South Carolina Leader.

REV. R. H. CAIN, Editor. "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."—Paul. A. J. RANSIER, Associate Editor.

Vol. I.—No. 38. CHARLESTON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866. $4 per annum.

The Leader.

PUBLISHED ON SATURDAYS,

At 416 King-street, Charleston, S.C.,

BY

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Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum [illegible]

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PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and for the State of South Carolina.

Whereas Maj. Gen. [illegible], commanding the Department of the Carolinas, on the [illegible] directed that white persons in military custody [illegible]

[illegible]

... In the case of [illegible] Hill, 2d [illegible] 450, which was an indictment against a white person for assault and battery on a free person of color, it was not only so ruled, but recognized as well settled law for more than half a century. The District Courts [illegible] having been put [illegible] the general jurisdiction of the court, of [illegible] and I understand that such has been the ruling of the Circuit Judges in reference to [illegible]

The [illegible] Section, Act 1865, provides [illegible]

[illegible]

And to the end that this high privilege may be enjoyed by the good people of this State, I, JAMES L. ORR, Governor of the said State, do [illegible] that it is the duty of every Civil Magistrate to give careful consideration to every complaint made to him by a person of color against a white man for any felony or misdemeanor [illegible] been committed against the person or property of a person of color, and if upon such [illegible] he concludes that there are [illegible] grounds for such complaint, said Magistrate shall take the affidavit of such person of color, and issue his warrant against the offender, and [illegible] requiring his arrest and recognizance to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions, just as he would do if the party making the complaint were a white man; and he will also recognize all witnesses by whom the complainant may desire to prove the charge, as is now provided by law, for securing the attendance of State witnesses. All Sheriffs and Constables will promptly, faithfully and fearlessly execute all such warrants as may be placed in their hands.

And I call upon all good citizens to aid in the fair and faithful execution of the laws of this State, as expounded by the Chief Justice; and very soon the earnest wish expressed by the Commanding General in Orders No. 19, (published herewith for the information of the people,) that it will not be long before it may be truly said, that no offence against the peace, and no injury to the person or property, of even the humblest inhabitant, may be committed with impunity in the State of South Carolina," will be happily realized.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the City of Columbia, the 25th day of June, 1866, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[L. S.] JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

W. R. HUNT, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CAROLINAS, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 26, 1866.

[Special Orders No. 19.]

I. All white persons in Military custody in the State of South Carolina, [illegible] or misdemeanors, will be turned over to the civil authorities of the United States, or of the State, for trial according to the nature and circumstances of the offence charged, and by the jurisdiction of the Court having legal cognizance of the offence.

II. Where white persons and persons of color are charged as principals, accessories or accomplices, in the offence, the accused will be remitted to custody and the case, with the evidence, [illegible]

[illegible]

IV. [illegible]

V. In publishing the [illegible] for the information and guidance of all concerned, the Major General commanding desires to [illegible] the civil authority [illegible]

[illegible] it may be truly said that no offence against the peace and no injury to the person or property of even the humblest inhabitant, may be committed with impunity in the State of South Carolina.

By command of

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

[illegible] July 2, 1866.

The following declaration commends itself to the [illegible] of every class of our people. We want the freedmen [illegible] we want [illegible] whether the people of the South are the [illegible] regardless of [illegible]

That the time has arrived when measures should be adopted by the southern people themselves to provide the ways and means of educating the freedmen, is a conclusion to which we are led by the following considerations.

1. [illegible] thrown upon their owners [illegible] for which they [illegible] prepared.

2. They [illegible] their former owners [illegible] always been, their natural guardians and their best friends.

EDUCATION.

3. It is our interest, as well as our duty to diffuse the blessings of education as widely as possible among all classes of people in our country.

4. If ever it was good policy to keep them ignorant, it certainly is no longer so, but the very reverse.

SUFFRAGE.

5. The right of suffrage will in all probability, be given to this people at some future day.

6. Ignorant voters are the curse of our country.

7. If we do not teach them some one else will, and whoever thus benefits them will win an influence over them which will control their votes.

8. If we perform this service they we shall secure their influence with us in promoting all our interests.

MORAL EQUALITY.

So much for policy and interest—the least elevated form of the argument. Let us look at the subject in its moral bearings.

