

The Charleston Mercury.

3 January 1865, 1

**SERVANTS WANTED—THE SUBScri-**  
ber desires a good body SERVANT, wheth-  
er slave or free, for domestic use. Address, stating terms,  
Lieut. SAM. W. MAURICE, Ordnance Officer, Adams'  
Run, S. C. 1 January 8

# The Charleston Mercury.

3 January 1865, 2

CORONER WRITING held an inquest on Sunday on the body of a negro child, about two months old, which was found dead in the vacant lot, corner of Warren and Coming streets. A full investigation by the Coroner and Jury threw no light upon the matter, and a verdict was returned of death, from some cause to the jury unknown.

# The Charleston Mercury.

6 January 1865, 2

**W**ANTED TO HIRE, BY AN OFFICER  
on Sullivan's Island, a SERVANT to wait on him.  
Liberal wages regularly paid. Apply at this Office  
January 6. 42

**W**ANTED TO HIRE, A WAITING  
BOY, to wait on a mess. Apply at the Office of  
G. W. DINGLE, King street, near John street,  
January 6. 12

**T**HREE HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-  
WARD.—\$300 will be paid for my negro man TOM,  
who escaped from the Jail at Kingstreet last May or June.  
Said Boy was purchased from Col. James, of Williamsburg  
District, and has a wife in that District, where he can  
most likely be found. He is a small man, black, and has  
a quick step. Address N. B. PROTHRO, Aiken, S. C.  
January 8. 0 146

**O**NE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD  
will be paid for the arrest and delivery of Servant  
Girl LEAH, at Charleston or Columbia Jail. Said girl is  
five feet (5 feet) six inches (6 inches) tall, color dark  
brown, eyes light, and absconded from Columbia about  
the month of May or June. Parties interested will com-  
municate with ASHER D. COHEN, Box D. D., Columbia,  
S. C. 8. 8. January 6

# The Charleston Courier.

7 January 1865, 1

EXECUTION.—*Charles*, a slave belonging to Capt. COLX, was hung in the Jail yard at 12 M. Friday. The prisoner, with another negro, was tried and convicted several months ago by a Court of Freeholders on a charge of shooting, with intent to kill, a Mr. BROWNLEE, of Ridgeville, S. C. *March*, the accomplice of *Charles*, is under sentence of execution next Friday. The prisoner who was hung, was attended in his last moments by the Rev. L. FILLION, and died quite penitent, confessing his guilt.

# The Charleston Courier.

7 January 1865, 1

The "Captain's Bride," a short and thrilling story of this war, by a promising young author of North Carolina—the "Keystone," a Masonic organ, lately commenced, and other new supplies for readers and selectors of books for the camp or the fireside have been received at QUINN'S.

We beg our friends at home, when making up packages for the camp or hospital, or when finding a safe opportunity for transmission, never to forget that good soldier's wish and love to read.

# The Charleston Courier.

9 January 1865, 1

**IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.**—For some time past assaults and robberies on our streets during the night have been so frequent that citizens compelled to be out on business found it necessary to go armed. Many of these assaults and robberies have been traced to gangs of lawless and disorderly soldiers forming themselves into bands of bogus Provost Guards.

Saturday night the Police arrested a gang in Duncan-street on their way from the Market, where they had created a great disturbance and, during the confusion, succeeded in carrying off a large amount of spoil, including turkeys and other fowls, meat from the stalls, and the whole stock in trade of the "old mamas" stands. In some cases their pockets were found stuffed with groundnuts, including the tin measures.

Our citizens will be glad to learn that an effectual check has been put to these lawless proceedings. Captain GAYN, Provost Marshal General, has instituted a Special Provost Guard to act in connection with the Police and arrest all persons found on the streets after hours without the proper papers or vouchers.

Every law and order loving citizen will approve this arrangement, securing as it does his safety when out at night. Our citizens can materially assist the Guard by carrying and producing a proper pass signed by the Provost Marshal or other proper authority.

A difficulty, which came near proving serious, occurred Sunday evening. A well known citizen being stopped by the Guard, and, believing it to be a bogus party, fired, but fortunately missed. An explanation ensued and the affair was amicably settled.

Negroes should also be provided with the proper pass and instructed in relation to their action when hailed.

9 January 1865, 1

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**NAT FULLER'S RESTAURANT AND  
EATING HOUSE.**

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**MEALS FURNISHED TO ORDER IN THE BEST STYLE.**

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NAT FULLER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO his friends and patrons, that having engaged a more commodious DWELLING, next door north of his recent establishment on Washington street, near the Northeastern Depot, he is prepared to provide MEALS AND LUNCHEES to order, at all hours and in the best style. His table is always furnished with the choicest delicacies of the season.

8

January 9

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11 January 1865, 1

correspondent tells of a late fight in Mississippi between eight Confederates and about a dozen Yankee negro soldiers. The latter fought bravely and did not surrender until five of them were killed. There was a negro in our party who joined in, and, it is said, killed a Yankee who was aiming a deadly blow with a musket at the leader of our squad. This Confederate negro, though a slave, has been in our army all the time, and has made the Yankee bite the dust.



# The Charleston Courier.

13 January 1865, 1

The negroes taken by SHERMAN in Georgia are leaving him in large numbers—an officer having met one crowd, numbering at least 1500, on their return to their homes—their treatment having been so different from what was promised.

The Macon "Telegraph" is informed that a large number of negro children were either jostled into the river by the treacherous Yankees or thrown in by their deluded mothers; their captors having told them they could not take them along.

14 January 1865, 1

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE AGENT OF STATE OF S. CAROLINA,  
COLUMBIA, January 10, 1865.

IN OBEEDIENCE TO ORDERS FROM HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, the Sheriff of each of the several Districts of the State will proceed forthwith to impress ONE TENTH (1-10th) of the slaves liable to Road Duty within their respective Districts, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, a copy of which is hereto appended.

II. Commissioners of Roads; and the authorities of incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages will, within thirty days after the passage of the Act above referred to, furnish the Sheriffs of their respective Districts with full and correct returns of all slaves liable to Road Duty, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, within their respective jurisdictions. These returns will be "based on state-ments of owners sworn to in writing."

III. The Marshal Officers of the several Districts of the State are hereby appointed, and will please act within their respective Districts, as Sub-Agent, under the provisions of the 4th section of the act. They will give to the Sheriffs and those acting under them any assistance which may be required, in procuring returns of owners; in making assessments of labor, and in cases of default, in arresting slaves. They will also forward the slaves impressed to the places of labor, providing a discreet person to take charge of them, and will keep an accurate record of the names of owners, number of slaves furnished by each, and their terms of service. Transportation will be furnished from this office.

IV. The assessment of slaves will be made in the following manner, to wit:

The owner of two Road Hands will furnish one for two months.

The owner of three Road Hands will furnish one for two months.

The owner of four Road Hands will furnish one for four months.

The owner of five Road Hands will furnish one for four months.

The owner of six Road Hands will furnish one for six months.

The owner of seven Road Hands will furnish one for six months.

The owner of eight Road Hands will furnish one for eight months.

The owner of nine Road Hands will furnish one for eight months.

The owner of ten Road Hands will furnish one for twelve months.

And in like manner with fractions above ten. If it is desired, several owners having fractions above or below ten, may unite and furnish one slave for twelve months.

V. The attention of Sheriffs and others charged with receipting for and appraising slaves, is especially directed to the provisions of the Act in relation to this matter. Too much care cannot be taken, for upon the proper discharge of this duty depends the claim of the owner for indemnity if his slave is lost. The blanks furnished by this office will be used in all cases.

VI. The Act contemplates the impressment of slaves whose physical condition will enable them to perform labor on the fortifications. Where there is obviously unfitness for such labor, they will be returned to the owners, who will be required to furnish others in their place. Where no objection exists, such slaves will be received as are offered by owners.

VII. Owners will find it to their interest to provide their slaves, taken for this service, with a comfortable outfit of clothing, &c.; and at the time of delivery for transportation to places of labor, should furnish them with at least five days' rations of cooked food.

VIII. The time of delivery of slaves taken under this order for impressment, will be on Wednesday, the 30th of February next, at such points as will be designated in a future notice. As the demand for labor is most urgent, it is desirable that the impressment should proceed as rapidly as possible, and the slaves be turned over to the sub Agents to be forwarded to the places of labor.

IX. Under this law all slaveholders owing two or more Road Hands are liable, and no exemptions or details will be regarded by officers charged with the impressment.

R. B. JOHNSON,  
Agent of the State of S. C.

AN ACT TO REPEAL ALL ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS HERETOFORE PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE, ON THE SUBJECT OF FURNISHING SLAVE LABOR ON THE COAST AND FORTIFICATIONS WITHIN THE STATE, AND OTHERWISE TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING SUCH LABOR.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in order to furnish the necessary slave labor to work on the coast of this State and the fortifications within the limits of the same,

there shall be organized a force, consisting of male slaves between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, liable under the existing laws to road duty, not exceeding in number at any one time, of one-tenth part of said slaves, to serve for the term of twelve months from the date of their impressment, subject, however, to the right of their respective owners at the expiration of every three months of said term of service to substitute other slaves liable to road duty in their place, and who by such substitution shall constitute a portion or the whole of said force as the case may be, from the respective dates of such substitution.

