An inquest held by Coroner E. M. WRITING, resulted in a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the facts stated.

The Charleston Courier. 22 August 1864, Z.

ANTED TO HIRE, TWO ABLE-BODIED NE-GROES, for one month, to work on the fertifications, for which good wages will be paid. Apply at THIS URFICE. †39 August 22

The Charleston Mercury.

22 August 1864, Z

FATAL ACCIDENT—On Saturday, while the Charleston and Savannah Railroad train was coming to the city, near Pocotaligo, a free negro, by the name of Lowy Morris, tell from the cars and was so severely injured that he died before reaching the city. An inquest was held over the body in the afternoon and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above fact.

Richmond Engwirer.

22 August 1864, Z

A Black Sheep Among Them.—Yesterday an officer of negro troops, in the guise of a private, was discovered among the wounded prisoners cared for at the Yankee hospital in charge of Surgeon Semple. He had all along represented himself as a private and was anxious to be put upon the paroled list to go North by the flag-of-truce steamer to-day. He will be sent to the Libby hospital as soon as he can bear removal and placed among the other black sheep of his kind. No doubt there are many others of his class practicing the same deception. A plan is on foot to smoke them out and make them reveal their true colours.

Dreadful Man.—Michel Conly, an infuriated and drunken Irishman, was lodged in the cage on Saturday, upon the charge of his kicking down the fence and entering the house of William Smith, a negro, and taking his breakfast and swallowing it.

The Oberleston Convier. 23 August 1864, Z

ANTED TO HIRE, AT A PERMANENT POST near the city, a PLAIN COOK for an Officers', mes., and a BOY over 15 years of age, to wait upon an Officer. Apply at THIS OFFICE, or at Battery Tynes, James' Island.

TEN OF TWELVE HANDS, for whom liberal wages will be paid. Inquire at CHAMHERLAIN & BUWMAN'S Sait. Works, on Fairchild & Hamlin's Wharf.

8. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C. AUGUST
20, 1864.—Wanted immediately at this Arsenal,
1 EN ABLE-BOUIED NEGROES. \$35 permonth and
rations.
August 20
7 Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury. 23 August 1864, Z

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION NO. 2. COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN

a AUTHORITIES, within the Judicial Districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Obesterfield, Darlington, Mariboro', Marion, Emmer, Clarendon, Williamsburg and Horry, will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE HALF (%) of their slaves, liable to road duty, at the Railroad Depots nearest their residences, on Turspay, the 27th day of September next, at 8 o'clock, a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston for thirty days labor on the fortifications.

II. The Confederate authorities have made requisition upon the State for two thousand laborers MONTHLY. The proportion of one-fourth heretofcre called for, has failed to supply half of this number. In view of this fact, and the great urgency of the demand for labor at this time, it is deemed expedient to shorten the interval between the calls, and increase the quota. This is no violation of the law, for it does not fix the quota, nor the interval between the calls, but prescribes that such preportion shall be called for as will fill the requisition, giving thirty days notice. Each Division in the order fixed, will be required to furnish one half, and no injustice will be done to any.

111. The parties, whether individuals or companies, who own or employ more than one Road Hand, are required to own or employ more than one soan Hand, are required to fornish their quota, unless refleved by detail from Department Headquarters. This will relieve only those slaves engaged permanently on the specific work for which the detail was granted. Commissioners of Roads will, ive attention to this matter, and report to this office.

IV. Great confusion arises from the imperfect manner in which the names of contact and the contact a

1V. Great confusion arises from the imperient manner in which the names of owners are given to Assessment Arents at the points of delivery. It is the duty of Commissioners to be present to verify the quota of each owner, and prepare a correct lift. They will please forward lists of defaulters to this office within five days after delivery on this call.

R. B. JOHNSON.

Agent of State of South Carolina.

August 23

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-

DIVISION NO. 4.

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN

authorities within the Judicial Districts of Charleston Colleton and Beaufort, will forthwith summon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE FOURT H of their slaves liable to road duty, at the railroad depots nearest their residences, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., there to awalt transportation to Charleston, for thirty days labor awalt transportation to Charleston, for thirty days labor on the fortifications.

11. All parties, whether individuals or companies, who own or employ more than one Road liand, are required to furnish their quota (34), unless relieved by detail from Department Hendquarters. This can relieve only those slaves permanetly engaged on the works for which the detail was granted. Commissioners of Roads will give this matter their attention, and report to this office. They will also report within five days after delivery on this call. will also report within five days after delivery on this call the names of all defaulters. R. & JOHNSON, Agent of the State of South Qarolina.

August 23

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST-DIVISION NO. 1.

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN authorities within the Judicial Districts of Pickens, Spartaburg, Greenville, Anderson, Union, York, Chester, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry will forthwith summon all Slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver one fourth of their slaves liable to road duty, at the rallroad depots nearest their residences, on Tussnav, the 80th day of August next, there to await transportation to

Charleston for thirty days labor on the fortifications.

11. Negroes delivered on Greenville and Columbia Railroad will take the train which leaves Greenville at

5.20 o'clock a. m.

Those delivered on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad will take the train which leaves Charlotte at 8 o'clock a. in.

Those delivered on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad

will take the passenger train down

Those delivered on the Laurens Railroad will take the passenger train down.
Those delivered on the King's Mc intain Railroacawill

take passenger train down.
Those delivered on the Bine Ridge Railroad will take the train which leaves Walhalla at 2 o'clock, a. m.
III. Commissioners of Roads who have not made re-

turns will do so at once. To avoid confusion and injustice the returns of all Commissioners should be promptly revised and sent to this office.

IV. Attention is directed to the call of Major-General JONES for twenty-five hundred road hands: The necessity for labor is extremely urgent. All volunteer labor furnished at once will be credited on this call.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.
July 22, 1864.
July 16

ANTED. A GOOD MALE COOK FOR the Post Hospital at Adams' Run, to whom nberal wages will be paid. No one need apply unless he can bring good recommendations. For further particulars apply to

C. B. ADDISON,

Assistant Surgeon in Charge.

August 28

Richmond Enquirer.

23 August 1864, 1

Michael Conley, a young soldier belonging to the President's Gaard, was charged with being drunk and ferocious, breaking down the fence surrounding the house of William Smith, a negro living up the Central railroad, and gobbling up his breakfast.

This occurred on Sunday morning last. Officer Crone testified that when he was called to the house, he found Copley very drunk, slaggering around and jawing the negro, who was quarreling about the raid upon his breakfast.

Alderman—Give me security to be of good bothaviour in the sum of three hundred dollars.

Prisoner, (going back)—That's what I can't do,

He went to jail to repose for a souson.

Malachi, an old negro, slave of Mrs. Mosby, with a salted and peppered-head, was charged with assaulting and beating Sarah Daily, free nogress. Malachi deposed in his own defence:

Boss, ye see I loaned her some money about tree munt ago; then I axed her, and coaxed her, and begged her to pay me back; and she say she wouldn't, dat she pay me when she get ready. Den I uped and knocked her.

Alderman—You knocked her down then, did you?

Malachi—Oh, nus sir; I didn't knock her down; I only tucked a brush and brushed her a little.

The Alderman decided that he would have to brush Malachi a little, and so ordered him to be whipped.

The Observerton Convier. 24 August 1864,1

On Friday evening last, a wounded soldier of the 23th S. C. (Eutaw) regiment, arrived in this, his native city, weary and travel worn, and suftering for dressing of his wound, waich was inlested by flies. His condition is that of others who are discharged for a visit of convalescence nome, and are sometimes compelled to travel for days without attention from a Surgeon. He ordered a hack for the Wayside Home, but the negro driver humanely and considerately observing his evident condition, and knowing that the Way side Home is not a hospital, urged him to go to a nospital. . As was turned away from a hospital and proceeded to the Home. He was returned to the same hospitul as the Home could not afford the attentions he accord immediately, and he was again turned off by the Steward of the hospital for want of the required order from a Surgeon, and, as was stated, in obedience to rules.

On application at another hospital he was received by the Steward, the Surgeons in both cases being then absent.

We are aware that rules and conditions are necessary generally for admission into a hospital, and that even at the fullest hospital the Surgeom cannot be always present-but we do not think it is designed or desired to enforce any rules so rigidly us to turn off and expose to prolonged suffering convalents thus arriving and needing prompt attention. In the cager and benevotent desire to gratify patients with a visit home, which often promotes and facilitates recovery, our Burgeons often grant furloughs to persons who are not beyond the need of attentions. In such cases every facility should be provided and afforded at rail road stations for those needing surgical attentions, and at the end of the trip for admission into a hospital.

lecannot and to the comfort of a patient wearled from the cars to be joited about on our streets in search of a Surgeon.

If policy or necessity requires the discharge of patients from hospitule at the earliest stage of decided convaluacency, full provisions should at least be made for supplying such occasional attentions as soldiers tangued with traveling must need.

A convalencent hospital would, we suppose, be a decidedly valuable and useful addition to the medical establishment of any post or district, having as many patients as are usually found in this city.

Archmond Enquirer.

24 August 1864, 2

Undergoing a Court-Martial —The court-martial, of which Judge Maury is Judge-Advocate, yesterday commenced the investigation of the charges against Joseph Griffin, better known as Tim Morris, the inimitable "bones," through successive roigns of negro opera dynasties in Richmond and elsewhere. Tim, it is charged was conscribed and deserted; attempted to reach the North, but was caught laid away and carefully preserved in a house in this city. Tim has found the Confederate Jordan a harder road to travel than to sing, and "Here's your mule" in the song will not answer for "Here's your conscript" at Camp Lee.

Streight Straightened out at Last—Streight, the notorious fanatick and hater of the South and Southern institutions, and who was a prisoner at the Libby for some months, and from which he finally escaped like a mole by tunnelling his way out, has at last found his dead level. We see by late Northern papers that he was killed in a fight with General Wheeler's forces in the rear of Sherman's army, near Chattanooga. He commanded the Fifty-tirst Indiana regiment.

Independent Bushwhackers.—A large number of this class, renegade East Tennessee and West Virginians, are confined in Castle Thunder. An addition to the number were received from Lynchburg a few days ago. They are mostly old men and boys, ignorant to the last degree and wrotchedly clothed. Some disposition should be made of them by the Government, as their status prevents their exchange under the cartel, if such a thing exists now.

Pr. Roger Lugo, the alleged Yankee spy, tried for his life by a court-martial and sentenced, like a felon negro, to be transported beyond the limits of the Confederate States, starts from the Castle today for Wilmington, North Carolina, from which port he is obligated to sail for Nassau. Lugo, with a little more evidence, would have taken a trip by rope to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Luckily for him, he takes the trip by sea, with a prospect of returning some day.