1. The church is the light of the world; it is therefore bound to illuminate the surrounding region. There is no special injunction to enlighten the white race only. "If we are to preach the gospel to every creature." "Search the Scripture" is the command not addressed to our race only, but to mankind. God "commandeth all men everywhere to repent." We are questionably responsible to God for our ignorance and ability to do good. "The poor ye have always with you" is the declaration of our Saviour, and by his providential arrangement we are constantly reminded that we live not for ourselves alone; the colored race are now emphatically "the poor among the people."

GRATITUDE TO THE NEGROES.

2. But do we not owe them as a debt of gratitude? We remember how they, for our sakes, endured heat and cold, wet and dry, summer and winter, cultivating our fields, ministering to our comforts, promoting our wealth, improving the country, and actually advancing civilization, by their physical labor, attending upon us at all stages of our lives, nursing our children, waiting upon the sick, going with us to the burial in the open grave. Can it be that all this is forgotten? And will not a small return [illegible] when we are asked to make when it is proposed that we shall give them the means of instruction which will enable them to find or at least to know the way to Heaven? It is under the pressure of these and similar considerations that a few of the citizens [illegible] have been moved to take the [illegible] of this enterprise.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

We propose the establishment of a Sabbath school [illegible] mainly of oral instruction [illegible] to teach them to read. We have [illegible] more than one hundred [illegible] teachers. Regular [illegible] the teachers [illegible] of Oxford. We [illegible] that in this work all our fellow citizens [illegible] there is room enough for all and work [illegible] In such a work as this, no [illegible] conviction of duty and the command of God should be sufficient motives to action. But while we would not plead for the authority of [illegible] as a sanction of our [illegible] to others, at the same [illegible] that in many parts of the South the prominent citizens and official [illegible] are actively moving in this matter. In South Carolina Governor Orr, and the first citizens of Charleston, are urging the establishment of the common school system for the freedmen. In Alabama ex Governor Moore and ex-[illegible] Curry are engaging in the movement [illegible] in Mississippi this field of [illegible] by some of the most distinguished of our citizens. All this shows that the [illegible] work which is to put into general [illegible] system of knowledge [illegible] shall open the way for it and [illegible] in connection with the work, we [illegible] that you will [illegible] when the light of a remaining [illegible] shall be shed upon the subject.

J. N. Waddell, A. [illegible], Wm. Delay, S. G. Burney, T. E. B. Pegues, J. W. McPherson.

Oxford, Miss., June 12, 1866.

The Rebel Cotton Loan.

[illegible] covering a letter from Mr. Seward relative to the position of the English bondholders of the rebel cotton loan—a subject of much interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The bondholders, among whom are parts of the [illegible] and members of Parliament, not being able to obtain any satisfaction from Baron d'Erlanger, the negotiator of the loan, asked the United States to recognize their claims against the Confederacy, but were summarily dismissed by Mr. Seward. The secret history of the operations, schemes and plans of Mason and Slidell and d'Erlanger is about to be given to the public in a large volume entitled "Four Years of Fighting," by C. C. Coffin, a correspondent of a Boston newspaper, who, in addition to vivid descriptions of battles and incidents of marches and in the camps and hospitals and prisons, has a chapter upon the loan, replete with quotations from the correspondence of Messrs. Slidell, d'Erlanger, McRae, the Confederate agent in charge of the loan, and Spence of Liverpool, the correspondent of the London Times. The author entered Richmond while the city was in flames, and in passing through the streets picked up a package which contained the correspondence between the parties, showing how the loan was negotiated, how the London Times was brought into the service and pay of the President of the Confederacy, what interest the Emperor of France took in the success of the loan, how the loan was put upon the market and who received commissions and emoluments.

The work is published by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields of Boston, and is sold by agents only. [illegible] selections from the chapter upon the loan will show the public the venality of the Times, the duplicity of the manipulators of the loan, and how the disconsolate bondholders lost their money.