This force shall be raised by a General Impressment throughout the whole State; whenever his Excellency the Governor may order or direct such agent of the State as he may appoint to make such impressment, under the provisions of this act. But if the impressment of a less number than one-tenth would produce should be found to be sufficient, then the impressment shall be made on the State at large, according to one uniform rule of equality to be prescribed in the order of the Governor directing such impressment to be made by the State Agent, and whatever number greater than ten shall be so prescribed as a divisor to make the apportionment by, no fraction of slaves either below or above such number selected as a divisor shall be considered or taken into the apportionment unless it is at least one fifth or more of such divisor, and in such cases the fraction of one-fifth shall be taken by requiring the party owing it to furnish one hand for two months, with the same right of substitution as in case of whole numbers, and the same rule as to fractions shall be observed where the number ten is used as the divisor in making the apportionment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of his Excellency the Governor to appoint a State Agent, such agent to be selected from the class of persons not liable to conscription in Confederate military service, if the services of a suitable agent can be secured from said class, who shall receive for his services the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, as allowed by the Confederate Government, during his employment, to be paid to him monthly by the State.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Agent aforesaid, immediately on the reception of any order from his Excellency the Governor, to make impressments of slaves, under the provisions of this act, to extend such order to the Sheriffs of the several judicial districts of the State, whose duty it shall be to execute the same in their respective districts; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Roads and the authorities of incorporated cities, towns and villages, and such other person or persons as the State Agent may appoint, to furnish to the Sheriffs of their respective districts, within thirty days after the passage of this act, a full and correct return of all male slaves liable to road duty within their respective jurisdictions, which returns shall be based on statements furnished by the owners of such slaves, sworn to in writing, and such statements to be returned to the Secretary of the Boards of Commissioners of Roads, and by them kept on file. And it shall be the duty of the State Agent, upon being duly notified by the said State Agent, to give order for the impressment of slaves as aforesaid, thirty days before, to summon all owners liable under said order to furnish slaves, to have the slaves so liable at the respective depots, and at the proper time, giving ten days' notice thereof to the owner, for transportation to the place of labor, as may be directed by said order. And the said Sheriffs shall, in their respective districts, with the assistance of a respectable loyal citizen, to be chosen by the owner of each slave, if he will, and if not, by the Sheriff, appraise said slaves on their delivery at said depots; and in case of their disagreement, they shall select a third citizen, of like qualification, whose decision shall be final; and give receipts to the owners for them, specifying in said receipts the names of the slaves, the valuation put upon them, and the term of service for which they are impressed, a duplicate of which receipts shall also be furnished by the several Sheriffs to the State Agent. And if, upon the day and at the place so notified, any owner of slaves so liable shall fail to have them in readiness, or if the Sheriff of the District where such owner resides shall immediately arrest such slaves and send them forward to the place of labor; the cost of such arrest, subsistence of slaves, and transportation to be paid by the defaulting owner, and to be taxed and collected as other costs now are by law. And when there is such default, refusal or refusal to send slaves, after due summons to the owners by the Sheriff, and the said slaves are taken by the Sheriff, the slaves of such defaulters shall labor and serve on the military defenses for twice the period of time specified in the said made by the Governor: Provided, That the slaves thus furnished shall not be entitled for any other service than such work as is intimately connected with the defense of this State.

SEC. 4. That the State Agent may, with the consent of the Governor, appoint such other sub-agents as may be found necessary and proper to the execution of the provisions of this act. But in no case shall he appoint any person as such agent who is liable to conscription in Confederate service and who is not a citizen of the State. In the army; such agents shall be paid by the State eight

dollars per day for their services at the end of each month.

SEC. 5. The respective Sheriffs, for their services rendered under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the State eight dollars per day whilst actually engaged in the discharge of said duties, besides their costs for arrests and fees for detaining prisoners, to be arrested in pursuance thereof, which latter shall be paid by the owners of said prisoners.

SEC. 6. That the pay for such slaves shall be eleven dollars per month and be furnished with sufficient rations and two suits of clothes during the term of one year, or one suit of clothes every six months, including two pairs of shoes and one hat for the year, by the State, or a fair commutation in money for the clothing if furnished by the owner. And that it shall be the duty of the State Agent to certify the pay bills for the pay of the said slaves for their respective owners, specifying the number of said slaves, the time they have been employed, and the names of the owners; which bills, so certified, shall entitle the owners, by themselves or their order endorsed thereon, to receive the same from the State, and said bills shall be forwarded to the Sheriffs of their respective districts where the owners reside, to be delivered by them to said owners.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of roads, cities, towns and village authorities, for the neglect of any of the duties required of them respectively by this Act, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction fined to a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And that any Sheriff who shall neglect or refuse to discharge any of the duties required of him by this act, shall be liable to be indicted and punished, upon conviction, as for a misdemeanor, in addition to liability on his official bond to any person who may have been aggrieved by such default.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the State Agent to visit all the camps of the laborers, to examine their condition, to observe their treatment and discipline, to examine their food, both as to quality and quantity, and to see that it is the proper ration for each, as is allowed by law, as well as their clothing; and especially to inform himself as to their medical and surgical attendance and care, and, whenever required, to report the same to the Governor; and particularly at the conclusion of the time of service of each levy, it shall be his duty to make such report to the Governor, in whose possession it may be open for examination by the owners of the said slaves. And it shall also be his duty to prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment by one slave upon another, and shall require that if a slave is to be punished, let any default of his duty, the punishment shall be administered by a white man in authority. And for the neglect or refusal of said Agent to discharge faithfully any of his duties as prescribed by this Act, he shall be subject to removal from office by the Governor, as well as liable to an action for damages by any individual who has been injured by his negligence or default of duty.

SEC. 9. Transportation shall be furnished by the State Agent for slaves impressed under this Act, at the expense of the State going to and returning from the place of labor home, and in returning also with sufficient rations to last them home, and transportation shall be furnished in like manner for substitutes in going to and returning from said place of labor. And an account shall be kept by said agent of all expenditures incurred and paid by the State in providing the slave labor aforesaid, and in carrying this Act into full execution, which shall be annually deposited by him in the office of the Governor of the State, to be presented or preferred by him as a claim by this State against the Confederate Government for payment. And that the funds necessary to pay all expenditures incurred under the provisions of this Act shall be paid out of the funds of the public treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the presentation of the pay bills signed by the State Agent.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Governor and the State Agent to have all slaves returned to their owners upon the expiration of the term of service for which they were impressed, and the owners of such as may have been killed or died from disease during their term of service, shall not be liable to supply their places with other slaves for the unexpired portion of said term of service.

SEC. 11. If the Confederate Government should make any impressment of slave labor over and above what is to be furnished by the provisions of this act, then and in that event the owners of such slaves shall have credit as for so much labor furnished for coast duty.

SEC. 12. That all Acts and parts of Acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of this State on the subject of furnishing labor on the coast or fortifications be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the Senate House, the twenty third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the eighty ninth year of the sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

W. D. PORTER,  
President of the Senate.

R. M. BOYLSTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

January 14

# The Charleston Mercury.

17 January 1865, 2

Abraham North, an old and respectable colored man, and known for many years by our merchants as a drayman, died, on the 13th instant, in the 79th year of his age.

**CIRCULAR**

**OFFICE AGENT OF STATE OF S. CAROLINA**

**IN OBEYANCE TO AN ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF S. CAROLINA**—The Governor will proceed forthwith to issue an ORDER (No. 10th) of the day, directing the several Districts of the State to proceed forthwith to Road duty within their respective Districts, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, a copy of which is hereto appended.

11. Commissioners of Roads, and the Authorities of incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages will, within thirty days after the passage of the Act above referred to, furnish the Sheriffs of their respective Districts with full and correct returns of all slaves liable to Road duty, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, within their respective jurisdictions. These returns will be based on statements of owners, sworn to in writing.

12. The Enrolling Officers of the several Districts of the State are hereby appointed, and will please act within their respective Districts, as Sub-Agents, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Act. They will give to the Sheriffs and those acting under them any assistance which may be required, in procuring returns of owners, in making assessments of labor, and in cases of default in attending slaves. They will also forward the slaves when impressed to the places of labor, providing a discreet person to take charge of them, and will keep an accurate record of the names of owners, number of slaves furnished by each, and their terms of service. Transportation will be furnished from this office.

13. The assessment of slaves will be made in the following manner, to wit:

The owner of 1 Road Hands will furnish 1 for two months.

The owner of 2 Road Hands will furnish 1 for two months.

The owner of 3 Road Hands will furnish 1 for four months.

The owner of 4 Road Hands will furnish 1 for four months.

The owner of 5 Road Hands will furnish 1 for six months.

The owner of 6 Road Hands will furnish 1 for six months.

The owner of 7 Road Hands will furnish 1 for eight months.

The owner of 8 Road Hands will furnish 1 for eight months.

The owner of 9 Road Hands will furnish 1 for eight months.

The owner of 10 Road Hands will furnish 1 for twelve months.

And in like manner with fractions above Ten. If it is desired, several owners having fractions above or below Ten, may unite and furnish 1 slave for twelve months.

V. The attention of Sheriffs and others charged with receiving for and appraising slaves is especially directed to the provisions of the Act in relation to this matter. Too much care cannot be taken, for upon the proper discharge of this duty depends the claim of the owner for indemnity if his slave is lost. The blacks furnished by this office will be used in all cases.

VI. The Act contemplates the impressment of slaves whose physical condition will enable them to perform labor on the fortifications. Where there is obviously unfitness for such labor, they will be returned to the owners, who will be required to furnish others in their place. Where no objection exists, such slaves will be received as are offered by owners.

VII. Owners will find it to their interest to provide their slaves, taken for this service, with a comfortable outfit of clothing, &c.; and at the time of delivery for transportation to places of labor, should furnish them with at least five days' rations of cooked food.

VIII. The time of delivery of slaves taken under this order for impressment, will be on Wednesday, the 8th day of February next at such points as will be designated in a future notice. As the demand for labor is most urgent, it is desirable that the impressment should proceed as rapidly as possible, and the slaves be turned over to the Sub-Agents to be forwarded to the places of labor before the date above mentioned.

IX. Under this Law all slaveholders owning two or more Road Hands are liable, and no exemptions or details will be regarded by officers charged with the impressment.