Sent to Belle Isle.—An additional one thousand one hundred of the Yankee prisoners held in Richmond were transferred to Belle Isle yesterday.—The number now held there is something over three thousand. They are in charge of Captain Bossicux. One solitary prisoner was received at the Libby yesterday, and hea private and a Dutchman.

Escaped from the Yankees.—Three regroes who had been taken by the 'Yankees for raw soldier material came into our lines yesterday and gave themselves up to the Twenty-fourth Virginia cavalry.' Their names are Reuben, Nelson and Ben, slaves of Mesers. William and Edmund Barkeley, of King William. They seemed overjoyed at escaping from Yankee bondage, and there is no danger of them hereafter failing to appreciate the condition of a Virginia slave.

The Charleston Convier. 25 August 1864, 1

There is a prospect of the early resumption of the exchange of prisoners. The exchange will be conducted on the principle of giving man for man, and officer for officer, any surplus of either not to be paroled, but held for future exchange. It is not probable that objection will be made by the Con ederate authorities to including in the ex change such free negroes, inhabitants of the Northern States, as may have fallen into, their hands. Free blacks are enlisted in the English and French armies, and are exchanged like white prisoners. Negroes who have been seduced or forced from their Southern homes by the emissaties and armies of the North, will not, of course, be exchanged, but will be refurned to their former owners. Bo writes "P. W. A."

The Charleston Courier. 26 August 1864, (

To Southerners reared and trained at homea class that has not been as large as it should or could have been instances, of the affectionate, attachment and devotion of servants to the children of their masters, are no news.

All who have had opportunities have witnessed and observed the rest and gushing joy with which the negroes hall the return of young massa" from school or college, or a marriage in the family or any other event of household life. The esgerly expected son or daughter coming home for vacation or on graduation, is met by the old nurse even in advance of these mother, and from the demonstrativeness of these dependents, a stranger on many occasions would suppose that the servants really down their young "massa" or "missus" even more than the mother loved her child.

Even the best of African parents often show more tender care for the children of the master than for their own, and good masters will lestifythat for some servants they are called on to interfere as often to restrain their punishment of their owiichildren, as for any other cause. No better or more convincing proof of the natural see of the relation in which the African is found in the South, can be given actually than in the apontaneous outgushing and growth of affection and confidence which is transmitted between masters and servants from fathers to children. This hereditary accession and increase of responsibility and relation is one of the best and strongest proofs and tests of the "institution" in its best estate, and should be recognized, fostered and encouraged, as far as possible, and as consistent with other incidents and results.

We find in this subject matter suggestive of remarks on the reforms which we think should be discussed and considered, as the net result of our experience and observations through the long course of time that has slapsed whose our. "slave code" was established by legislaters who, however wise and able and sagaciously competent for their day, did not have the advantages of light and results and observations that we now enjoy. We leave the subject for the present to our intelligent readers-hoping to hear and note in food time some reports of results from the discussion that has been opened by our correspondents; "Gideon," "Dartmouth," and others and we close with an instance which has been deemed worthy of record for the sake of strangers who wish to reach the truth concerning our operative institution.

We quote from the Foridian a report of a late occurrence near Quincy, Fla.:

A young gentleman, who was wounded in one of the engagements around Atlanta, came home on furlough. He had been absent from home nearly three years. His wound was not yet healed, and he was obliged to keep to his bed. All the negroes on the plantation came in to see him, and all exhibited the greatest sympathy. They asked him many questions, of the places he had visited, and of the battles he had been in. And on his relating the story of his hardships, it drew the tears from all. As he concluded his narratives one old negro who had lived many years on the plate, and had taught his young master to ride, hunt and other sports incident to plantation life, threw his arms around him, and sobbing, said, "Oh, my poor young master, don't go away from home again, my poor young msster.

The women brought their children who had been born during his abbonce, to see high, and there, was a great jubilee throughout the plan-

tation.

Brehmond Empeirer. 26 August 1864, Z

Negro Prisoners of War to the number of eightytwo were received yesterday from Petersburg, and were turned into the negro-per adjoining the Castle. They were captured in the assault upon our works after the explosion of the mine on the 30th of July, and are the most squallid, dirty and woebe-gone looking set of wretches that ever darkened the Castle gates. They hail mostly from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and all, without a single exception, expressed the earnest desire to be returned to their masters.

In this connection it is proper to state that general order No. 38, in relation to the disposition of slaves from Maryland and Delaware, captured from the enemy, has been revoked, and, agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of War, slaves captured from the enemy and belonging to citizens of Delaware and Maryland, residing in the Confederacy, will be delivered up to them upon proper claim and satisfactory evidence, as in other cases.

The Charleston Convier. 29 August 1864, 1

Fixes .- A fire broke out in the building on Meeting, near Market-street, formerly used as anice house by the Tudor Ice Company, Saturday morning. The fire originated in a compound of chavinge, sawdust and charcosi, packed between a double floor, in the upper part of the building, for the purpose of preserving the 100. The fire was supposed to be extinguished, but broke out again Saturday night, when it was extingulated by the police. About ten o'clock Sunday morning the fire broke out afresh in the same building. The alarm was given, and the firemen were speedly on the apet. A flood of water was poured inside the building and the fire checked. At was found necessary, however, to remove the whole of the inflammable material.

Wm. MoKintsy, one of the colored firemen, attached to City Eugine No. 6, fell through the hatchway on Saturday, and was precipitated to the bottom of the hold, a distance of forty feet. He was got out badly injured, but to what extent not acceptained at the time.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday, a two story wooden house, No. 12, East side of Ashley, two doors South of Beer greet, occupied by Mr. A. J. Nickerson and family, took fire on the roof from some parks from the Arsenal lower, where they were melting metal. Some sparks had previously. ignited the piezza roof, but the fire was excinguished by the inmates of The house. The fire from the roof made such rapid progress as to barely give time for the removal of the furniture, which, with the assistance of a number of the Arsenal workmen, was mostly all saved. The family lost most of their clothing and a large number of valu able articles, which were stolen. The house, which was completely destroyed, belonged to M.s. ARELIA STROBEL Wo regret to learn that Mr. SAMUEL J. WILson, a member of the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, fell from the engine at this fire and broke his right arm, fracturing it in two places. He was conveyed home and attended by Drs. R. BERTSON and Miles.

The Abarbeston Townier. 30 August 1864, 1

STRALING LUXURIES, Several hegioes were brought before the Mayor Monday morning, charged with stearing from the house of John Fax En & Co. on Rutiedge street, two cases of sardines, each case containing about sixteen cozen each. They stated that they had note them to a shopkeeper on King-street, at a dollar a box-Lieut. Call which, with Messra. Which and Mc Physical, Police Detectives, Visited the promise's designated, and tound a large number of boxes of surdines slowed in a segar box and another for in a . old trunk under the stairway. The original puckages and labels appear to have been destroy ed. The Mayor sentenced the negroes to the Work House, and fined the other party one huns dred dollars.

The Charleston Mercury. 30 August 1864, Z

"BLIND TOM!"

THE CRLEBRATED NECRO PIANIST.

EST in "BIAND TOM," the celebrated negro Pianist, for one or more years, will be considered, if made within thirty days from this date.

Address me at Columbus, Ga.

JAMES N. BETHUNE August 30

Ruchmond & Empirex.

30 August 1864, Z. CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Yankees now hold in bonds in Richmond number six thousand two hundred and forty-one, including twenty seven negro prisoners of war. Of this number about five thousand are rusticating on Belle Isle, between three and four hundred are in the hospitals, suffering from sickness and wounds, and upwards of three hundred commissioned officers are carefully looked after at the Libby.— Eighty wounded Yankee prisoners were received at the hospital yesterday from Petershurg.

Sent Away.—This morning William Turner, who stands charged in Columbia, South Carolina, with the homicide of a negro, who, it is alleged, insulted his brother's wife, will be returned to that State upon a requisition of the authorities, to be tried upon the charge. He was admitted to the Castle on Sundays. On the same train and under the same guard departs Dr. Roger Lugo, the Yankee spy, with Wilmington, North Carolina, and Nassau for his compulsatory destination.

The Recreants Again.—Yesterday the following parties were committed to Castle Thunder, having been detected in the act of running the blockade of the lines for the purpose of going over to the enemy: Frederick Schultz, Henry Barnacle, William Heinrack and Charles Corflet, citizens; Frederick Languth, Lewis Languth, Henry Tresboern and Charles Gundleth, members of the Nineteenth Virginia battalion of local militia. The two Languths have been inmates of the Castle on three several occasions before upon the same charge.

Charges of Theft.—Bill, a slave of Harriet Peck, was arrested yesterday by officer Granger, upon a warrant charging him with the theft of one cloth coat, sundry articles of ladies' wearing apparel, and one "small girl's dress," the goods and chattels of Susannah Larmond. He was held for the Recorder's Court.

J. Temple, of the Tenth Florida regiment, was sent to the Castle by Surgeon Palmer, of Howard Grove Hospital, upon the charge of theft, to be tried by court-martial-

Another Negro Deserter from the Yankee army came into our lines yesterday, and was forwarded to the Caztle. His name is Spencer, and belonged to the Fifth United States infantry. Previous to being constituted a "freed man" and a defender of the "glorious Union," he was an humble, happy and contented slave of Mr. Madison Gill, of Dinwiddie. His only desire now is that he may be allowed to ground his arms and take up the cornfield hee again.

The Obordeston Convier. 31 August 1864, 1

CAPTURED RUNAWAY NEGROES.—The Richmond D. p.tch of the 27th, publishes a list of some eighty runaway negroes captured on the occasion of the mine explosion near Petersburg. Among them are the following: James, slave, of J. F. Chaplin, Port Royal, S. C.; Girge, slave of H. Heath, Anderson District, S. C.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 August 1864, 2

ONE HEINDREED DOLLARS REWARD. Runaway from my plantation on the 10th of July last, my man PHILIP, and rode off my saddle horse. Philip is about 40 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, black complexion, and speaks rather quick when spoken to; he formerly belonged to Solomon Legare on themes, Island, but Mr. France is now island. James' Island, but Mr. Degare is now living at Orangeburg, and has the negro's family there. The horse he carried off is a medium size dapple yellow, has one of his upper front teeth broken out; was shod in front when carried off, and paces well under the saddle. I think he rode the horse to Charleston or Orangeburg, or near one of the places, and turned him loose, or let some other rascal have him; and he, no doubt, is lurking in or about one of the above named places. I will pay fifty dollars on delivery of the ne gro to me or for his confidement in any juit where I can get him. I will also pay fifty dollars for the horse delivered at my house on that y person that will take good care of him until I can adjim.