Mr. Slidell had made the acquaintance of the Baron Emile d'Erlanger of Paris, a Jewish banker, who had a branch house in Frankfort, conducted by his brother, Raphael d'Erlanger. This firm was recommended by Slidell as a suitable agency for bringing out the loan, and the contract was given them by Mr. Memminger. D'Erlanger began preparations for putting it on the market in February, 1863. He desired to issue it in England, France, Holland, and Germany at the same time, to bring to the Confederacy the financial support of Europe. The considerations were political as well as financial. He found some difficulty, however, in obtaining English agents. The Barings and Rothschilds stood aloof. He offered the London management to Messrs. John H. Gilliat & Co., but that firm declined having anything to do with it. It was offered to other bankers, but refused. He found willing agents at last in Messrs. John Henry Schröder & Co., and the firm of Lawrence, Son & Pearce. In Liverpool Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm, & Co. had been acting as agents of the Confederacy, and the management had been placed in their hands. Mr. Schroeder's agents in Amsterdam managed it there, while D'Erlanger's branch house in Frankfort brought it out in that city.

And again on the 28th:—

"There is room enough for two states on one continent, could the Americans but have believed it. We do not affect to be surprised at the course they have taken. It was natural that a nation should be reluctant to [illegible] all Europe has long [illegible] that the Union could never be restored."

That memorable [illegible] is a fundamental truth of moral philosophy. [illegible] may be inferred from what [illegible] now the correspondence of D'Erlanger [illegible] of the Treasury [illegible] of June 6, 1863:

"A great impulse had to be given to [illegible] concessions, and captivate the opinions of those who treated the loan [illegible] a question of profit and loss."

And further on, in the same letter:—

"Thanks to great pecuniary sacrifices made, and the support of all the newspapers, the subscriptions for the loan surpassed our own expectations. It reached five times the amount of the loan, and success made everybody friends."

At a later date J. Henry Schroder & Co., in a note marked "private," wrote to D'Erlanger:—

"For the advertisements in the Times, through Mr. Sampson, and latter on the Index, concerning the payment of the coupons, we shall [illegible]"

The Jamaica Commission.

We are not surprised to learn that the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the late disturbances in Jamaica has been received with a very general [illegible] England. We are not surprised [illegible] The Times, which attempted to [illegible] justify Gov. Eyre [illegible] known as the Jamaica [illegible] certain portions of the report [illegible] ground that [illegible] the strongly [illegible] nature of the evidence from which they profess to be drawn. In that disappointment we confess we did not, as we are persuaded most all those who have made themselves [illegible] with the [illegible] The commissioners very properly regarded the investigation as a judicial inquiry, and [illegible] but the [illegible] the obligation to [illegible] them to discharge their duty in that spirit, which, while it shields the innocent, [illegible] the guilty. We [illegible] that it is possible [illegible] of intelligence and [illegible] honesty to [illegible] day to day, for weeks together, listening to such tales of cruelty and [illegible] those that [illegible] on oath before the commission, and afterwards draw up a report in which not a single expression by any chance [illegible] implying that they had [illegible] or moved with horror and indignation at what they had been hearing. Calmness and self-command are qualities indispensable to judicial impartiality. But it is certainly not inconsistent with these that the judge should, in denouncing murder, manifest a feeling of personal abhorrence for the crime. That the execution of Geo. Wm. Gordon was a foul murder admits of no doubt. Legally, it was murder according to the highest law authorities, and morally the affair, the whole affair, wears the most odious aspect when it is borne in mind that between Gordon and Gov. Eyre the personal relations existing for a long time previous to the outbreak were the very reverse of friendly. Eyre's conduct in arresting Gordon and handing him over to certain death the Commissioners pass over without a single remark, while they go to say, they have collected certain portions of evidence in a way calculated to [illegible] Mr. Gordon's character, and [illegible] trifling [illegible] were thought at the time unworthy of serious notice. As to the wholesale massacre of the blacks which followed the proclamation of martial law, the commissioners dispose of that part of the business in one brief sentence of the most general character—"The punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent;" while of the doings of such a monster in human form as Ramsay, the provost marshal, they have not a word to say—because, forsooth, he is about to take his trial in Jamaica on a charge of murder for an act committed by him while filling that office. Truly, the Commissioners' ideas of judicial reticence and self control are something extraordinary.

From the character of the report, it was not to be expected that the Government would show anything like vigor and decision in dealing with the delinquents.