R. B. JOHNSON  
Agent of the State of S. C.

**AN ACT TO REPEAL ALL ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS HERETOFORE PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF S. CAROLINA, IN THE SUBJECT OF FURNISHING SLAVE LABOR ON THE COAST AND FORTIFICATIONS WITHIN THE STATE, AND OTHERWISE TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING SUCH LABOR.**

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in order to furnish the necessary slave labor to work on the coast of this State and the fortifications within the limits of the

same, there shall be organized a force, consisting of male slaves between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, liable under existing laws to road duty, not exceeding in number at any one time, of one-tenth part of said slaves, to serve for the term of twelve months from the date of their impressment, subject, however, to the right of their respective owners at the expiration of every three months of said term of service to substitute other slaves so liable to road duty in their place, and who by such substitution shall constitute a portion of the whole of said force as the case may be, from the respective dates of such substitution. This force shall be raised by a general impressment throughout the whole State, whenever his Excellency the Governor may order or direct such agent of the State as he may appoint to make such impressment, under the provisions of this Act. But if the impressment of a less number than one tenth would produce should be found to be sufficient, then the impressment shall be made on the State-at-large, according to one uniform rule of equality to be prescribed in the order of the Governor directing such impressment to be made by the State Agent; and whatever number greater than ten shall be so prescribed as a divisor to make the apportionment by, no fraction of slaves either below or above such number selected as a divisor shall be considered or taken into the apportionment, unless it is at least one-fifth or more of such divisor, and in such cases the fraction of one-fifth shall be taken by requiring the party owning it to furnish one hand for two months, with the same right of substitution as in cases of whole numbers, and the same rule as to fractions shall be observed where the number ten is used as the divisor in making the apportionment.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of His Excellency the Governor to appoint a State Agent, such agent to be selected from the class of persons not liable to conscription in Confederate military service if the services of a suitable agent can be secured from said class, who shall receive for his services the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, as allowed by the Confederate Government, during his employment, to be paid to him monthly by the State.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the State Agent, immediately on the reception of any order from His Excellency the Governor, to make impressments of slaves, under the provisions of this Act, to extend such order to the Sheriffs of the several judicial districts of the State, whose duty it shall be to execute the same in their respective districts; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Roads and the authorities of incorporated cities, towns and villages, and such other person or persons as the State Agent may appoint, to furnish to the Sheriffs of their respective districts, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, a full and correct return of all male slaves liable to road duty within their respective jurisdictions, which returns shall be based on statements furnished by the owners of such slaves, sworn to in writing, and such statements to be returned to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Roads, and by them kept on file. And it shall be the duty of the said Sheriffs, upon being duly notified by the said State Agent of any order for the impressment of slaves as aforesaid, thirty days before, to summon all owners liable under said order to furnish slaves, to have the slaves so liable at the respective depots, and at the proper time, giving ten days notice thereof to the owner, for transportation to the place of labor, as may be directed by said order. And the said Sheriffs shall, in their respective districts, with the assistance of a respectable loyal citizen, to be chosen by the owner of each slave, if he will, and if not, by the Sheriff, appraise said slaves on their delivery at said depots, and in case of their disagreement they shall select a third citizen of like qualification, whose decision shall be final; and give receipts to the owners for them, specifying in said receipts the names of the slaves, the valuation put upon them, and the terms of service for which they are impressed, a duplicate of which receipts shall also be furnished by the several Sheriffs to the Agent. And if, upon the day and at the place so notified, any owner of slaves so liable shall fail to have them in readiness, then the Sheriff of the district where such owner resides shall immediately arrest such slaves and send them forward to the place of labor; the cost of such arrest, subsistence of slaves, and transportation to be paid by the defaulting owner, and to be taxed and collected as other costs now are by law. And when there is such default, failure or refusal to send slaves, after due summons to the owners by the Sheriffs, and the said slaves are taken by the Sheriffs, the slaves of such defaulters shall labor and serve on the military defenses for twice the period of time specified in the call made by the Governor. Provided, that the slaves thus furnished shall not be detailed for any other service than such work as is intimately connected with the defense of the State.

Sec. 4. That the State Agent may, with the consent of the Governor, appoint such other sub-agents as may be found necessary and proper to the execution of the provisions of this Act. But in no case shall he appoint any person as such agent who is liable to conscription in Confederate service and physically able for active service in the army; such agents shall be paid by the State eight dollars per day for their

serv one at the end of each month.

Sec. 5. The respective Sheriffs, for their services rendered under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid by the State eight dollars per day; whilst actually engaged in the discharge of said duties, besides their costs for arrests and fees for detaining prisoners so arrested in pursuance thereof, which latter shall be paid by the owners of said prisoners.

Sec. 6. That the pay for such slaves shall be eleven dollars per month, and be furnished with sufficient rations and two suits of clothes during the term of one year, or one suit of clothes every six months, including two pairs of shoes and one hat for the year, by the State, or a fair commutation in money for the clothing if furnished by the owner. And that it shall be the duty of the State Agent to certify the pay bills for the pay of the said slaves for their respective owners, specifying the number of said slaves, the time they have been employed, and the names of the owners; which bills, so certified, shall entitle the owners, by themselves or their order endorsed thereon, to receive the same from the State, and said bills shall be forwarded to the Sheriffs of their respective districts where the owners reside, or be delivered by them to said owners.

Sec. 7. That the Commissioners of Roads, city, town and village authorities, for the neglect of any of the duties required of them respectively by this Act, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And that any Sheriff who shall neglect or refuse to discharge any of the duties required of him by this Act, shall be liable to indictment and punished, upon conviction, as for a misdemeanor, in addition to liability on his official bond to any person who may have been aggrieved by such default.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the State Agent to visit all the camps of the laborers, to examine their condition, to observe their treatment and discipline, to examine their food, both as to quantity and quality, and to see that it is the proper ration for each; as is allowed by law, as well as to their clothing, and especially to inform himself as to their medical and surgical attendance and care, and whenever required, to report to the Governor; and particularly at the conclusion of the time of service of each levy, it shall be his duty to make such report to the Governor, in whose possession it may be open for examination by the owners of the said slaves. And it shall also be his duty to prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment by one slave upon another, and shall require that if a slave is to be punished for any default of his duty, the punishment shall be administered by a white man in authority. And for the neglect or refusal of said Agent to discharge fully any of his duties as prescribed by this Act, he shall be liable to removal from office by the Governor, as well as liable to criminal prosecution by any individual who has been injured by his negligence or default of duty.

Sec. 9. Transportation shall be furnished by the State Agent for slaves impressed under this Act, at the expense of the State going to and returning from the place of labor, home, and in returning also with sufficient rations to last them home, and transportation shall be furnished in like manner for substitutes going to and returning from said place of labor. An account shall be kept by said agent of all expenditures incurred and paid by the State in providing the slave labor aforesaid, and in carrying this Act into full execution, which shall be annually audited by him in the office of the Governor of the State, to be presented or referred by him as a claim by this State against the Confederate Government for payment. And that the funds necessary to pay all expenditures incurred under the provisions of this Act shall be paid out of the funds of the public treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon the presentation of the pay bills signed by the State Agent.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Governor and the State Agent to have all slaves returned to their owners upon the expiration of the term of service for which they were impressed, and the owners of such as may have been killed or died from disease during their term of service, shall not be liable to supply their places with other slaves for the unexpired portion of said term of service.

Sec. 11. If the Confederate Government should make any impressment of slaves in or over and above what is to be furnished by the provisions of this Act in view of greater emergencies than are contemplated in this Act, then and in that event the owner of such slaves shall have credit as for so much labor furnished for coast duty.

Sec. 12. That all Acts and parts of Acts heretofore passed by the Legislature of this State on the subject of furnishing labor on the coast or fortifications, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the Senate House, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the eighty-ninth year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina.

W. D. PORTER,  
Speaker of the Senate.

K. B. HOYLSTON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

January 14

19 January 1865, 1

Is slavery right? This we all admit, and we believe it. Every thing under heaven, save the fanaticism and mistaken philanthropy of man, proclaims the eternal truth, that slavery is right, and that in this condition the African must live or be exterminated before the march of superior caste. Like the American aborigines, the negro must disappear from the face of the earth, or be forever in the capacity of slave in some way.—  
Winches or (Ga) B. 19 1

23 January 1865, 2

**More Diabolism.**—A returned Confederate prisoner who was confined on one of the Federal vessels, relates the following incident, which he declares he saw with his own eyes: A negro woman was on board with a child, which being sick was rather fretful and lachrymose. Its sobs disturbed a Yankee officer, and he roughly ordered the woman to "silence that brat." The poor creature did her best to do so, but of course did not succeed, whereupon the officer seized the wailing innocent, and tossed it into the sea, where it sank to rise no more. This is one of the new ways, and probably not one of the least human ones, which the Yankees have invented for abolishing slavery.

**Slave Marriages.**—I see it noticed in your paper that the Baptist Convention of Georgia, at its late session, passed a resolution, intended to bring the subject of the marital relation of slaves before this Legislature of the State. There is no movement that would give me greater confidence in our speedy triumph over our enemies. Jesus Christ has said, "whoso honoreth me, him will my father honor." "All power is given to him in heaven and earth." He has commanded "whatsoever therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." We honor Christ by acknowledging his power, and by obeying his commandments. The marital relations of slaves ought therefore to be held as sacred as that of the whites. We ought not to suffer the cupidity, and convenience of slave dealers to disobey the direct commands of God. As a religious community, we are accountable for such acts being permitted. It makes a slave no nearer a free man to force him, by law, to live with his wife, under the same regulations that bind white men.

But you ask, how can this be done? The very fact of asking such a question shows how far we have strayed from our duty to our slaves. If we wish to amend our ways, we will soon find a way. How would it do to pass an act, making the master's permission in writing to an authorized magistrate or minister of the gospel, equivalent to a license from the court, and having it recorded as such? Then making sales of all such persons void, unless sold together. Many Christian people would avail themselves of this privilege of the legislature and in a few years the custom would become general and finally universal. We are commanded to "render to our slaves that which is just and equal." This would certainly be a measure of justice, and although the political advantages of such a measure might be greater than that of aming the slaves, we should pass such laws as a matter of sheer justice. Wherein we know we are offending God, we ought to reform.—*Correspondence Columbus Sun.*

The Charleston Courier.

25 January 1865, 2

**M**EDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C. JANUARY 23, 1865.—Wanted at this Office, a COLORED PORTER. Recommendations necessary. Apply at corner Spring and Coming-streets.

THOMAS LINING,  
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

January 23

†4

# The Charleston Mercury.

25 January 1865, 2

THE FOLLOWING rates have been established by City Council:

Servant's Badge.....	\$10
Porter's Badge.....	20
Fruitler's Badge.....	25
Mechanic's Badge.....	35
Private Cart License.....	10
Public Cart License.....	60
Bread Cart License.....	60
Hack License.....	150
Omnibus License.....	200

and must be taken out during the month of January.