Address me at Bennettsville, S. C.

Zugust 31

Zugust St. (0) The Charleston Courier.

1 September 1864, 2

LORED BOYS, at the MATCH PACTORY, 40 LINE-STREET—free or slaves—from their owners, by the month. Apply as above.

43-GUM-RABIO for sale. 27 September 1

The Charleston Courier. 2 September 1864, 1

INQUEST.—Coroner E. M. WHITING held an inquest Thursday morning, at the Sou h Carolina Rail Road Depot, upon the body of Henry, a negro belonging to Mrs. Ann Elliott It appears ne was on his way to the city, and in passing from one car to another lost his hat. As it was falling he endeavored to catch i, but loving his balance fell, and was crushed under the cars. Verdict of the jury accidental death.

The Charleston Mercury.

Z September 1864, Z Friday FATAL ACCIDENT—Wednesday afternoon,

FATAL ACCIDENT—Wednesday afternoon, about six o'clock, as a special train freighted with negroes, was approaching the city, and when near the S ven Mile Pump, a boy belonging to Mrs. Anna Elliott, while passing from one car to the other, fell between and was litterally cut in two. His death was of course instantaneous. The body was brought to town and an inquest held over it yesterday by Coroner Whiting. The verdict of the jury was death by accident.

The Charleston Mercury. 2 September 1864, 2

wages will be paid Address GEO. P. MEREDITH. Co. 1 2d Reg't So. Ca. Arti'lery, James' Island, stating terms. September 2

WHET HAVE THE WALLES WATCHES TO THE PERSON WHEN

Litth NT MAN, accustomed to tending stock and driving cattle. A complete teamster, and would suitany one calculated to have horses or deal in cattle or stock of any description, being prought up to such business. Can be seen at the Charleston Jail Apply to Colonel R. W. SEYMOUR, at the corner of John and King streets.

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The Obserleston Convier. 3 September 1864, 1

Many servants captured after the mine explosion near Petersburg, are now in "Castle Thunder," Richmond, awaiting calls from the owners. Among them are George, belonging to H. HEATH, of Anderson, and James, to J. F. CHAPLIN, of Port Royal, S. C

The Charleston Courier. 3 September 1864, 2

two boys, CHARLES and James. Charles left my premises on the 16th of May, 1862; he is about 5 feet 16 inches in height, stout built and quite black, he is an excellent Cook, and may now be hiring himself out in that capacity; he has a free woman for a wife in Morris-street, near the Public School, named allen Dickson. Charles age is about 45. James is about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, quite dark and a fine looking negro; he left my farm, on Grove-street, about the 18th of December, 1868. I understand hat he has been employing himself in cutting wood and working at the salt works in and around the city.

September 3 sw6 KOBERT MACBETH.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA., EXTRACT. CHARLESTON, S. .., September 2, 1864.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXEMPTION or detail of negroes under calls for labor to work on the public defences must be made to these Headquarters, and in every application the particular work upon which said negroes are engaged—the number so employed with a certificate on oath that said negroes are absolutely nece sary for the public service, must be given. No other applications will be considered and no exemptions will be regarded by the State agent, or his subordinates, except such as emanate from these Headquarters.

By Command of Major General Jones.
CHAS: S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

September 3

3

The Charleston Mercury. 3 September 1864, Z

[EXTRAOT.] HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF FOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
OHARLESTON, S. C., September 2, 1864.
[SI-ECIAL ORDERS NO. 216.]

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXEMPTION or detail of NEGROES under calls for labor to work on the public defences must be made to these Headquarters, and in every application the particular work upon which said negroes are engaged—the number so employed with a certificate on oath that said negroes are absolutely necessary for the public service must be given. No other applications will be considered and no exemptions will be regarded by the State Agent or his subordinates except such as emanate from these Headquarters.

By command of Mrjor Gene of Jones.
OHAS, S. STRINGVELLOW, A. A. G.

September 3

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The Charleston Mercury. 5 September 1864, 1

LARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of Sist August, his Negro Woman EVA, for whose apprehension and delivery to any Jali in this State the above reward will be paid. She is a light brown Negro, walks quick and speaks quick, has a scar on ter breast from a burn, is 28 years old, about 5 feet 5 or inches high, and was recently purchased of A. Wilson, of Augusta, Ga.

JAMES E. OOOK.

Graniteville, S.O., September 1st, 1864.

September 5

3*

Ruchmond Enquirer. 5 September 1864, Z

More Negro Descriers.—Friday two negro desertors from Grant's army came into our lines, and were sent to the Castle. Their names are George Harris, of the "Fifth Coloured Negro troops," and Ben, belonging to the same organization. Both admitted that they were slaves of B. Martin, Esq., of Chesterfield, and desired, above all things, to be returned to slavery again as it exists under Southern masters, preferring it vastly to slavery in the Yankee army under "Useless" Grant. They will be returned to their master.

The Obarleston Courier. 7 September 1864, 1

NELLIE NORION.—NELLIE NORTON, OF SOUTHERD Slavery and the Bible. A Scriptural Resultation of the principal arguments upon which the Abositionists rely. A vindication of Southern Slavery from the Old and New Testaments. By Rev. E. W. WAREN. Published by Burke, Boysin & Co, Macon, Ga, 1864.

The foregoing is the title page of a new book, which is handsomely printed by the publishers. We will refer to it further after a perusal it will doubtless interest the thousands of readers who nave had their curiosity excited by the reputation it has already secured. Five dollars.

The Charleston Mercury. 7 September 1864, Z

VANTED TO HIRE, A MAN SER-VANT to wait upon and Gook for a party of Gentlemen encamped on one of the adjacent Islands. A desirable servant will be liberally paid and well treated. Apply to SAML. U. BLACK, No. 4 Hudson-street. September 7.

on Goose Greek, eleven miles from the city, for which a high price will be paid: Wages paid promptly, either by the week or month. God rations will be furnished if preferred. Apply to JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Northwest corner King and Warren streets.

September 6

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—
Runaway, on the 4th instant, AUGUSTUS, a copper-colored negro. He may be distinguished by a felon
on one of his fingers. About five feet six inches in height.
The above reward will be paid for his arrest and lodgment
in any jail. He belongs to J. J. DAVIS.

in any jali. He belongs to J. J. DAVIS.

Apply to WARDLAW S. CAREW.
September 6 8*

The Charleston Mercury. 9 September 1864, 1

good COOK and Servant for a mess of four officers. To such an one liberal wages will be paid. Apply to A. FORSTALL, Esq., at the Office of the Medical Board of Examiners, No. 570 King street.

September 9

The Charleston Mercury. 10 September 1864, 2

SIEGR MATTERS-FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Yesterday passed without a single shot being fixed by the enemy at Fort Sumter. It is long indeed since the proud old Ruin has had so long a respite from bombardment.

Battery Wagner fired 1% and Battery Gregg 8 shots at our James Island batteries, which replied with 19 shots.

From 8 a. m., up to 6 p. m., 18 shells had been thrown at the city.

A negro man named Wm Simonds, the slave of Francis, the well known King-street barber, was struck yesterday morning, and instantly killed, by one of the enemy's shells.

The Charleston Mercury. 10 September 1864, 2.

PROWNED.—Coroner Whiting held an inquest yesterday, on South Bay, over the body of Nathan, (the slave of Mr. Thos. Ashby) After a full investigation of the matter, it was shown that Nathan fell overboard accidentally, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

The Charleston Mercury. 12 September 1864, Z

CORONER'S INQUEST - Cotoner Whiting begen an inquest, at No 635 King street, on Friday night (which was not concluded until Saturday morning), over the body of Richard, the slave of Mr. HENRY CLARKE. From the evidence, it appeard that some soldiers tried to enter the premines, and, being refused by the negre, they entered a neighboring lot, and threw some bricks in the yard where they were refueed admittance. Dariof this operation Richard fell down, and died in a few minutes. Upon examining his body, there were no indications to show that he had been hit. Dr. S. C. Brown was called in by the Coroner, and held a post mortem examination-The Dictor game it as his opinion that Richard died from paralysis of the brain, caused by some undue excitem, ni; and the Jury rendered a verdiet in accordance with Dr Brown's testimony.

The Charleston Mercury.

ANTED TO PTHOMASE, TWO FIG.
MALE SERVANTS, of good character; one capable of Cooking, Washing and Ironing, and a Girl, about twelve years old, to wait about the house. Apply at 68
AMERICA STREET, four doors above Amherst.
September 18 September 18

Archmond Enquirer.

13 September 1864, 2

Sale of Convicts .- Yesterday morning Sergeans Thomas U. Dudley, of the Richmond Hustings Court, sold into slevery, in front of the Court House entrance, pursuant to a decree of the court. the following free negroes: Charles and James Harris, convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be sold into slavery; George Drew, convicted of cow recaling; and likewise centenced to be cold into slavery. Charles Harris, mulatic, brought three thousand four bundred dellars, and was purchased by Yr T. Watkins, dealer; James Harris, brother to Charles, and mulatto, brought three thousand six hundred dollars, and was purchased by Peter Lawson, butoher; George Drew, who has a preponderance of white blood in his veigs, brought only two thousand two hundred dollars, purchased by Henry M. Jones, detective. Isaiah, a slave, sold to pay jail fees, brought three thousand two hundred and ten dollars, purchaser unknown.

Prederick Gerard, Ircompare, charged with the their of one hundred and here dollars and seventy-five cents in electronic from Susan, clave woman of W. H. Fry, was convicted and centenced to be sold into absolute clavery.

James II. haunders, charged with stealing two trass caused bushings from the Confederate States, was cent on to answer an Indictment for larceny.

Henry Robinson, free negro, charged with Riding and abetting in the escape of Emeline, slave of Ldward Vickers, was convicted and ordered to be rold into slavery.

John Ulis, charged with stonling a saddle from Captain W. H. Haywood, was found guilty by the court and ordered to receive thirty-nine lashes.

Susan, clave of John Brech, charged with stealing sundry articles from John Klein, was discharged for want of fufficient evidence.

John Logan, free negro, implicated in the burplary of Alexander R. Holliday's residence, was convicted and scutenced to be sold into slavery.

Court adjourned to cleven o'clock to-morrow.