One remark more in conclusion. The only justification attempted to be set up for the slaughter of the negroes was the alleged imminence of a general insurrection among the blacks throughout the island, for which, it was said, a widely ramified plot had been laid. But this danger, the evidence taken by the Commissioners shows, did not really exist. What then do those deserve who made a rebellion out of disturbances that might have been suppressed with but trifling loss of life and who have revelled for weeks in the shedding of human blood? Let those to whom the "Honor of England" is committed answer.

THE *Scientific American* says: "The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently a source of vexation to persons who are troubled with it. Nothing is more simple than to remove [illegible] equally [illegible] the application [illegible] as are [illegible] It is only necessary to procure some spirits of [illegible] spirits of ammonia and [illegible] two spoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with [illegible] and [illegible] as would wish."

FIVE DOLLARS WILL SECURE YOU A HOME.

The following from the New York Tribune will throw light upon this subject. There is an opportunity now for every man to procure a possession which will place him and his in a fair way to live and become wealthy, all the States in which these lands are located are congenial climates and produce the great staple of the world—Cotton, sugar, rice, and fruits of every kind found in a tropical climate:

The Disposal of Public Lands in the South. Gen. Howard calls the attention of the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida [illegible] act of Congress for the disposal of [illegible] for homestead settlement in those States, approved by the President June 21, 1866. By the provisions of this act, freedmen and whites, who can take the oath they have not borne arms against the United States, have exclusive right till January 1, 1867, of entering public lands in the following manner:

The applicant must make affidavit that he is the head of a family, or is twenty one years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that such application is for his exclusive use and benefit, and that entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and upon said affidavit with the Register or Receiver of public lands at the land office of the district in which the lands are located, and the payment of five dollars, if sufficient can enter [illegible] not more than eighty acres of land and take immediate possession. If at the end of five years land has been held and cultivated by the applicant, the patent giving him full right and title to the will be issued upon the payment of $5. The Assistant Commissioners [illegible] the provisions of the act, intended to extend the privilege of securing homesteads from public land to loyal whites and freedmen, giving them till January 1, 1867, special opportunities of obtaining homes by mere act of settlement and payment of $5, [illegible] Information of location and quality of lands, manner of entry, and advantage of this [illegible] of the Government [illegible] and many reasons for companies of these people [illegible] should be collected and proposed in the strongest manner.

Public lands can be entered at the following land offices located in States named:

Alabama, Montgomery; Mississippi, Louisiana, New Orleans; Arkansas, Little Rock, Washington and Clarksville; Florida, Tallahassee.

The question of homesteads is one of so vital importance to the liberated, that no opportunity should be lost in presenting it to them. As the facts within their reach, Congress has very wisely made provision for the settlement of families on the government lands, at a nominal price, so that every head of a family can procure a home for himself and children, these lands are purchased [illegible] so small a sum that we [illegible] every [illegible] and young man and [illegible] to purchase at once.

"HOW DO YOU KNOW IT'S A?"

There on Martha's Vineyard, Mass. an old man who has never been off the island, and the extent of his knowledge is bounded by the [illegible] of his home. He has been told of a war [illegible] the North and the South, but he never heard the din of battle, nor seen any soldiers, he considered it a hoax. He is unable to read, and is ignorant to the last degree. An excellent story is told of his first and only day at school. He was quite a lad when a lady came to the district where his father resided to teach school. He was sent, and as the teacher was classifying the school, he was called up in turn and interrogated as to his former studies. Of course he had to say that he had never been at school, and knew none of his letters. The teacher gave him a seat on one side till she had finished the preliminary examination of the rest of the scholars. She then called him to her, and drew on the blackboard the letter A, told him what it was, and asked him to remember how it looked. He looked at it a moment and then inquired (he stuttered),

"He-how do you know it's A?"

The teacher replied that when she was a little girl she had been to school to an old gentleman who told her so.

The boy eyed the A for a moment, and he asked, "H-h-how did he know?"

This was almost a stunner, but the teacher suddenly recollected that he had told her that when a boy he had been to school to a lady who told him it was A.

The boy eyed the letter a little longer, when he burst out with, "H-h-how did he know but she l-lied?"

The teacher could not get over this obstacle, and the poor boy was sent home as incorrigible.

What is saleratus.—Wood is burned to ashes, ashes are lixivated—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salt is the residuum, the salt undergoes purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process the