**WANTED, FORTY NEGRO MEN, TO**  
work on an embarkment on Pee Dee river.  
Address W. H. EVANS, Society Hill, S. C.  
January 25 8\*

**WANTED TO HIRE, A WHITE OR**  
COLORED COOK and WASHMAN; also, a  
WHITE GIRL, to take charge of a house as chamber-  
maid, &c., &c.; and a MAN, to attend about a small farm.  
Apply, for one week, at J. E. BOWEN'S, one door above  
Ann, in King street. January 24

**WANTED TO HIRE—A WOMAN TO**  
cook and wash for a small family. Also, a  
HOUSE BOY, about 14 years old. Apply in PITT  
STREET, opposite Duncan street.  
January 24 \*2

**WANTING TO HIRE NEGROES.—**  
I wish to hire twenty (20) able-bodied NEGRO  
MEN, to compress fodder in the interior of this State.  
Liberal wages will be paid, and rations furnished. Ad-  
dress me at Kinstree, S. C., or Major M. A. PRINGLE,  
Quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.  
December 20 EDGAR L. GERRARD,  
Captain.

**WANTED TO HIRE, AT MOUNT**  
PLEASANT, by the week, a good SEAMAKER  
(White or Black). Inquire at this Office.  
January 10 tuth



26 January 1865, 2

Men Run Mad.

The project now agitated by the JEFF. DAVIS devotees, and others carried away from common sense by their influence and the panic of the present situation to which their weakness has brought our affairs, is virtually the abolition of slavery, in order to put two hundred thousand negroes in the army. These negroes are to achieve the independence of white men.

We have said the project of panic-stricken men—is desperate, destructive, utterly hopeless.

Let us consider this proposition in its three-fold aspect—politically, or economically—socially—and as a war measure.

It was the opinion of Mr. CALHOUN, and is the opinion of the wisest statesmen that South Carolina has produced, that slavery is essential to the existence of a Republican Government. Remove this element of stability and conservatism, and you launch the Government into a mobocracy. We already see to what it has brought the Northern people, in spite of the conservative element of slavery in the South, heretofore acting as a balance wheel to their radical sentiments. And yet the Northern people had the vast and boundless territories of the West, that acted as a huge flood gate to their populace. Yet, in spite of both of these checks, where are they drifting? A few years more, when the territories are stocked by these herding brutes—with the conservative element of slavery removed—and where will they be? Where are they? Rushing straight into every radicalism, and every other lam—driving into revolution, dyed in blood, sinking into despotism—military rule—empire.

With us the case will be far more desperate, far more hopeless. We have four millions of slaves. By one blow the labor of the Cotton States will be paralyzed. Its produce of rice, cotton and sugar, gone forever. For it is folly to talk of a negro laboring of his own accord.—It has been tried too often all over the world, and always with the same result—ruin. The best portions of our whole magnificent country goes to waste—a home for four millions of ignorant idle vagrants and Yankee squatters—and every slaveowner and planter in the land is reduced to poverty. Instead of being the great producers of the world, the Cotton States become its veriest luxuries.

But is this all? By no means. It is enough; but it is only the political and the economical view of the proposition.

Socially, the result will be even worse. At a blow, the intelligence, the refinement of the country is reduced to want, and is merged in the general ruin. To the poor man it is still worse. He is reduced to the level of a nigger, and a nigger is raised to his level. Check by jowl they must labor together as equals. His wife and his daughter are to be hustled on the street by black wenches, their equals. Swaggering huck niggers are to ogle them, and to elbow him.

Gracious God! Is this what our brave soldiery are fighting for?—to reduce themselves to the level and companionship of niggers? No—no—never—not in South Carolina. Let the man who is afraid to fight himself, and wants to send a

nigger to fight in his place—heedless of all else, so long as he is out of it—talk of emancipation, and niggers in the ranks. But the brave soldier who is fighting for the supremacy of his race will have none of it—no, none of it. He wants no Hayti here—no St. Domingo—no mongrels in his family—no miscegenation with his blood. Let them not be deceived—this, and nothing else, must be the result. Mobocracy on the one hand—nigger equality and gradual miscegenation the other.

We turn to the negro himself as an element of war, and the project is still more hopeless and desperate.

To hold out any sort of equivalent inducement to the negro to fight in our ranks, you must offer general emancipation. Less will not answer the purpose. For this is what the Yankee holds out to him. He does more, he offers him the soil and perfect equality. To expect the negro then to fight on our side for less is simply absurd. He may not be a creature particularly given to logic or to metaphysical reasoning; but he is not altogether a monkey. There are some simple things that he is able to understand. The project is utterly vain to waste words upon, without this first premise—general emancipation.

But will even this insane measure make the matter better. Not one whit; but, on the contrary, much worse. For it is out of our power to keep up with the Yankee bids. What does the Yankee offer him in the ranks? A large belly full every day, a plenty of meat, grogg, good clothes, shoes and physical comfort, and, at present, an apparently winning cause. What have we to offer him when we seize him and put him in our ranks? A lank belly, hard work, a plenty of bullets, scant clothing, and a cause so hard pressed as to require his help—a cause so rough that even white men, fighting for their homes, for their wives, and for their independence, fly from the ranks, and leave their standards and their comrades.

Could a proposition be more absolutely absurd?

The negro will not fight in the cause, under those circumstances. To one that can be retained in the ranks and will stand fire, ten will break their ranks, and will desert to the enemy. Placed in the line of battle, when pressed by heavy fire he will run, and break the line, and lose the day in consequence. Placed on guard or on picket, he can never be trusted. The countersign will be a farce, and he will lead the enemy into the camp. Out of the two hundred thousand muskets put into their hands, one hundred and fifty thousand at least will be presented by him to the enemy. You will only arm the enemy, and fill his ranks, ten for one.

The whole project is insane, demoralizing, destructive, hopeless. The wail of panic, and the cry of despair resounds through every thought connected with it. Away with the folly!

An exchange asks the pertinent question, whether Mayor Arnold, who presided at the so-called citizens' meeting in Savannah, is a descendant of Benedict Arnold, of Revolutionary fame?

The Charleston Mercury.

27 January 1865, 1

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**—  
Ran away, on Tuesday night, my boy FRANK;  
about 45 years of age, black; wore an osnaburg jacket;  
an up country negro; lately been driving a wood wagon  
with three mules to the city. Supposed to be about  
Charleston Neck, or on the Dorchester Road.  
January 27 1865 H. W. KINSMAN.

30 January 1865, 2

**T**WO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD — UNA-  
W. Y. on the 29th ult., my negro man named  
VAN aged about 22 years, in color nearly black, 5 feet  
11 inches in height, fine set of teeth, and quite sprightly  
when spoken to. He is very plausible, and well  
calculated to deceive any one. He wore a suit of  
country made clothing. The above reward will be  
paid for his delivery, or lodged in the Work House of  
Charleston, or in any Jail in the country.

L. CANNON, Mount Holly, S. C.

January 30

mthm87

31 January 1865, 1

**Horrible Condition of the Slaves Stolen by Sherman.**

The following shows the suffering condition of the slaves that were stolen by Sherman in his march through Georgia. How much more happy were the poor creatures in the comfortable cabins of their owners—how much better fed and better clothed, than they now are under Yankee rule. The statement is from a Yankee source, and probably does not represent the sufferings of the poor negroes in as strong a light as a strict regard to truth would require:

**GENERAL SHERMAN'S YEKEDMEN.**

*Good Men and Women of the North:*

We currently appeal to you on behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes whom General Sherman has just liberated by his triumphant march through Georgia.

Wherever he has borne our flag they have hastened to follow it with simple faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They have arrived on the coast after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished, sick and almost naked. Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone, and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute.

The stores of the Government, already overtaxed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants, and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue they must die by hundreds from exposure and disease.

So extreme and entire is the destitution of this people that nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children, who cannot wear the cast off garments of soldiers. Shoes and stockings, hats, suspenders and under garments of all kinds are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicines, money—anything you have to spare—will find its use among this wretched people.

The several Freedmen's Aid Societies at the North are proper and sufficient channels for your beneficence. We pray you, for the sake of suffering humanity, let them be speedily and abundantly filled.

RUFUS SEXTON, Brigadier-General  
and Military Governor of South Carolina.  
H. C. Judd, Superintendent of Freedmen.  
Beaufort, S. C., January 2, 1865.

Another appeal for these poor suffering creatures says:

The first intimation given me that many of the Freedmen would be brought hither from Savannah, came in the form of a request from the General that I would call at once to plan the reception of seven hundred, who would be at the wharf in an hour. This was Christmas day, and at 4 P. M. we had seven hundred, mainly women, old men and children, before us. A canvass, since made, shows that half of them had traveled from Macon, Atlanta and even Chattahoochee. They were all utterly destitute of blankets, stockings or shoes; and among the seven hundred there were not fifty articles in the shape of pots or kettles, or other utensils for cooking, no axes, very few coverings or many beds, and children wrapped in the only articles not worn in some form by the parents.

We have no stockings; we have no children's clothing; no needles or thread for the making up of articles; no cloth for shirts or petticoats. The supply of blankets is almost exhausted. Two hundred of the four taken out are sick from exposure, and coffins go out each day to bury the dead. Is it necessary to say more to awaken the strongest feelings of sympathy in their behalf? But before this reaches you from three to five thousand more equally destitute will be laid upon our hands. What, in God's name, shall we do with them? How offer them sufficient in the way of physical comfort, even to keep them from regretting their escape from slavery?

The negro women and children who have left their masters, are huddled together in a pen outside the town of Savannah, in want of both clothing and food, and suffering from cold and exposure. The soldiers appear to have little if any sympathy with them, and tell them they would be better off if they would return where they came from.

Such is the report of refugees from Savannah, in regard to Yankee treatment of the deluded wretches who left their comfortable homes and followed the Yankee army to the coast; and such will be the fate of all who imitate their example.