The Charleston Mercury. 14 September 1864, 2

INQUEST.—Coroner WHITING held an inquest yesterday afternoon in Mary street, on the body of Dago, a slave of Jesnua Nichols, Esq., who, with a young gentleman, was playing with a pistol which accidentally went off, killing the negro almost instantly.

A verdict was rendered by the jury, in accordance with the above facts.

The Charleston Courier. 15 September 1864, 1

"Well Done."

Some three days ago, two Yankees of the prisoners on the way to the city, jumped off a car on the South Carolina Rail Road, about the Nine Mile Pump Station. Mr. Cubsted, a citizen, in charge of work there, and owner of some of the servants employed by the rail road, soon after heard of the affair, and determined to seek out the fugitives. Having no white men with or near him, and not wishing to lose time, he called his servant Jos, and gave him a double barrelled gun, well charged with buck shot. It was reported that the Yankees had separated, one taking to the Swamp on the right, the other on the left of the road. Mr. Cubsted started out after the straggler on the left and soon overtook and secured him.

Returning to the station, he was awaiting arrival of some persons to take charge of his prisoner, when he heard the voice of Jee in determined tones. Going forth with his own prisoner closely watched, Mr. Cussum soon found Jee with his prisoner, the trush't Yankee, at bay. Jue had his gun presented, with both locks at full cook, and the fingers dangerously near to the triggers, as the Yankee no doubt thought. This prisoner was thus secured through Jue's fidelity, and the two sately returned to custody.

Some of the passengers on the next day, and some of the citizens residing near the spot, proposed a testimonial for Joe, and soon raised a good purse.

Mr. P. K. Conum, of Summerville, was requested to present this appropriate offering, which he did in a few words, telling Joe of the purpose and of the high approval his conduct had earned in the increasing confidence of his master and all who know the affair.

Jos was evidently taken aback, and was more frightened apparently by being confronted thus by Mr. Comuan, than he would have been on meeting two Yankees. He, however, recovered so as to reply briefly and gratefully: "Massa, I know nothing about speeching; but if I sees a Yankee, or any body look like a Yankee, I shoothim if I can't brieg him."

There are many servants like Joe, and similar instances have been reported in all the States now infested by Yankees. Many such instances, however, have occurred and have not been reported as they arruld be: We beg all knowing such so have them authentically reported.

The Charleston Mercury. 15 September 1864, 1

ONE HUNDICED DOLLARS IN EVARISHMEN will be paid for the arrest and derivery of my man WILLIAM; he is about 80 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, color, black, and is well known as a butcher. September 15 *3 D. Moswinky.

The Charleston Convier. 16 September 1864, 2

CAPTURED BY A NEGRO.-A Yankee prisoner who had managed to make his escape from one of the trains, was captured below Graham's Turn Oat, S. O. on Thursday. The circumstances are as follows: The prisoner went to the negro informing him who he was, and asked for food; he was told to remain in that place and food would be brought to him. The negro at once went and told his master. He remarked that he would go with him and capture the Yanker. The negro objected to this, and said that the man would run it he saw a white person approaching; when it has sime and and sends burning with the him some tood in company with another negro and that his master approach cautiously and arrest him. This plan was agreed to. While the Yankee was eating he discovered the gentleman approaching through the woods, and started to run. But the negro was too smart. He at once grabbed him with the remark "No you den't," and held him until his master came up

The hov, we think, should receive a handsome

present for his shrewdness and fidelity.

[Angusia Chronia a

we have copied several accounts of the capture of Yau-ree stragglers, or escaped prisoners, by negroes, but such pargraphs are becoming so common that they almost cease to attract our attention.—M. & Register.

The Charleston Mercury. 16 September 1864, Z

Left the arsenal, on the 6th instant (where he was employed as Laborer), my negro fellow DANIEL. He is about five feet eleven inches in heighth, black complexion, flat featured and thick set. Daniel has a Badge as a Fisherman, No. —. Having numerous friends in the city, it is highly probable that he is lurking somewhere thereabouts. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or lodgment in the Work House, so that I can get him.

September 16

September 16

The Observation Courier. 17 September 1864, 1

Another Instance.

Several instances of devoted fidelity and efforts of servants voluntarily, or under command and presence of their masters, in arresting and guarding vagrant Yankees, have been reported to usince the Course published the case of Jus Cub.

One later case may be mentioned. On Friday morning the train at Summerville, as usual, received muny passengers for Charleston. Among the applicants for seats was a grupe of two array Yankees and a negro, the latter armed with a gun and proteoting his prisoners, the two Yankees, with jealous vigilance, and eyes and fingers ready for action. He had tracked and caught these stragglers in the woods, and had softtary and alone kept watch over them, heeding neither sleep or meat, until the arrival of the train.

After proceeding nome, distance in the cur, he learned that in another car were prisoners under a guard. Sending a report to the Lieutenant commanding this guard he presented and delivered his prisoners. On reaching the city he begged and obtained the privilege of seeing the prisoners salely delivered of the appointed barracks, and turned over his gua to a gentleman for keeping, as he did not wish to walk the streats with a gua and had then no use for it.

The passengers cognizant of the fact promptly clubbed up a purse well filled and presented it. Such cases, however, receive and deserve other and better rewards than money, although that is properly given and about be given.

In the increasing and increased confidence and regards of the masters, such servants find their best reward and inducements to continuance in well doing.

The Mobile Register has hinted that such cases are so common as to be scarcally worth reporting. We thankfully admit they are common, and we believe characteristic, but we think they should be published nevertheless. Has not the press too often and too long given precedence and prominence to records of crime, violence, disorder, treachery and evil dee is generally of all classes? Is it not worth while to report good deeds and cases of fidelity and constancy under trial and temptations?

While the events of the war and the habite of a sensational journalism compel or induce the publication of many reports of the villainies and outrages committed by Africans and others of foreign races, under the delusive stimulus of Yankee whiskey, or the more percicious posson of Yankee doctriues, should we not aid and ancourage all attempts and efforts—and the more numerous the more worthy of mention—to exhibit and present the African character, in its best and highest phases, under the tuition and intelage appointed by God for the dependent race?

Richmond Enquirer.

17 September 1864, 2

William H. Gentry, worthless free negro, in a full suit of Confederate regimentals, was sent to assist in strengthening the batteries.

The Charleston Courier. 20 September 1864, (

A NEGRO SOLD AT AUCTION IN NEW YORK.—The Hudson Gazette relates an incident illustrating the "Lo! the poor negro" feeling in these Abolition times. The truth of this statement is vouch.

ed for by the above mentioned journal:

On the 1st instant a colored woman, living at Chatham Four Corners, New York, put up her son at auction, at her house, as a substitute, and sold him to the highest bidder. The lad, who was a good looking, robust young darkey, was started at \$600, and run up to \$1000, at which sum he was knocked down to a lawyer of that village."

Well may a cotemporary ask, "Where is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has wept rivers or crocodile tears over Southern slave auctions?"

[Washington Union.

The Charleston Mercury. 20 September 1864, 2

AWAY, my boy DANIEL, about 40 years of age he is black, about 10 feet high, and raised in the city, i; iame in the right foot, has large full eyes, and a scars on one hand; he will try to make his way to the enemy. I will pay the above reward for his arrest in any fail of this State.

JAMES MELVIN.

Beptember 20

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ANTED, SIX NEGICO MEN AS TEAMbTERS, for the Quartermasters Department in this city. Apply to CHAS. WM. SIMONS, Superintendent Transportation, at Confederate Stables, Reid street. September 17 stuth8

1

The Obarleston Towier. 21 September 1864, 1

FROM CAMDEN, S. C.
AGOTHER CAPTURE BY FAITHFUL NEGROES
CAMDEN, S. C., September 20.—Two Yankee
prisoners, said to have escaped from F.orence,
were captured at Major Blokes' plantation, on
Lyuches Cleek, by his acgroes, who guarded
them all night, brought them to town yesterday
and indeed them in jail. Two other Yankees were
brought in this morning.

The Charleston Mercury. 21 September 1864, Z

TURTLE SOUP AND WILD TURKEY.

THE SUBSORIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that his establishment, at No. 25 Washington street, still continues open, (rumors in the country to the contrary notwithstanding) and that his bill of fare for dinner to day, at three o'clock, will be as follows: GREEN TURTLE SOUP.

SHRIMP PIE.

WILD TURKEY, ETO., ETO.

September 21

1*

NAT. PULLER.

The Charleston Mercury. 22 September 1864, 1

ANTEN TO HIREE, FOR THE WAR, a PLANTATION near the South Carolina Railroad, containing Four Hundred Acres or more of Open Land, with dwellings, outbuildings and negro quarters. A place near Summervi'le preferred. Address WM. S. WHALKY, Jr., Warrenton, Georgia.

September 22

to COOK for a mess in the Marion Arthlery, John's Island. Apply north side Mary street, three doors from Nassau.

8 September 22

AWAY from the subscribers on or about the 15th day of August last, a Negro Boy, named RUFUS, aged be tween 16 and 17 years; five feet high; bright color, with a few light spots on his face.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscribers at Myersville, S. O., or to the owner, J. A. KELLS, Erq., at Mount Hope, Williamsburg District, S. O. GRAHAM & LEE,

September 22

3*

Myeraville, S. C.

The Charleston Courier. 23 September 1864, 1

Another Instance - Richard, servent of John WITHEREPOON, Esq, of Society Hill-and by ho means an athletic negro-secured three straggling Yankees who had escaped from Florence a tew days ago. R. chard, armed only with a stick and the devotion and determination of a faithful servant, held these three men at bay, notwithstanding the most alluring arguments, offers and promises, antil by his loud calls he brought some fellow servants who were working at a distance. These negroes coming up aided Richard in secur ing the prisoners, and they were sately conducted twelve miles from the plantation to be delivered, and the affair reported to the master. Why are prisoners suffered to escape so often with "nobody to blame?"

The Charleston Mercury.

23 September 1864,1

ANTED IMPLEDIATELY, AT THE Seventh District Hospital, MoLeou's, James Island, TWO WASHERWOMEN, and two women (without children) who can come recommended as good Cooks, Apply at the Hospital.

Heptember 23

The Charleston Itlercury. 23 September 1864, Z

A FAITHFUL SERVANT .- Richard, the property of John Witherspoon, Esq. of Society Hill. discovered a few days since, near his masters plantation, in Maribolo District, a party of three Yankees who had escaped from their place of confinement near Florence. They used every persussion and argument to induce him to let them pass, but without success; and with a stick, which was the only meapon he had, they were held in check until he procured the assistance of some other serv ints, when they were arrested and brought safely to town. We are informed that some thirty of these fellows have escaped, and a party of them were lately detected in making a raft of rails and grape vine with which to cross the Pae Das River.