# The Charleston Courier.

2 February 1865, 1

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**PRISONERS.**—Four Yankee prisoners taken by our scouts near Salkehatchie, were brought to the city Wednesday. Two negroes, who say they belong to Mr. WILLIAMS MIDDLETON, were also brought in.

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3 February 1865, 1

**DEATH OF A HIGHLY RESPECTED COLORED RESIDENT**—As public journalists we feel it our duty to record the decease of those of our colored residents who have lived a life of usefulness and honor among us, more especially when their services have been of such a nature as to make them familiar to all classes in our community, as was the case with him, whose death it now becomes our sad duty to announce. *Major Peter Brown* is no more. He died in this city on Wednesday night, after a very brief illness, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was familiarly known as the leader of the "Old Brown Band," which gave him the military title of Major, and by which he was known throughout our various military organizations before the breaking out of the war. Many of our veteran soldiers, from this city and elsewhere, received their first lessons in military tactics with martial music discoursed by the "Old Brown Band," under the leadership of *Peter Brown*. He also, from the inauguration of the tattoo and reveille in this city, until the very day of his death, beat the drum at the Main Guard House until that post was removed to the Upper Guard House, where he also continued in the faithful discharge of that duty until Wednesday morning last. He was also familiarly known to all who have attended the Washington Race Course of the South Carolina Jockey Club, during the last forty-five years, as the drummer who gave the signal taps at their annual races.

We feel that this announcement will be read with regret by our citizens generally, as well as by many who have been driven from among us by the rude hand of war, to whom his name and services were as familiar as household words. Many a battle-scarred and weather-beaten soldier, too, will participate in those regrets, and recall to mind their earlier days of military training, and the many happy incidents connected therewith.

3 February 1865, 2

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DEATH OF A VENERABLE FUNCTIONARY.—

Thousands of Charlestonians who knew him well will learn with regret of the sudden death yesterday of *Peter Brown*, the old colored drummer, who for nearly half a century has beaten daily the *reville* and *tattoo* of the Lower Ward's Guard House. Through a long life (he is said to have been in his 64th year), he has been always known for his honesty, promptitude and sobriety. On the organization of the Obedt Riflemen, more than thirty years ago, *Peter Brown* formed the Company's band, the excellence of whose performances became afterwards so well known.

*Peter's* funeral will take place this morning, and will, doubtless, be largely attended.

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# The Charleston Mercury.

4 February 1865, 2

## REMOVAL.

**T**HOMAS BROWN (THE BARBER) HAS REMOVED  
his SHOP from Morris street to JOHN FRANCOIS'  
old stand, opposite the American Hotel, where he will  
attend to his customers with despatch.

February 4

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6 February 1865, 1

**RELIGIOUS DUTIES OF MASTERS TO SLAVES —**  
The Protestant and Catholic clergy of the Confederacy are calling attention to the duty of enforcing the sanctity of the marriage relation among slaves. The Baptist Convention of Georgia has adopted an emphatic resolution upon this subject. The "Church Intelligencer" quotes various resolutions and authorities, setting forth the sinfulness of any neglect by masters to this Christian duty; among them, Bishop Vennor, (Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah,) who says: "Slavery, to become a permanent institution of the South, must be made to conform to the law of God; a Southern Confederacy will never thrive unless it rests upon morality and order; the Supreme Arbiter of Nations will not bless with stability and prosperity a state of things which would be a flagrant violation of His holy commandments."

6 February 1865, 1

## "Jeff. Davis at Sea" Again.

In the debate upon the proposition to put 40,000 slaves in the army as teamsters, &c., with the further purpose of arming them hereafter, Mr. TURNER, of North Carolina, made the following very caustic and pertinent remarks:

The country was beginning to learn that all the abolitionists were not in the North, and our own President had proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness.

Mr. Turner said it was time that Congress should express their opinion upon arming slaves, and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.

Mr. Turner and the country had been too long and too often deluded and deceived by Presidential plans, projects and promises. No one of his prophecies had been fulfilled; no one of his projects or plans had proved successful.

Yet the President proposes now and dangerous schemes with unabated confidence in his own judgment.

Mr. TURNER is not far wrong when he says "our own President has proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness." Had he been more direct in his charge, he would have struck nearer to the mark. Mr. DAVIS is said to be without faith in the institution of African Slavery.

Some of our readers will perhaps remember that remarkable production of Mr. DAVIS, dubbed at the time "Jeff. Davis at Sea," which was made from some steamer in Yankee land, when he was desirous of being nominated by the Northern Democracy, in the place of Ex President BUCHANAN, for the then pending Presidency. The filial and pious love expressed by Mr. DAVIS on that occasion for the entire Northern people at large, but more especially and particularly for those of the Puritan stock, of the *May Flower* pedigree, was, indeed, quite touching. With what tenderness and fervor of mind his spirit knelt at the base of the Plymouth Rock! and how his heart swelled within him, (if our memory serves us rightly—and the record will show)—when he announced, with glorious pride, that he himself, happy man, could boast that he was descended on the female side, from the blood of the very *May Flower*—a very chip of the Plymouth Rock itself. With what paternal feelings, therefore, could he stretch out his arms over the whole of that New England people, and open his heart and his counsels to them—how he hated and despised all disunionists at the South, of every shade and every variety of opinion, from the bottom of his heart—how he described them as worthy only "to sit cheek by jowl with SEWARD, GIBBSLEY, PARKER, BENDISER and company." What were such unworthy men as YANCY, BUTLER, CHEVES, MASON, BARNWELL, RHETT, GREGG, and hundreds of other able and earnest men in the South, to *honorable* Puritanism and Plymouth Rock stock!

Now, it is true that Mr. DAVIS did afterwards, in Mississippi, deny that this speech was correctly reported in the Northern press. There is no doubt of that fact. Nor is there any doubt of another fact—namely, that that speech was taken down by half a dozen stenographic writers, for half a dozen different newspapers, and that the speech was reported to the same effect in each of these papers. Undoubtedly, although perhaps not precisely in every word uttered, Mr. DAVIS' speech was reported in substance.

But no man could be hung as a murderer on such proof as this, that Mr. DAVIS is a semi-abolitionist. Perhaps not.

The exaltation of an insatiable vanity, the urgency of a craving ambition, and the promptings of an unscrupulous nature, may have induced him to bend his knee to the Northern mob, to soothe them with flattery which he did not feel,

and to bespatter brave Southern men at home with dirty words, which he likewise did not himself believe. He is welcome to the only alternation that is left him, from conviction of abolitionism. Mr. DAVIS is unfortunate in stenographic writers—witness that Macon speech.

But this is not all.

A singular conflict of opinions between Mr. DAVIS and Mr. STEPHENS, resulting in a concord of action, was freely spoken of during the first session of the Provisional Congress, at Montgomery, in 1861. In debate upon the formation of the Confederate Constitution, the Committee introduced a clause limiting the Confederation to such States as should be slaveholding States by their Constitutions. In other words, they contemplated a slaveholding Confederacy.

Upon this question, it was said that Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. DAVIS took diametrically opposite views, yet came to the same point in action. Both opposed the measure. Mr. STEPHENS took the ground that his faith was so implicit and so unbounded in the power of the institution of slavery, that he was unwilling to exclude free States from the Confederation, because he believed that in time they all would be slave States. Mr. DAVIS, on the other hand, opposed the measure, because he had no faith in the permanence and fixedness of the institution of slavery; he regarded it as an ephemeral thing, that had had perhaps its day of usefulness, but must now soon pass away before the progress of free labor.

Here we have the secret of much of Mr. DAVIS' political conduct. We have not heretofore thought proper to allude to these matters, because they were not properly germane to any present public conduct of Mr. DAVIS. But the time has come, when the Executive and certain men in Congress are beginning to talk about abolitionism, that it becomes proper the country should know who these men are, and what are the feelings which prompt the expression of such opinions. If Mr. CALHOUN was a statesman these men propose ruin. If he was an ignorant—these men are wise, and *vice versa*.

Now, we say here, to Virginia, and we say to Congress, that the day when they attempt to liberate negroes to serve in the army, or for any other purpose, in parcels or in bulk, they will have driven the nail of JAIL into the temples of this weary and hard pressed Confederacy—and it will never rise again.

When we most need unity, these men, with their vicious counsels, propose discord. When we most need confidence and faith, these men propose to destroy both. We do not intend in these Cotton States to be uprooted and laid waste in all time, through the destruction of our institutions, in order to please the Abolition whims of unsound men. Slavery and independence must stand together, or they must fall together. Kill the former, and the latter is already dead here. Stand by slavery to the end, and we in South Carolina will stand by the general independence of the States to the end. This is our compact. And none other.

In fighting for our independence, we are fighting for the whole of our independence, not a part of it. Independence means the right and the power to make our own laws, and to administer our own institutions, according to our own judgment and good pleasure. This, and nothing else, is "independence." To abandon our most essential institution, and to obliterate our most important laws, in order to please the enemy, is no independence at all. It is to be whipped. It is to abandon and give up that very thing for

which we began the fight.

This sort of independence we have no use for here. Sink or swim, live or die, we want all, or we want none. Independence—entire and complete independence—or subjugation, is the platform on which we stand.

The following bills, proposed by the Military Committee (upon which we have as yet seen no action taken by Congress) would, if made laws, go far to reform the service. We presume Congress is eating plunders, and is busy.

A Bill more effectually to prevent and punish Absenteeism and Desertion in the Army.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every General commanding a department or separate army in the field, is hereby required to drop from the rolls any officer absent, without authority, for a longer period than thirty days.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any regimental officer, who, in the opinion of the General commanding the department or separate army to which he belongs, shall willfully or carelessly neglect the comfort and care of his men, or exhibit an undue laxity of discipline, shall be punished by suspending him from his rank and from all pay and allowances for such time, not to exceed three months, as the General commanding the department or army may prescribe.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer of the army, who shall knowingly recruit or receive into his command any private belonging to another command, or shall, after being informed of the fact, neglect to return such private to his command, or to deliver him up to the proper authorities charged with the arrest of deserters, within the State where such officer may be, shall be dropped from the rolls by the President, upon satisfactory proof that the offense specified in this section has been committed by him.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That any officer, non-commissioned officer or private, who shall desert from the army, shall, in addition to the penalties now provided by law, have his name recorded in the Adjutant General's office, upon a separate and distinct roll to be kept for the purpose, copies of which shall be sent, every three months, to the Governors of the respective States, and all the Generals in command of separate departments in the field.

A Bill to change the mode of filling Vacancies among Commissioned Officers of Companies, Battalions and Regiments.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officer in any company in the army, the captain of the company shall nominate the person to fill the same, who, if approved by the Colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs, and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the regiment is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the general to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any vacancy above the lowest grade of commissioned officer, shall occur in a company, the lieutenant colonel, colonel or other commanding officer of the battalion or regiment, shall nominate the person to fill the same, who, if approved by the commander of the brigade to which the battalion or regiment belongs, and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the General to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That whenever any vacancy shall occur in the field officers of a battalion or regiment, the brigade commander shall nominate the person to fill the vacancy, who, if approved by the division commander, and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the General to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be nominated, assigned or appointed under the provisions of this act, to any commissioned office in a company, battalion or regiment, who does not belong to the battalion or regiment.

10 February 1865, 2

**W**ANTED TO HIRE, A COMPETENT MALE  
SERVANT, as Dayman for this Post. Apply  
to E. M. STROTHER, Lieutenant Commanding Upper  
Wards Police. February 7 10

**W**ANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY ABLE-  
BODIED NEGRO LABORERS to work on  
the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road. As to wages  
and other particulars apply to HENRY OETJEN,  
Southeast corner of Coming and Cannon-streets.  
February 10 29

**W**ANTED TO HIRE, A COLORED GIRL, To  
Cook and Wash; and to attend to House  
work. Good wages will be punctually paid. Apply at  
804 KING STREET. 29 February 9

**W**ANTED, A COLORED MAN TO COOK AND  
do other light duties. Apply at the MILI-  
TARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Hudson-street, rear of  
the Citadel. February 9

The Charleston Mercury.

10 February 1865, 1

**WANTED TO HIRE, A COMPETENT**  
MALE SERVANT, as Dayman for this Post.—  
Apply to T. E. STROTHER,  
Lieut. Com'dg Upper Wards Police.  
February 10

The Charleston Mercury.

11 February 1865, 1

**T**O HIRE, 8 OR 10 PRIME AXMEN.  
and 5 or 6 good Carpenters. Apply to THOS. A.  
BAYNARD, Mount Holly P. O., Northeastern Railroad,  
S. C. February 11

15 February 1865, 1

**VOTE ON THE AFRICAN ENROLLMENT**—On Tuesday, 7th instant, the Senate went into secret session on Mr. Brown's Resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill with the least practicable delay, to take into the military service of the Confederate States a number of negro soldiers, not to exceed two hundred thousand, by voluntary enlistment, with the consent of the owners, or by conscription as may be found necessary; and that the Committee provide in said Bill for the emancipation of said negroes in all cases where they prove loyal and true to the end of the war, and for the immediate payment, under proper restrictions, of their full present value to their owners.

The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings we are enabled to state that a motion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, to so amend the Resolution as to make it one of inquiry into expediency was rejected, and a vote being taken on the passage of the Resolution it was rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 13.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Brown, only and Vest.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Baker, Caperton, Graham, Haynes, Hunter, Johnson, of Missouri, Maxwell, Okham, Orr, Seames, Walker, Watson and Wigfall.

15 February 1865, 2

**H** EADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT S. C., G1.  
AND FLA., SIGNAL OFFICE. CHARLES-  
TON, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.—Wanted a NEGRO MAN,  
able to Drive a Two Horse Wagon. Apply immediate-  
ly at this office to O. G. MEMMINGER, Jr., Chief  
Signal Office. 2 February 14



8 March 1865, 1

**Negro Soldiers--The Question Disposed Of.**

The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops. It appears that the bill was lost in the Senate on Tuesday, the 21st instant, by a vote of eleven to ten. Those who voted for an indefinite postponement of the bill—which amounts to its defeat—were Messrs. Baker, Barnwell, Caperton, Garland, Graham, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Missouri, Maxwell, Orr and Wigfall.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Haynes, Henry, Oldham, Semmes, Simms, Vest, Walker and Watson.

In official circles, this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negro soldiers into our armies finally. The House negro soldier bill, which is very similar to the Senate bill, has not been, and it is now believed will not be acted upon by the Senate.—*Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 24th.*

It seems that the House has since passed a bill to put negroes in the army; and the *Richmond Sentinel* is endeavoring to induce one of the Senators from Virginia or South-Carolina to change and vote for the measure, so as to ensure its final passage. We trust the Senate will stand firm.—No greater calamity could befall the Confederacy than the adoption of such a measure. Its adoption would lead to the withdrawal at once of a number of members of Congress.

15 March 1865, 3

**The Negro Act.**

The following is the act which has just passed the Congress at Richmond to put negroes in service:

**A BILL TO INCREASE THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.**

*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, the President be and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

SEC. 2. That the General in Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

SEC. 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

SEC. 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or as many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of the population, irrespective of color, in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-five per cent of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners, except by the consent of the owners and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

This act passed the Senate by the following vote:

*Yeas*.—Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Caperton, Henry, Hunter, Oldham, Semmes, of La., Simms, of Ky., and Watson—9.

*Nays*.—Messrs. Barnwell, Graham, Johnson, of Ga., Johnson, of Mo., Maxwell, Orr, Vest, and Wigfall—8.

THE  
North-Carolina Standard

RALEIGH

15 March 1865, 4

The bill proposing to arm the slaves, which passed the Confederate House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st ult., received the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Akin, Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Baylor, Blanford, Bradley, E. M. Bruce, H. M. Bruce, Clopton, Cluskey, Colyer, Conrad, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliot, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Johnson, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McMullin, Menees, Miller, Moore, Pugh, Read, Russell, Simpson, W. C. Smith, Snead, Triplett and Villere—40.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Branch, Badgers, Carrell, Chrisman, Clarke, Conrow, Cruikshank, Darden, Ewing, Fuller, Garland, Gholson, Gilmer, Hartridge, Hatcher, Herbert, Holliday, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Marshall, McCallum, Miles, Perkins, Ramsay, Rogers, Sexton, J. M. Smith, Smith of N. C., Swan, Wickham, Wilkes, Witherspoon and Mr. Speaker—37.

The measure failed in the Senate.

THE  
North-Carolina Standard

RALEIGH

29 March 1865, /

**Negro Troops.**

Orders have been issued from the Adjutant General's office, Richmond, concerning the recruiting of negro troops. It says that officers will be assigned or appointed from each State charged with the enrollment and disposition of all recruits. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with the owners consent by a written instrument confirming, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man.— The appointment of officers to companies to be formed of recruits will be made by the President.— Officers employed on recruiting service are enjoined to be provident and considerate and to give humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort and discipline of the troops; to be uniform in the observance of kindness and forbearance in their treatment of them—especially to protect them from injustice and oppression.

21 July 1866, 2

**WHAT IS A WHITE MAN?**—In the case of William Dean, who was convicted in the Wayne Circuit for illegal voting on the ground that he was not a white man, because he was adjudged to have one-sixteenth of African blood in his veins, the Supreme Court of Michigan last Wednesday morning rendered a decision to the effect that persons with only one-fourth negro blood should be regarded as white.

13 April 1868, 2

**THE SPRING EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.**—The Colonization Society's ship "Golconda" is to sail from Baltimore on Wednesday next, the 15th, and from Savannah on the 4th of May, for Liberia. She will carry out about six hundred and fifty colored people, who have asked the Society to send them to the land of their fathers. This will be the largest number of emigrants that has yet been sent to Africa in one ship.

8 March 1870, 2

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NEGRO KU-KLUX.—The Jacksonville (Ala.) *Republican* announces that a party of men in Ku-Klux disguise, who had severely beaten a negro man, near Alexandria, Calhoun county, and outraged his wife, were caught during the commission of the crime and stripped of their paraphernalia, and lo and behold they were live negroes.

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25 May 1872, 2

—Notwithstanding his "color and former condition," sensible persons have had considerable respect and esteem for Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Despite almost insuperable obstacles, he has developed a high order of intellect, and has attained an extent of education that would be creditable to any proud Caucasian under even the most favorable circumstances. Nevertheless, he has been formally nominated for Vice President of these United States, on a General Reform Ticket, with Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL for President. What dark crime FREDERICK has committed we do not know; but no matter how sombre has been his iniquity, we deem such disgraceful punishment as this to be greatly in excess of any reasonable measure of justice. It is very poetical, and all that, to discourse of the appropriate mingling of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray;" but the poetry doesn't fit this case. FREDERICK is black, and his spirit may be of the same hue for aught we know. Mrs. W. is a white woman, but who of us is bold enough to venture the conjecture that her spirit is white, or even blue or gray? The ticket may be a strong one, in odor and in contrast of shading; but no probabilities of success can justify Mr. DOUGLASS in throwing away his well-earned honors and, reversing the role of Othello, permitting himself to be smothered in the Dolly Varden of the WOODHULL antitype of Deedemona.



3 June 1872, 2

**COLORED KU-KLUX.**—A genuine Ku-Klux outrage, (says the *Augusta Chronicle* of yesterday,) the first which has ever occurred in Richmond, was perpetrated in this County yesterday morning. The victim of the Klan was a colored citizen, named David Royals, and the following is his account of the affair: Royals is employed by the Port Royal Rail Road Company, and has been at work near Sand Bar Ferry, a short distance below the city. Yesterday morning he felt unwell, and determined to come to town and remain until Monday. When he left his own squad he was jeered a good deal for leaving work, but no act of violence was attempted. While coming up the road, however, he was seen by another squad or company, the members of which abandoned their work and barred his passage. They informed him that he would not be allowed to pass until he had received a whipping. He resisted, and drew a knife with which to defend himself. One of the party, a man named Dick, struck him a violent blow in the side with the handle of a shovel, and the others overpowered and disarmed him. He was then placed in a convenient position and soundly flogged with a leather strap. After the whipping he knocked down one of the party, but was badly beaten over the head by two or three others. He finally made his escape and ran away, his tormentors throwing their shovels at him as he ran. If the man's story is true, he has been treated in a most outrageous manner, and should have extended to him the protection of the law.