The Charleston Mercury. 26 September 1864, 1

NE HAVINDREED BOLLARS REWARD.—
Ranaway from the subscriber, residing in Rockingham, Richmond County, North Carolina, about the 3d
instant, my negro boy FREDERICK—raid boy is about
twenty six years old, a black bushy headed negro, about
five feet six or eight inches high, weighing about 160 ibs.,
one of his upper front teeth is out; he is also buseened and
wears a truss. Said boy was bought in Columbia, S. C.,
last winter, and the last heard of him be was leaving
Oheraw, S. C., in the direction of Camden, and passing
himself off as a free negro. The above reward will be
paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jall
so that I can get him.
WILLIAM P. ModONALD.
September 26

The Charleston Courier. 28 September 1864,/

There are a number of recruiting agents in Atlanta for the purpose of buying up blacks for substitutes. Six nundred and fifty dollars was offered freely in greenbacks for negroes for this purpose.

The Charleston Convier.
1 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston:

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Eighty-four shells were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Friday evening. Of these fifty-two were fired Thursday night.

Emma Mattha Marton, had her leg taken off by a piece of shell about half-past eight Thursday evening, and died shortly after. A little white child in the same building was also slightly bruised.

Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumfer during the same time, from Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel.

There was no change to note in the fleet.
Since writing the above, we learn that another colored woman was mortally wounded by a shell about nine o'clock.

The Charleston Convier. 3 October 1864, 1

Under this heading, our Associate on yesterlay wrote an article advocating the arming of negroes and placing them in the field against the enemy. To this making soldiers of our negroes we totally dissent, and cannot advocate such a policy in his journal Norshall we in anywise discuss it Suisface it to say, we object to it for many reasons; deem it unwise impercie, and dangerous. If we cannot win our independence we had a unitation for, we are in a worse condition, than we believe we are. A canta intellige-deals.

This dangerous or impolitic and unnecessary proposal, first appeared, we believe, in a letter from Mayor Monaon, of New Orleans, to the Monbile Tribuye. As several journals have discussed it, we may refer to it to say that it is in many ways objectionable, and is liable, at least, to one objection, which we could urge against Imany of the achemes proposed for increasing the army. These schemes do us gross evil in supposition and in crence by leading our foe and others to suppose that we have fairly applied and exhausted the resources of conscription. This is not so, and is far rom being the case, as all competent charvors know.

The conscription has not been fairly and equally and imparitally enforced under either of the calls for ages. We merely state the fact, and shall not now undertake to assign the fault, further than to say that so far as we have observed enrolling officers have endeavored to do their duty, but very many of those properly enrolled do not reach camps of instruction for active service.

Walving all other objections for the present, we protest against any unusual or apparently desperate expedient which would or could justify or excuse the belief that we were in extremities.

The women and children of the country are as hopeful and as determined as ever, and so are the true good men in and out of office, and especially the good men who have been and are under arms.

Many of the brave men in Georgia of urse have their preferences and would prefer to follow Johnston, either advancing or refreating, but they are not disheartened or despondent and could spare good red blood enough, it possible to innoculate with courage all the long-faced croakers at home, whose only reason for despondency is because they may possibly be called out for some reserve duty, or may, perhaps, overdo the thing in spaculations on the depreciation of the thing in spaculations on the depreciation of the trips in the right places. January and Suzu can and will maintain their birth rights.

The Charleston Courier. 3 October 1864, 1

did not learn, was shor and instantly killed Saturday afternoon by a soldier guarding the Yankee prizoners at the Jail. The boy was ordered to do something which he refused and was shot. An inquest was held by Coroner Wairing, the result of which we have not learned.

The Charleston Mercury. 3 October 1864, Z

ANTED IN MEDIATRIX —A STRADY
COLORED PORTER is wanted immediately at
the Office of the Medical Purveyor. Recommendation as
to character and sobricty necessary. Apply corner
Spring and Coming streets.

THOMAS LINING, Medical Purveyor.
October 3

WANTED, A SERVANT WOMAN TO
wait on a lady in Summerville. Apply at this
Office.
6

October 3

ANTED, FOUR GOOD SEGAR
October 8

ANTED, FOUR GOOD SEGAR
October 8

ANTED TO HIRE, A BOY TO
Cook for a small mess. Apply to A. M. ROUNTREE, Company H, 2 t Regiment Artiliery, S. C. V., Battery No. 5, James laland, west line.
October 3

The Obordeston Tourier. 4 October 1864, 1

Inquest.—Coroner Whitine held an inquest upon the body of James Mel's, a free person of color, who was reported killed in Monday's paper. From the belience it appears the negrowas shot by the annihel for some insolence has had given him. The Jury rendered a verdicitient the deceased came to his death by a would inflicted in the right groft by a ball from an Enfect rife; in the hands of Private Statistic by a country, sentinel on duty at the Jail, between the hours of eight and ten A. M., Ootober las, isole. Upon the rendition of the verdicities Coroner placed in the hands of the Sheriff warrant for the arrest of the party. The deceased integrows a State prisoner, confined in Jail on the charge of integrity.

The Charleston Itlercury. 4 October 1864, Z.

Coroner Whiting was called on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of a negro named Jim McNetll, who was killed in the Jall. It appeared from the evidence before the Jury that Jim had passed out, and on his return was balled by the Sentinel on duty, Samuel Beggerley—that Beggerley whipped him with his waist beit, saying the strope had given him impudence—the negro then laughed at him, when the Sentinel shot him. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted in the right groin by a ball from an Enfield Rifle in the hands of Samuel Beggerley, a sentinel on duty inside the Jall, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m., on the 1st day of October.

Courier. Whar leston October 1864, 1

FROM GEORGIA.

SELER CARTURES ROME THREE THOU-BAND NEGROES BAGGED.

[Special to the Augusta Register.]

Gen. WHEELER captured before yesterday, with the entire garjet of 3000 negroes.

ica iloob lesued a proclamation yesterday to were troops, saying he would hold the rail road in SHERMAN would be forced Months Northward the army that the uch would be Northward.

Here has been slight cavalry skirmishing with ge exemy since falling back.

The Charleston Convier. 10 October 1864, 1

ANDS WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, about twenty five able-bodied NEGROES, to work in our knamelied cloth Factory, in Orangeburg District, twenty-rour miles from Columbia. Wages \$50 a month and rations. Apply at Mr. THOMAS STENHOUSE'S STORE, MAIN-STREET, Columbia, or by mail direct to us.

October 10 4 Government Contractors.

The Charleston Itlercury. 10 October 1864, 1

A CARD.

JOSEPH QUASH

BARBER,

THE ESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS PATRONS AND the public that he is now located at No. 46 RUT LEUGE AVENUE, near Cannon street.

October 10 mthm3*

The Charleston Convier.
11 October 1864, 1

WANTED, SIX COLORED MEN AS TEAM.
STERS. Apply at Confederate Stables, to
CHAS. WM. SIMONS,
October 11 13 Superintendent Transportation.

The Charleston Mercury. 14 October 1864, Z

MESSRS. WARDLAW &CAREW sold yesterasy,
at auction, a family of negroes at the following
high prices:
A neero woman (waeher and Ironer), aged
A girl, aged 12
A girl, aged 14
A girl, aged 16
etrose)
Total for the five\$37,600

Commier. Wharleston 15 October 1864, 1

Massachusetts Blave and Blanghter Coldpany.

The New York Daily News contains the following interesting expose: ...

We have better us a printed circular in French and Mamish, designed for distribution by Feneral sgents in Belgium. It is as fellows:

To ALL THESE WILLING TO RESIDE IN THE UNI-TED STATES OF AMERICA.-Wanted, single mon from twenty one to forty years, to our grate to the United States. Conditions: The engagement is contracted for three years, to date from the day they arrive in the United States. Traveling oxpouses and food from the piace of residence in Europe to the place of destination surviving the grains, to emigrants. On their arrival in the United States they receive a bonus of one hundred doilafa, equivalent to five aundred france, thoir monthly salary is twelve dollars, equivalent 10 sixty france, and besides they will be red, unliked. and lodged during three years. For further thiermation, address Louis A. Doches, Emgrateu Bureau, No 2 Kne de Brabant, Brusseis.

We will let some of the victims of this julamous traffic tell their own tale, in the ollowing letter to the editor of the Courrier de. B.a.s Ulais: Jan Nxw Your, September 20, 1504

To the Editor of the Courrier des Atale Unit

At the solicitation of a certain Louis Dochen, emigiant agent for the United Statumin Brusheis, who acts by authority of Federal Consult, we embarked on board the ship Peter Godiney, for Boston, We enclose you the prospectus in French and Flomish, which was nanded to us, and which contains the lales promises under which we embarked. Not a single one of tucto promises has been fulfilled. On board we have been treated like dogs. They made us so lour clothing in Belgium; under a pretext that they would give us other alothing; but they navodone nothing of the sorts Several among us arrived in Boston literally naked They only gave utone. meal per day-and such food !-

. In Boston they gave us first a shirt, then they wanted us to sign a paper written in Lughen. Formately, several emigrant victims was not preceded us, had written upon the walls in French and flemish, the words, "Don't Stau" Hundreds of us, however, fearing the worst feel signed themselves to their fute, and signed. mediately the police took them along, and Luy were soldiers. Others, among whom we kind to fight. At last we succeeded to being make ported to New York, and after glying us accent dollars, they left us to out late in tute, to strange city

We should like these facts to be made putic so as to prevent our countrymen from falling the the trap which has been set for them. Until partely, it is too late for those who are already ou

the route to this country in several other vessels.

ANTOINE STAS.

JEAN BAPTIST DEWIT.

(Signed) J. B. AVERT. MAGLOIRE DELATTE.

Oan the French and Belgian Censuls ever onk those things?

The Charleston Convier. 22 October 1864, /

The cases and examples reported for the Mayor's Court on Friday moining will, we hope, serve to warn householders and citizens of the advantages of a strict and constant and faithful attention to the laws and ordinances concerning the free negroes and servants allowed their own time or residing not on their owners' premises

There has been on all sides a toolish and criminal indulgence and relaxation as to these taws—apparently au indulgence of tenderness, but in reality cruel and in the end injurious to those indulged.

Stown may say concerning a few obsolete laws, the general body of our Code Noer is designed in the general body of our Code Noer is designed in the general body of our Code Noer is designed in the general body of our Code Noer is designed in the general body of our Code Noer is designed in the expectation of the war is emphatically showing what interipent and observant planters and masters knew before, that the best master, even in the opinion and testimony and affections of his servants and dependents, is, he was observes and enforces laws and domestic discipline constantly and faithfully, not capriciously and with intervals of severity and relaxation.