16 August 1872, 2

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THE NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES.

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ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

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The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, of yesterday, publishes the following account of a negro demonstration in the city of Fayetteville :

Advices from Fayetteville by the boats Tuesday night give us information of quite a riot on the part of the Radicals, which occurred there about 12 o'clock Monday night last. This was the occasion of the Caldwell jollification demonstration. There was quite a large procession, there being about a thousand negroes from the country in town for the occasion. In moving through the streets, the processionists became quite excited by bad whiskey, and as a consequence were violently turbulent. They amused themselves while passing through the streets by throwing stones into the residences of citizens. This was kept up without check until when they were in the neighborhood of what is known as the "Half-way Bridge," when a citizen becoming exasperated by reason of stones thrown into his house, went to his front door and fired into the crowd.

This was the signal for a general lawlessness on the part of the shrieking, drunken rabble, who had already made the night hideous by their yells and depredations. They returned the fire and continued in violent disorder for sometime. During the riot, a white man by the name of Black had his head cut open with a stove; another white man was shot in the leg, and a Mr. Powell had his shoe torn off by a pistol ball. There were but few white citizens out at that hour, but these few in defending themselves fired back into the crowd and several negroes were wounded. No one, however, was killed. But for the late hour and the fact that most of the white citizens retired, the bloodshed would have been much greater.

Before the riot terminated the negroes tore down the fences around the residences of Dr. S. J. Hinsdale and Major J. O. McRae, which were near the scene of the outbreak. That same night they went to the stables of Captain W. O. Troy, the Senator from Cumberland and Harnett, and took his horses out and were about to burn the stables, but were persuaded from accomplishing their design by Mr. John Reilly, the Radical Auditor elect.

When our informant left Fayetteville, (early the next morning,) the negroes were going about the streets with clubs in their hands. More trouble was apprehended, and it is anticipated that it will end disastrously to the rioters if the citizens are once thoroughly aroused.

2 November 1881, 1

**A JEALOUS NEGRO SHOT.**—Considerable excitement was created yesterday about 10 o'clock near the Three-Mile House, on the State Road, by a rumor that a man had been shot and was not expected to live. Shortly afterwards Trial Justice Gleason was informed of the fact, and he proceeded to the locality where the shooting occurred, where he found a colored man named Amos Rae lying down and in great pain. Upon being questioned Rae made a statement to this effect: John Brown had been taking improper liberties with Rae's wife and was cautioned by Rae to stop. The intimacy continued, and yesterday morning Rae while at work was informed that Brown had gone up the railroad with his wife. Rae immediately quit his work and started after the parties. Upon quickly turning the corner of the fence of Disher's farm he saw his wife and Brown in close conversation. Rae drew his pistol and fired, missing Brown and wounding the woman through the leg. Brown immediately drew his pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in Rae's abdomen. Rae's wound is thought to be mortal, and he was sent to the Hospital for treatment. Later in the day Justice Gleason succeeded in making the arrest of Brown, who has been committed to jail to await the result of Rae's wound. Brown has for some time been in the employ of the Ashepoo Phosphate Company, and is spoken of as a sober, industrious colored man. Rae works at the same mills, and by those who know him has been regarded as a man of very violent temper. The parties connected with the shooting are all colored.

16 November 1881, 1

**MURDERED FOR A HAT.**

**Fatal Affray Between a Colored Man and a  
Colored Boy in Savannah.**

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE SUNDAY NEWS.]

SAVANNAH, November 15.—About half-past 12 o'clock to-day a quarrel arose between a negro named Daniel Brown and a colored boy over a matter of five cents. The party were standing at the corner of Whitaker and Bay streets. Brown took the boy's hat and refused to restore it. The quarrel then began, and the boy whipped out a knife and stabbed Brown just above the heart and made off. Brown started in pursuit with a rock but fell near the entrance of the News office, where he lay for some time. He was shortly after removed to the Barracks, but died on the way. Several negroes are held as witnesses, but the boy whose name is given as Robert Bug is still at large. It is expected that he will be secured in the morning.

26 July 1883, 8

**BOB TOOMBS'S SERVANTS AND SLAVES.**

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Gen. Robert Toombs and his wife spent a few days in Atlanta during the past week, en route to their pleasant home at Clarksville. The General has a delightful cottage up there, situated on some 20 acres of nicely cultivated land, planted in vegetables, fruit trees, &c. Such servants as he needs up there went through the country in vehicles. His servants are of that stock that have been in the family over 150 years. The cook that has gone to Clarksville has been the family cook for 40 years. The General left his home in Washington in charge of his old man "Billy," who is 84 years old. Billy was with him in the Indian wars, and cooked for him during the late war. He refuses to vote, has never accepted his freedom, and says "he belongs to 'old master.'"

The Charleston News & Courier

3 November 1883, 1

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

**A Negro Politician in Virginia Killed by  
Another Negro.**

RICHMOND, November 2.—Information was received here to-day of the murder near Old Church, Hanover County, of Robert Robinson, a prominent negro politician of that section, by another negro named Charles Lewis. It was stated that the murder was the result of the political excitement now at fever heat in Hanover County, but it is now said that Lewis killed Robinson because the latter knew of something seriously detrimental to his character. The particulars of the crime are not yet known here.

# The Charleston News & Courier

11 November 1883, 1

## A NORTH CAROLINA TRAGEDY.

**The Fatal Results of a Colored Family Feud—A Man Lynched by a Colored Mob—Selecting a Victim by Lot.**

*(Special Dispatch to the Sunday News.)*

CHARLOTTE, November 10.—A special from Mount Mourne, Iredell County, to the *Charlotte Observer* this evening, gives the particulars of a lynching which occurred Wednesday night. A few nights before Julius Frazier was killed by Lawrence White, both colored. White was arrested and held for examination. Wednesday night a body of negroes took White away from the guards and hanged him to a tree, leaving his lifeless body dangling from the limb. Both these outrages occurred in Rowan County. The particulars of the whole affair are about as follows: On Wednesday night four negroes—the two Frazier brothers and two White brothers—met near Mount Mourne and got into a difficulty. Julius Frazier and Lawrence White, engaged each other in a fight. The brother of each combatant standing by ready to take sides. Frazier was the aggressor, and, advancing upon White, knocked him over the head with a club. White was staggered by the blow, but rushing upon Frazier with an open knife plunged the blade into his throat severing the jugular vein and causing instant death. The two Whites and surviving Frazier were taken into custody and escorted to the house of Mr. Jos. F. McLean, where they were placed under guard and held for a preliminary trial.

On Thursday the case was heard by a magistrate, who ordered that all three be taken to the jail at Salisbury, and it was while the guards were making ready to carry their prisoners to the jail that

the mob came up and surrounded the house. It was some hours after dark, and neither the guards nor their prisoners had any thought of the terrible scene that was soon to be enacted. Their first intimation of any danger was when the tramping of feet was heard outside, followed by a knock at the door. As the door was opened the inmates of the house were confronted by a mob of about sixty-five men, the foremost among whom rushed over the guards and securing the three prisoners rapidly departed. It appears that the lynching party were friends of the murdered Frazier, all colored, and their idea was to avenge the murder by the death of one or the other of the Whites. After some consultation among themselves, they finally decided to release Frazier and the elder White, but to seize Lawrence White and hang him in atonement for the murder of Frazier. It is said that for a time the mob were undecided upon which of the two Whites to hang, but finally settled the matter by drawing lots, and the sacrifice fell upon Lawrence, the younger brother. This question settled, the mob started for a stretch of woods with Lawrence White, releasing the other two prisoners. On reaching the woods a rope was produced, one end of which was knotted around Lawrence White's neck and the other was thrown over a limb. The pitiless hands of the mob drew the helpless negro well up from the ground, tied the rope around the trunk of a tree and left the body swinging to and fro in the stillness of the moonlight night. Friday night a party of searchers found the body hanging to the limb, and set a guard by it to await the arrival of the coroner. The scene of the lynching was almost in sight of Mr. McLean's house. Efforts are now being made by the officers of the law to capture the lynchers.

14 November 1883, 1

## THE VIRGINIA JUBILEE.

### REJOICING OVER THE DOWNFALL OF MAHONE.

**An Unprecedented Political Demonstration in Richmond Last Night—One Thousand Uniformed Mounted Men in Procession—Torchlights—Illumination of Buildings—Speech-Making.**

RICHMOND, VA., November 13.—Never before has such a jubilation been witnessed in Richmond as that of to-night, the occasion being the demonstration of the Democracy in honor of the recent great victory of the party in this State. Preparations for the event had been progressing for several days and its culmination was most successful.

The affair consisted of a torchlight procession, composed of all the Democratic organizations of the city, besides numerous clubs from the surrounding country and other parts of the State. There were nearly 1,000 mounted and uniformed men in line, besides several thousand on foot with torches and transparencies, the latter bearing all kinds of inscriptions. Fireworks of every description were the order of the night, and the whole line of march, about four miles, was a scene of great brilliancy. The illumination of buildings was general and the enthusiasm of the people was at the highest pitch. A special feature of the procession was a Democratic club of 90 colored men from Charlotte County, only a few miles from Danville. Their reception by the people amounted to an ovation. Three brass bands, including that from the Soldier's Home at Hampton, furnished music. All the streets along which the procession passed were crowded with citizens, from the highest to the lowest, although there was a noticeable absence of the crowds of colored people usually seen at other demonstrations. When the procession had completed its route the jubilee was concluded by speech making by a number of prominent Democrats, including the Hon. J. S. Barbour, Congressman Mills, of Texas, J. H. Staples, of North Carolina, James Barron Hope, of Norfolk, Congressman Cabell, and Hon. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia.

#### Negroes Stoning the Procession.

(Special Dispatch to The News and Courier.)