These negro dances and parties and assemblages of all kinds, have gone far enough—and the matter of negro dressing and parading and promenading has provoked attention from some eyes and noses of persons who remember that there were laws for such things.

There are laws and ordinances concerning guardianship for free persons of color, and the selfshiring of servants, and absence from the owners premises, and traffic and trade, which, it enforced, would be a benefit to the citizens, and to the best disposed and well designing and well behaved of the servants and colored subjects, and would only check sinful enjoyments or employments.

We hope the Mayor will score a few more examples, and with the aid of citizens and owners—whose indifference and neglect have caused much of the evils apparently due to want of law or of police attentions—will steadily enforce the laws.

We respectfully submit that a brief abstract of the provisions of the State and city codes con corning guardians, hiring of negroes, permits, traffic oc., could be advantageously published—noting all official phrase, but in the most compendiculty intelligible abridgement for citizens and others who have actually forgotten that and laws exist, and come to us nearly every day with complaints and requests and suggestions, which would be entirely obviated if they know and used the laws.

The Obordeston Courier. 24 October 1864, 2

TAKEN FROM A NEGRO, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, a COAT and a PAIR OF PANTS, selling them without a ticket, which the owner can have by proving property. Apply at 595 KING-STREET.

October 24

The Charleston Mercury. 25 October 1864, 2

AR ESCAPED PRISONER CAUGHT .- On Saintday night one of the Yankee prisoners escaped from the jall, and made his way towards the western part of the city. He there encountered a negro, of whom he made a confident, and offer. ed flity dollars for the negroes assistance to terry him over the Ashley. The negro willing-Iv consented, but suggested to the Yankee, that while he would be absent making the necessary bontarrangements, he must consent to be locked up in a room to creape detection by the guard. Consenting to this, the negro went directly to his young "Massa," and informed blm of the game he had barged. Massa CHAR LEY took his trusty double-barrelled gun, and was soon face to face with the escaped prisoner, who tried to resist at first, but soon became passive, venting his ire on the negro for batraying him. The negro erjoyed the scenehowely, and with his master eccorted the priconer to juli, where he is now safely lodged.

The Obserleston Convice. 27 October 1864, 1

AT THE SALES by Mr. JAMES L. GANTT, the following prices were realized: A Woman—cook and washer, 22 years old, with a child 4 years old, \$5000. Girl, 17 years old a house servent, \$6000. Girl, 16 years old a house servant, \$5200. Girl, 18 years old a house servant, \$5000. Woman, 28 yearspid, and two children, 7 and 8 years old, \$8000. Man; 19 years old, field hand, \$6000. Man, 19 years old, field hand, \$5150. Man, 18 years old, field hand, 25150. Man, 40 years old, field hand, \$3600: Woman, 27 years old, field hand, \$4000. One Share Charleston Importing Company, \$7075 \$1000 Non-taxable Six Por Cont. Bonds, C.S.A., at 102 \$1500 Eight Per cent. Bond, C. S.-A., 1568, at \$1000 Four Per Cent. Certificate, C. S. A., \$7600 Four Fer Cent. Certificate, C. S. A., at 56 cents.

The Charleston Convier. 29 October 1864, 1

MARITAL RIGHTS OF SLAVES—A Baptis; Association of Georgia, at its late session, adopted the following resolution in relation to the marriage relationship between slaves;

Resolved. That it is the firm belief and conviction of this body, that the institution of marriage
was ordained by Almighty Gud for the benefit of
the whole human race, without respect to color;
that it ought to be maintained in its original
purity among all conser or people, and in all
countries and in alleges, till the end of time; and
that, consequently, the law of Georgia, in its
failure to recognize and protect this remarkable
tween our stayon, is chaentially detentive and
ought to be smanded.

The Charleston Convier. 31 October 1864, 1

The negro soldiers captured at Dalton seemed to be delighted to get back to their old masters, many of whom they recognized among the officers who captured the garrison.

The Courier. **Whan leston** 1 November 1864, Z

HEADO'RS DEP'T SO. O. GA. AND FLA., EXTRACT. CRARLESSON, S. C., October 81, 1861. SECIAL ORDERS. Vo. 265. THE COAST WILL BOR ON In the U.S. of Charleston, but will be sent, at once, to the is and s. Sy command of Lieut, Gen Hander.

D. H. POULK, Assistant Adjusant General. TWO COLORED BOYS OR GIRLS. Good Good wayes paid and steady employment given. Apply at the MATOH FACTORY, 49 LINE-STREET.

Agrember 1

The Charleston Mercury. 1 November 1864, Z

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

[EXTRAOT]

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GA, AND FLA.,

OHARLESTON, S. Q., October 81, 1864.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 265.]

IV. NEGROES DESTINED, FOR LABOR ON THE COAST will not be suffered to stop in the City of Charleston, but will be sent at once to the Islands.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardes.
D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

November 1

The Charleston Courier. 3 November 1864,1

Among the sable prisoners lately explused with the Yankee garrison at Dalton, Ga., North Carolina was represented as follows: Gus, beconging to Jassa Raysum, of Cherokee county, and Prier and Asce, to Allan Davidson, of the same county.

South Unfoling was represented by Jack, boslonging to David Westpirid, of Greenville District.

The Charleston Mercury. 10 November 1864, Z

LARS KEWARD.—One hundred and fifty dollars will be pald for the apprehension and delivery of my boy JACKSON, at the Work House in Charleston. Or One Hundred Dollars for his lodgement in any Jali in the State, with prompt notice of the fact. JACKSON is a mustee, about 17 or 18 years old; short and well made; quick, active and intelligent and has one front tooth a little worn. When last seen he wore blue pantaioons, a greyish blue jacket and brass buttons and a cap—no shoes. He absconded on Friday night last at Florence, but has relatives at Captain Wiggs, in Alken and others in Charleston.

Address

Haddrell's P. O., near Charleston.

November 9 wimth2*

The Obarleston Courier. 11 November 1864, 1

The Yankees are running, by pillaging and burning, the country for miles around Atlanta. In DeKalb County, a short time ago, they seized five negro women, and in the yard, in the presence of the white family, several of whom were grown females, they violated their persons. In one neighborhood in the same country, they violated the persons of six respectable ladies. The information of these crimes comes to the Column bus Sun from a source not to be questioned for a moment

A Yankee paper estimates that over fifty thousand treed agrees have perished of starvation and misery in the Department of New Orleans alone, within the past two years of freedom.

The Charleston Convier. 11 November 1864, Z

WOOD CARRY OF THE SPENDERS OF

The Charleston Mercury.

12 November 1864, 1

The Employment of Slaves.

The African is of an inferior race, whose normal condition is slavery. Prone to barbarism. and incapable of any other state than that of pupilage, he is at his best estate as the slave of the enlightened white man of this country. All history, experience, and the closest observation and research for the truth have brought the people of these States to this conclusion; and it constitules, in a moral point of view, the rock of their defence. But if the slavery of the Confederate States be not the best condition for the negroes amorgst us-They are fit for freedom, and manumission be a desirable improvement in their political states—an improvement which they may obtain as a reward for service—then the justification herotofore set up for holding them as slaves is false and unfounded. Then is the base of our institution but shifting sand, and the superstructure, unable to support the beating of the winds and the waves, must fall.

We would owe an apology to our readers for these stale remarks, but for the extraordinary. suggestion in the President's message to which these remarks are pertinent. The purchase of forty thousand male slaves by the Confederate Government to be employed as tesmsters, cooks and plonger and angineer laborers, might possibly be judicious if properly managed, but to cmancipate them afterwards, would not mercly disturb the status of our negro population, but would go a great way to justify the arguments and views of the abolitionists, while it would give the lie to our professions and currender the strength and power of our position. We expnot believe that a policy so inconsistent, unsound and suicidal can meet the sanction of any respectable body of Southern men, The liberation of slaves is against the laws of South Carolina, and we believe of most of the other Confederate States. It docms them to ruin, as it does in the United Brabes.

The Abordeston Hourier. 16 November 1864, 1

THE YANKERS ON THE NEGRO SOLDING QUES-TION. The New York Times has an editorial tounded on the presumption that the Contederacy has determined to put an army of three hundred thousand slaves in the field; and argues that it is an acknowledged failure of the robellion, it says t

What the South is now fighting for, therefore, is the establishment of the Confederacy not as a state society, but as a free end; in other words, to detach hat this continent, from the jurisdiction of the United States Government without reference to the form of political or social organization which is to exist on it afterward; and as the white copulation has been too much weakered to effect this object, it proposes to accomplish it by the aid of an army of negroes, dragged against their will from the plantation to the field of battle. To this complexion it has come at fast

What the North has now between it and peace is an army of negro slaves, bought like catfle for the service, and flahting under the lash. We think this news should send a thrill of joy through the whole country After having d ne and dared so much, after having met and frust trated a most desperate attempt, made by one of the most warlike tases in the world, to found a ilave empire on our soil, we are hardly like y to lay down our arms, now that the integrity of the Union is threatened by an army of purchased blacks Want the masters have tried in vain, the slaves heal certainly not accomplish. "We have despised Untiline's sword; we shall core lafuly ant quait before yours." It their were any shrinking now, the dead who periaked in the percent of the struggle would mook, us from their graves.

The Charleston Mercury. 16 November 1864, Z.

THREE (8) NEGRO MEN OR BOY'S. Apply to Steward of Soldiers' Relief Hospital, corder Blake and Drake streets. November 15

GARMAKERS, at North King street, two doors above Burn's Lane, for whom a good price will be paid.

November 16

and trustworthy HOUSE SERVANT, (boy.) Aparthe TREASURY OFFICE, foot Spring street.

November 15

*3

PLY at the last house in Warren street, northwest corner.

November 18

The Charleston Courier. 19 November 1864, Z

BER 9, 1864.—ABLE BODIED NEGROES are wanted at this Argenal. Wages \$35 per month and rations. Also a few WHITE LABORERS (non-consorints). Liberal wages will be paid.

November 19 6 Captain Commanding.

ORGID IN THE CHARLESTON WORK BOUSE,

as Runaways POMPET and RICHARD, who
say they belong to Mr. King President of the Georgia
Bail Road Company. Pumpey is black, about 44
years old, and five feet 8 inches high Richard is
nlack, about 48 years old and five feet six inches
high
Novembet 19

The Charleston Mercury. 19 November 1864, 1

LETTER ON THE PURCHASE AND RMAN. the Confederacy, and not a single man in the Con-BRATE GOVERNMENT.

of South Carolina;

DEAR SIR: We are in political retirement, and therefore, perhaps, better able than those who control our affairs and shape our destinics, to battle does not obscure our vision, ner the contagion of excitoment perturb our judgments. All that is worth living or dying for urges us to know the truth, and faithfully to express it, in the mighty contest which is now going on for our liberties and independence. We may not be heard; but no effort in such a cause, however nothing more, the consciousness of duty performad.

I do not know how it has impressed you or others, but nothing since this war commenced, has struck me with such alarm and despondency, as the late message of Ahe President of the Confederate States, claiming for the Confe- a general power is granted, and then limited by derate Government the power to emancipate our restrictions and prohibitions. Take for instance slaves. He recommends to the Congress of the the taxing power. Congress is given the power Confederate States, that they should pass a law. appropriating money from the Treasury of the cises"-but this general power is limited by the 3d Confederate States, to buy slaves, who shall be emancipated. This is the measure he recom- "Representation and direct taxes shall be appormends "at present"-but he goes further, and declares, that, as an alternative to subjugation, all the slaves in the Confederate States should be emencipated by Congress-of which alternative, Congress, of course, is to judge.

When the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, seceded from the Union of the United States, they put forth in justification of their course, as its proximate or immediate cause, the various acts of the people of the Northern States, interfering with their institution of slavery. These acts of luterference were not acts proposing the emancipation of slaves in the Southern States by the Congress of the United States, in any form. They consisted in the exclusion of slavery from our territories-lis abo. lition in the District of Columbia-the nullifica tion of Northern Legislatute of the fagitive slave law-the denunciations of the institution In their legislative and party sell religious asscciations—ill designed by continual agitations to affect indirectly the institution of slavery in the States, and thus to weaken or everthrow it. But the power of the Congress of the United Sistes to extensionate a slave in any State, who 'never announced either in Congress or out of Congress, by the florcest and most unsernpulous abolitionists of the North.

We did not choose to live in political association with a people who would not leave us at peace with our institutions; but faithlessly sought to destroy them by indirect and hostile agitations; and, therefore we cast oil our political association with them. It would be the most exwaptdinary lustance of inconsistent self-stuitification the world ever saw, if, under such circumstances, South Carolina should have adopted a Constitution, by which she established the very evil over her peoply she seceded from the Union of the United States to avoid-if she gave to the Congress of the Confederate States the direct power to emancipate her slaves. I am satisfied that not a single man in the General Convention of the Confederate States which framed the Constitution of

CIPATION OF SLAVES BY THE CONFED. Vention of South Carolina which adopted it for the State, if conscious that it contained such a power, would have voted for it. If the power To the Hon. Wm. Aiken, ex Governor of the State exists in the Constitution, it is there contrary to the intention of every statesman who had anything to do with the creation or adoption of the Constitution.

The power, I nuderstand, is claimed for the Conjudge of the wisdom of their measures-the federate Government from that clause of the Consoundness of their policy. The smoke of the stitution which gives to Congress the power "to for calling out the militia of the States to suppress raise and support armies." It is contended that, the insurrection of slaves. The cit'sons of each under this clause, the power of Congress is limit- State, with his slaves, has the right of transit and less: It has the right to pass-laws conscribing erjourn in any other State. Slaves escaping of carinto the army every freeman and every slave in ried from one State to another, chall be delivered the Confederacy. There is not a word in the up to their owners, and may be taken to populate Constitution directly giving this power. It is our territories and be there protected. There is claimed by inference-by construction-the very ample power to product and perpetuate slavery, humble, can be vain, which bestows upon us, if instrumentality which destroyed the Constitution but not one word exists in the Constitution tion of the United States. A power by which that gives to Congress the power to emancipate the States may be annihilated and our slaves a slave. The true view of the Constitution seems emancipated, if granted at all, would surely never clearly to be, that it establishes a Confederacy have been left to inference. It would have been of freemen. Freemen constitute the militia of plainly empressed.

In more clauses than one in the Constitution. "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and exclanse of 2d Sec. of 1st Art., which prescribes that tioned amongst the States," and by the 5th clause. 9.6 Sec. Lat Art., "No capitation or other direct "tax shall be laid, unless 'in proportion'to the "census." This general power of taxation is limited again by the 12 h clause, 9th Sec 1st Art which declares "that Congress shall make no law "respecting an establishment of religion, or pro-"hibiting the free exercise thereof, or shridging "the freedom of speech or of the Press," Congress cannot tax religionists, to drive them out of the country, or churches, to prevent their erection, or the Press, to abridge its freedom or destroy its existence. And thus it is, also with the power granted in the 12th clause of 8th section 1st article, "to raise and support armie :." The Constitution plainly shows that this power the same section, only four lines removed, to " ing forth the mittin to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insursections and "repel invasions," and in the next clause, "to Cprovide for organizing, arming and disciplining "the militia, and for governing such part of them " as may, be employed in the service of the Con-"federate States," Here it is plain that the or over the militia of the States, additional clauson were necessary.

Nor is it consistent with the right interpretation of any lastrument, to give it the power by inference to destroy that which it was created to protect and perpetuate. The Confederate States had acceeded from the Union of the United States-and as separate and independent sovereigntles, they set up the Confederacy. To infer from any general power that they parted with the power of self-axistence, and gave to their agency, established to perpetuate it, the power to destroy it, is manifestly absurd. Yet if the grant "to raise and support armies" is unlimited. this must be the consequence. The conscription of all the officers of the States, by which

the Government of the States is carried on, into the army of the Confederacy, annihilates them; for a State without a Government is dead. The same pretensions with respect to slaves is equally untenable. Slavery is recognized and protected by the Constitution, but it contains not a word giving Congress the power to destroy it. It is an element in the Government itself, in the representation of the House of Representatives. Congress is granted the power to provide laws, the States. Freemen, made-freemen own-and freemen, who made and own the Confederate Covernment, sione can be called on by that Government to defend it. The power "to raise and support armise," means armies of freemen. Over the slaves in the S. ates, the Confederate Goveroment has no power whatever. They are a part of the domesticity of the States, exclusively under their jarisdiction and their control.

The President proposes that Congress shall appropriate money from the Confederate States Treasury to buy and emancipate slaves. . Where is the authority for any such appropriation? The purposes for which money may be appropriated from the Treasury of the Confederate States are carefully enumerated in the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution. If the framers of the Constitution bad designed to authorize Congress to appropriate money from the Treasury to buy slaves and emancipate them, would not the power have been expressed in the Constitution? The emuncipation of slaves is no new thing in the world. It has been usually accomplished by buying the slaves. This was the mode by which Great Britain emancipated the slaves in the West India Islands. Bue emancipated them by miney is limited; for it goes on in the 15th clause of drawn from her Tressury, Parliament being omalpotent over the Treasury of Great Britain. give to Congress the power "to provide for call- But the Confederate Government is a limited Government. The money it is authorized to collect, is applicable only to the purposes specified in the Constitution. If Congress has the power to appropriate money to-buy, slaves and emsucipits them, the reasons for dolog so are quite mimportant. They clause "to raise and support armies," did not may look exclusively to the interests of the embrace the militia of the States. To give powa slave, as the Parliament of Great Britain did, in passing its ects of emencipation; or they may look, partly to the interests of the master, and partly to the laterests of the slave, as President Davis proposes. The motives or reasons for legislation are always within the competency of all legiciative bodies. But if Congress has not the power to appropriate money to buy slaves and emancipate them, all reasons for such a policy, addressed to Congress, are futile. They propose emancipation-faithlessness-wrong. Addressed to the States, who are sovereign over their institutions, however unwise, they violate no marai or political obligation. The Bisies may cansider such proposition if they think proper. South Catolina as one of the co-sovereigns, forming the Confederacy,

The Charleston Mercury. 19 November 1864,)

claims the right cochainery to emancipate slaves his othics nor his wisdom, if he has the power to within her sovereign jurisdiction, and to exclude from her Territory all Africans, slave or free, from con'ignous Biates or from foreign nations, and-I frust in God, she will sperender this right, only with her existence.

The truth is, my dear sir, few of us, I tear, realized the difficulty of maintaining a free Government in war. All free Governments have been destroyed by the Executive absorbing the other departments of Government. Dingerous at all times, from the immense power and patronage always at its aliaposition-in war, this patronage and power is immonsely increased.-In waging the gigintic war in which we are engaged, true statesmanship, it appears to me, required - that all the great principles which originated it, should have been most sucredly observed. The one great principle, which produced one secession from the United Status-was constitutional liberty-berty protracted by law. For this, we have fought; for this, one people have died. To preserve and cherish this sacred principle, constituting as it did, the very soul of independence itself, was the clear dictate of all honest-all wise statesmanship. If any policy was expedient to carry on the war, beyond the power of the Confederate Government to accomplish, there stood the Sates, raidy and willing to cooperate with all their powers, and the appeal was to them. But unfortunately, I think, a different course prevalled, at R chmond. To iguore the States, and to usury any power deemed expedient to carry on the war, has been the policy pursued. By this course, the high motives-the grand enthusiasm, which lited us up, to meet our foes, has been chilled and wasted. The Confederate Government threatens to put upon us all the evils we threw off the dominton of our Yankse enemies to avoid. This desperate policy is one of the canses of proposed reconstruction, and also of absentecism in our armies. Take away from our people the high motive of Constitutional liberty to fight for, and what remains? Sat up at Richmond, as our practical Governmentan authority usurping, by the single power of conscription, to abolish the State Governments -overthrow the freedom of the Press-and emancipate our slaves-and what becomes of our cause? At a time when union amongst onrecives is so assential to meet the assaults of our foes-is it prudent-is it wise to put forth such despotic pretensions for the Confederate Government?

Will our soldiery fight beside slaves? Emancipation, once began, soon extends, or must be eradicated. Who would live in such a country as ours without slaves to cultivate it? and who but slaves will live in any country with four millions of emancipated staves? The hideous ruin consequent upon such a policy the mind revolts in contemplating. Our slaves frave acted well throughout the war. They have been an immense source of strength, in furnishing, by their labor, the means for supporting our people and armies. Generally not of their own accord, but by compulsion, those who have been captured have been forced to take up arms against us-They are in theff normal condition as slaves, by the decree of God himself. The benefit of eman. cipation which President Divis would confer upon them, all'experience has proved will be the greatest curse. Yet I will dispute neither

carry out his policy. I deny his power.