RICHMOND, November 13.—While the Democratic procession was moving along to-night persons in it were rocked by unknown negroes. One or two are reported to have been struck and painfully though not dangerously injured. These attacks were repeated at two or three points along the line of march. One or two negroes who were detected throwing missiles at persons in the procession were fired at but not struck. After the demonstration was over some of the members of the colored Democratic clubs that participated in the procession were rocked by members of their race. It was a noticeable fact that but few negroes were on the street to-night, which is an unusual thing on such an occasion. The cause of their remaining away is not so apparent. Some of the darkies say that there is much feeling here among the Readjuster negroes against those of their race who have helped by their votes to defeat Mahone in the recent election. The fact that the Democrats have protected this class from injury and bulldozing seems to have added to the anger of their race, who still cling to Mahone and his party.



15 November 1889, 3

## HUMAN SKULLS IN BROADWAY.

WORKMEN STARTLED BY DIGGING UP FOUR OF  
THEM NEAR CHAMBERS STREET.

John Bogart, one of a gang of men digging a subway trench in Broadway, near Chambers street, jumped out of the trench with a yell yesterday afternoon as his spade struck a human skull which rolled from the side of the trench to the bottom right at his feet. Investigation revealed three other skulls and several small human bones. They were all packed in a box and sent to the Elizabeth street police station. Considerable excitement was caused among the workmen by the ghastly find.

The police, in trying to explain the mystery of the bones, said that many years ago that part of Broadway was a graveyard for negroes. They thought the bones must be those of some dead which were not removed when the burying ground was made a part of the greatest thoroughfare of the metropolis.

20 November 1889, 11

## THE DAGO STUDIES POLITICS.

AN INTRICATE PROBLEM, BUT HE MASTERED IT  
AT LAST.

"John the Bootblack," otherwise known as Francisco Angelo, is claimed to be a lineal descendant of the immortal Michael, but he is not proud. His industry has brought him in many dollars, but he has gone through a great deal of trouble in trying to learn the ins and outs of New York politics of late. Five or six years ago he was given a permit as the only and exclusive bootblack in the Barge Office by the Surveyor of the Port. It was a valuable privilege. "John" coined money and shouted for Tom Platt.

When the Cleveland administration came into power in 1885 John's political peculiarities attracted attention and he was "bounced." The thousand republican inspectors thereupon became indignant and refused to patronize the man who was put in his place. The new bootblack was boycotted and frozen out, and then John succeeded in getting "appointed to the Barge Office again" as he termed it.

His wits became sharper last year and he got naturalized in time to vote at the Presidential election. When asked for whom he cast his first American ballot, his answer was, "I voted for Captain Whalen." This gentleman was at that time in charge of the customs inspectors at the Barge Office, and was naturally looked upon as the boss down at the Battery.

Surveyor Lyon, the new republican official, who was inducted to office a few weeks ago, investigated "John's" case and promptly dismissed him last week for "offensive partisanship." The Italian was more puzzled than ever over the intricacies of politics. After wandering about for a few days he fell in with a republican beeler, and yesterday he was reinstated. When questioned about politics now he wisely closes one eye and keeps his mouth shut. He has learned a thing or two.

28 November 1889, 3

## DASTARDLY LYNCHERS.

A PARTIALLY INSANE MAN HANGED BY A MASKED  
MOB.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27, 1889.—Hans Jacob Olsen, aged fifty years, was torn from his house at Preston, in Trempealeau county, Sunday night, and lynched by a party of masked men. Olsen was partially insane and somewhat quarrelsome, and had been ordered by neighbors to leave the country. He neglected to do so and was strung up.

Olsen was seized in bed, pulled out and his hands tied behind him despite his desperate struggles and the screams of the family. Without even allowing him time to put on his clothes the men led him out of the house. Once outside Olsen learned what was to be done with him. He caught sight of a new rope hanging over the limb of a large tree which stands not more than twenty feet from the little cabin which was his home. He struggled to free his hands, tearing the flesh from his wrists until they bled freely; but finding himself unable to get loose submitted in sullen silence. The rope was put around his neck and willing hands drew him up to strangle. His legs were not tied and his kicking and struggling were fearful. The mob remained some time, however, lest he might be cut down before he was dead. Then, after shouting threats of lynching any one who should dare cut down the body, they dispersed. The body was discovered in the morning, but was not cut down until the Coroner arrived.

No evidence as to the identity of the lynchers was offered before the Coroner's jury. In Preston it is common gossip that the lynchers were led by one of the most prominent farmers in Preston. Further facts will be brought out by evidence following arrests about to be made by the State.

Olsen had served five years in State Prison for loading wood with powder with intent to blow up the stove of a family at Blair. Arriving home from Waupun, he was shortly afterward sentenced to the County Jail for six months for threatening the lives of his family. He had just returned home from the County Jail when he was hanged.

21 December 1889, 3

MR. DOUGLASS MAY RESIGN.

OUR MINISTER TO HAYTI SAID TO BE UNHAPPY  
IN HIS NEW OFFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1889.—Frederick Douglass, the United States Minister to Hayti, is not happy in his new surroundings. He writes that his relations with the Government officials are cordial and pleasant, but a well grounded impression exists among his colored friends there that outside of Government circles he is socially tabooed, at least by the foreign representatives there. It is an open secret in Washington that Mr. Douglass went to Hayti very much against his will. He was an applicant for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District. Mr. Douglass filled this office for four years under President Arthur and its emoluments of \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year were more tempting to him than any other position within General Harrison's gift.

The President, however, declined to oblige him, and told him he must take the Haytian mission or nothing. Before his departure for the West Indies Mr. Douglass informed his Washington friends that he purposed resigning within the next fifteen or eighteen months. It is freely predicted that he will not remain more than half that time.

**THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION**  
**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

*1 November 1890, 1*

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**Shot the Brute to Death.**

By Telegraph to the TIMES-UNION.

**MACON, GA., October 31.—Near Valdosta.**  
Lowndes county, yesterday afternoon, a negro named Palseo committed a brutal assault on Miss Hardee, the daughter of a prominent planter. Last night the negro was taken from the officers by a mob of whites, tied to a tree and shot to death.

14 May 1892, 4

**A NEGRO KU KLUX KLAN**

**A Secret Organization for Protection  
Against Lynchers.**

MOBETIE, Texas, May 13.—It is stated that the negroes of this section have formed a secret organization, having for its object the protection of the race. This protection is not only to be extended to the members of the organization, but to any colored man who may be made the victim of the white man's summary proceedings when the colored man is suspected of violating the laws.

The organization was started by a negro who has been prominently identified with politics, and it is believed by the whites that it is more for the purpose of furthering his political schemes than the protection of the negro.

A committee of three, known as the "Bloody Three," is at the head of the organization, and it has the power to say what punishment shall be meted out to those falling under its disfavor. The order is oath-bound, and any member of the organization who fails to carry out the decrees of the "Bloody Three" forfeits his life.

The idea of the projectors of the organization is to impress upon the whites that they cannot go on lynching negroes with impunity, whatever suspicion attaches to him.

**THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION**  
**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

2 July 1892, 1

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**LYNCHED BY NEGROES.**

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**A Brute of Their Own Race Is Swung to  
a Limb.**

By Telegraph to the TIMES-UNION.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 1.—Three hundred negroes surrounded the calaboose at Haynes, a small station on the Iron Mountain road, in Lee county, last night and took a negro named Donnelly from his cell and lynched him to the limb of a tree.

Tuesday Donnelly outraged a colored girl 12 years of age, living on the Campson plantation. The mob was composed entirely of colored people.

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28 January 1895, 3

### COLORED CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Only Two in This Country, Although There  
Are 200,000 Colored Communicants.

The accompanying portraits are of the only two colored Roman Catholic priests in the United States. They are the Rev. Augustus Tolton, pastor of St. Monica's Church, Chicago, and of the Rev. Charles R. Uncles, professor in Epiphany College, Baltimore.

There are twenty-eight priests in the United States engaged exclusively in work for colored people, but of these only two are of the same race as the congregation. The authorities of the Church hope that the number of colored priests will increase. In the South there are numerous congregations composed of white and colored people, but this is not a satisfactory arrangement for the latter.

It is said that there are 200,000 colored Catholics in the United States. But a small portion of the colored population is church-going, and of this the majority belong to the Methodist Church. The Catholics are making strenuous efforts to convert colored people. Father Slatery is preparing a body of young missionaries to the colored people in St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore.

The Church of St. Benedict the Moor, specially for colored people, was dedicated ten years ago. A home for colored children at Rye has been established in connection with this church.



28 January 1895, 8

### ASKED TO BE KILLED.

Stonewall Jackson, Colored, Sought Death,  
Failed, and Asked Police Aid.

Stonewall Jackson, a very black ne-  
gro, who says he has no home, went  
into the West Sixty-eighth Street Sta-  
tion Saturday night and declared that  
he wanted to be hanged or electrocuted  
or killed in some manner. The sergant  
in charge stated that he could not ac-  
commodate him, but locked him up in  
a cell.

Jackson was arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and held for examination as to his sanity. He fell in love with a white woman some months ago, and Saturday night tried to hang himself in the areaway at No. 112 Manhattan avenue. Then he went to the police station.

4 February 1895, 1

### **VOLUNTARILY A SLAVE.**

**An Old Negro Now Seeks Pay for His Services from His Master's Estate.**

(Special to The World.)

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Anderson Whitaker, an aged negro, of Scott County, was in slavery days the property of Nathan Whitaker, of that county. At the close of the war his master, an invalid, was reluctant to relinquish his claim on the trusted and faithful nurse, and so proposed to Anderson that if he would remain with him in voluntary servitude he, the master, would bequeath to him a house and lot and other real estate. The negro agreed, and until August, 1893, when his master died, performed the same labors that he had before the law freed him. He was then an old man.

When the will was read it appeared that the only legacy left him was a horse worth \$30. The contract under which the colored man had served the best days of his life had never been made in writing. The old negro brought his grievance to Capt. J. Harry Wood, a well-known attorney, who undertook to enforce the terms of the contract.

The Circuit Court of Scott County at its last term threw the case out on technical grounds, and now the Supreme Court of the State is asked to allow the ex-slave remuneration for his long service in self-imposed slavery.