It is not too late for the Government of the Confederate States to reverse its whole policy. and to come back to an honest administration ot the Government, within the limits of the Confederate States Constitution. Let the war it has steadily carried on against the Constitution, cease. Lat the rights of the States be respected; and their co-operation be evoked. Above all, let us not imitate our Yankes enemies, in their usurpations and oppressions; but faithfully and fearlesely strive to work our our redemption, in hamble dependence upon God, through the legitimate means he has placed in our hands. With our effairs thus administered, I have not a doubt of our success.

Boffeve me, dear eir, Your most obedient servent, R BARNWELL REETT.

The Charleston Mercury. 23 November 1864, Z.

The Way ide Home - Or late there has been quite an influx of paroled prisoners, and other soldier guests into the hospitable portals of the Woyside Home. This has occasioned a heavy demand for the bountiful meals served up at the Home—a demand altogether disproportionated to the present rescureds of the Institution. But the patriotic managers of the Home are both to turn away from their tables any of our brave defenders hungry and nusatisfied; and they, therefore, appeal once more to their friends in the country, who have so long and so liberally given a substantial support to their endeavors, to renew their contributions; of all kinds of supplies, vegetables, etc.

A young led who writes a fair hand, or a person not liable to conscription, may find employment as clerk, at the Home. Two additional negro waiters are also required.

The Charleston Courier. 25 November 1864, /

THE WAY TIEST TREAT OUR NEGROES.—We find the ollowing in the West Florida "News," of the 10th inst.:

We learn that a salt maker captured by the Yankocs in their late raid on this place, and parelled at Pensacola, states that after the enemy got come destatice from here they tied the negroes together, and that some, getting thred of their treatment, were shown attempting to except. At Pensacola they sent the negro men into the aimy and told the women, who were encamped on the beach, that the men word sent to Vermont to provide homes for them. It is thus, with their lying proposities, that they induce our negroes to leave their comfortable homes. We presume that ere this the negro women have been wont to New Orleans to work on the Yankoe Louisiana plantations, or sold in Cuba.

The Yankees, several days since, were guilty of a great outrage on the persent of a negro and a little hoy some few miles Southeast of Ecteratory. The negro is the property of Mr. Evintam Davis, arefuges from Diawiddle, and the little boy a son of the same gentleman about twelve years of age. They were caught on Mr. D's farm and under pretence that they had conveyed information to our men, were, by an or er of an officer, tied to trees in the woods and last to starve. The magro, after great exert on show ceeded in releasing himself, and then many leosed the bonds which held the boy, and hoth escaped.

The Obordeston Courier. 28 November 1864, 1

A horrible murder was perpetrated near Glenn Springs on Saturday, 19th inst. A Mr. RICHARD Smirayas killed by one of his negroes. The instrument used was a billet of Mind. After committing the murder he fired the house, and everything, including the body of the murdered man, was consumed. The negro confessed his guitt, and is now in jail,

The **Charleston** Convier. 28 November 1864, Z

STAVE LABOR

FOR THE COAST—DIVISION No. 4.

COMMISSIONERS OF BOADS AND THE
Town Authorities within the Judicial Districts
of Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort will forthwith
summon all slaveholders within their respective limits summon all slaveholders within their respective limits. to deliver ONE-HALF of their slaves liable to Road duty at the nail Road Depots nearest their residence

on Fidey, the 33th day of December, at 9 o'clock, A.
M., there to await transportation to Charleston for
Thirty days labor on the fortifications.

11. Those Commissioners of Roads who have not
made the Returns recently called for will do so at once,
as they are required for mediate use. These Returns will embrace the names of owners and the number of Road Hands to each; not excluding those who R. B. JOHNSON, own but one.

Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Nevamber 23

8. ABSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C. NOVEMBER 26, 1864.—ABLE BODIED NEGROES are wanted at this Arsenal: Wages \$45 per month and rations. Also a few WHITE LABORERS (non-conscripts). Liberal wages will be paid.

H. LAURENS INGRAHAM,

November 28 Captain Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury. 28 November 1864, Z

A HORRIBLE MURDER was perpetrated near Gienn Splings. Union District, last Saturday week. A Mr. RICHARD SMITH was killed by one of his negroes. The instrument used was a billet of wood. After committing the murder he fired the house and everything, including the body of the murdered man, was consumed. The negro confessed his guilt, and Is now in Jail.

The Charleston Mercury. 29 November 1864, Z

SLAVE LAROR FOR THE COAST -

ODMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN authorities within the Judicial Districts of Charleston Conston and Besufort will forthwith aummon all slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONK HALF of their slaves limbio to Road Duly at the Maliroad Depots nearest their rouldence on Frinar, the 80th day of December, at 9 o'clock a, m, there to await transportation to Charleston for Thirty days' labor on the furti-

II. Those Commissioners of Roads who have not made

The Abadeston Courier. 1 December 1864, 1

WORTHY OF REMARK AND EXAMPLE.—A negro boy, a train hand on the Waynesboro' road, reach od Augusta on Sunday night nearly as soon as the train did, bringing the nows of the capture of a train of empty cars by the Yankees at Waynesbore'.

This boy saw the train coming towards - Waynesboro', and gave the signal to the engineer to turn back, but the train had gone too far and his warning came too lite. Nothing daunted, however, the negro ran into the woods and seeing a Yankee officer's horse tied to a tiee, jumped upon the same and rode the entire distance from - Waynesboro' to Augusta, in order to give our authorities the situation of affairs in that neighborhood. He reports that the engineer of the train was robbed of his gold watch and pocket book, containing a considerable sum of money.

This boy deserves much credit for his action in the matter, and his conduct commends itself to many others, who could be of service to the cause, that are straggling and lagging behind. A prominent edition of Augusta offered ten thousand dollars for the boy, when he heard of his exploit, tanys the "Chronicle."

The Charleston Mercury. 3 December 1864, Z

AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th September, my negro fellow DANIEL. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height, thick set, black complexion, and has good teeth. He was employed as a laborer at the Arsensal, and is probably lucking about the city. He has a fisherman's badge. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or ledgment in the Charleston Jali, so that I can get him.

B. J. MAGWOOD.

Docember 8

SITUATION WANTED, AS AN OVER-SEER, by a MAN who is cleared from Military Duty by amputation of right arm. Address December 2 2* J. A. BRADHAM.

NEGROES, to work on streets. Apply at the Orphan House, between 9 and 10 o'clock.
OHRIETZBURG, Ulty Inspector.

December 2

The Charleston Mercury. 6 December 1864, Z

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOL-:

LARD REWARD.—The above reward will be paid
by the subscriber for the arrest and hodgment in jail of
his boy PRINOB. Said boy ran away from Fullivan's
Island last July, and has been several times seen in the
city. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 19 years old, mustee complexion, stammers a little when spoken to, is
knock kneed, and stoops in the shoulders, is very plausible, and is well acquired in the city.

B. S. RURNET,
Capt. 1st Artillery, Sullivan's Island.

Capt. 1st Artillery, Sullivan's Island.

December 6

The Obselvatore Courier.
7 December 1864, 1

A SIGNAL EXPLOIT OF A YOUNG NEERO - Dave, a negro boy only sixteen years old, belonging to Gen. Brantley, captured dear Selma a Yankee soldier who had made his escape from prison at Cababa. He met the Yankee of road running through his master's plastition, and directed him to go to the train outhoune where he would bring him something to cat and a pair we shoes he being almost stated and install barefooted. The Yankee went to the house indicated, where Lieve also soon fepaired, not however, with victuals and shoes, but erms with a loaded histol, which he presented to the leave break, demanding his instant a present To all the Mendings, entreaties and sopulate of the Yankee, but an absolute auritual Elic did accordingly surrender, and Dese martied hen a prisoner to his master, who had him Wellvered to the commandant of the post at Solms, to ba sent back to prison at Calaba.

The **Charleston** Convier.

14 December 1864, 1

THE NEGROES AND THE YANKERS.—All accounts from the line of Sherman's march state that but low negroes left their homes voluntarily and followed him. Nearly all that went along with his army were forced to go. All who can are making their escape, becoming tired and sick of the first taste of freedom. Nearly all of the negroes tried to keep out of their way by hiding in the terests and swamps. The negroes are beginning to find out that the Southerners are their true friends, and they are determined to remain with them, if possible.

The Oborleston Courier. 20 December 1864, 2

ANTING TO HIRE NEGROES—I WISH TO HIRE I WENTY (20). ABLE BODIED NE GRO MEN to compress fodder in the interior of the State Liberal wages will be pall and rations furnished. Address me, at KINGSTREE. S. C. or Major MOTTE A PRINCLE, Q.M., Charleston, S. C.

A PRINALE, Q.M., Charleston, S. C.

EDGAR L. GUERARD,

December 20 Captain and Quartermaster.

by the year from Eight to Twelve FIELD has Ds, men and women. Location perfectly healthy—about twelve thits from the City. Any person having suge to here will please address a note to "W. L. Dont Courier Office, which will meet with immediate attention.

The Charleston Mercury. 20 December 1864, 1

ANTING TO HIRE NEGROES.—

I wish to hire twenty (20) able bodied NEGRO

MED, to compress fodder in the interior of this State.

Liberal wages will be pair, and rations furnished. Address me, at, Kinstree, S. O., or Major M. A PRINGLE,

Quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.

EDGAR L. GUERARD.

December 20

Steam Bakery, SIX ABEN-BODIED MEN to work at the Bakery and BIX BOYS to pack Bread

An ENGINEER to run an Engine. J. O. H. OLAUSEN'S. Apply at December 19 Gadsden street.

The Charleston Courier. 24 December 1864, 1

Drowned — William, a free colored man employed on the forry boat between this city and Mount Pleasant, was knocked overboard by the boom of the sail boat, on Thursday afternoon, and drowned. Ho was at the helm steering, when the sail gave a sudden gibe and the boom struck him under the chiu, with the above result. His body was not recovered. William was a faithful boat hand, and very much liked by the passengers and residents of Mount Pleasant.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON SLAVERY.—From a gentleman who has had several consultations with
General Sherman recently, the "Constitutional
ist" learns, he hays slavery will exist in the
South after the conclusion of peace, let the war
terminate as it may; that Lincoln's proplamations
in reference to its abolition, are simply means
for the restoration of the Union, that the Supreme
Court have, nor will not sustain him, neither will
the Federal Government attempt to abolish
slavery, but will leave it to the States returning
to the Union to settle it, and that he (Sherman)
expects to own a thousand slaves in the South
one of these days.

He represents Shunnan' as being a thorough fanatic upon the subject of restoring the 'glos rious Union'