

Address of Governor Johnson. DELIVERED IN THE CITY HALL, MACON, GA., ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15th, 1865. Reported for the Macon Daily Telegraph, by A. E. Marshall.

At the hour of 5 o'clock, according to previous announcement, the citizens of Macon assembled in the city hall, for the purpose of listening to the address of Hon. James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia. Maj. Gen. Wilson, Hon. Thomas Hardeman, and others were present. In an appropriate address Governor Johnson was introduced to the meeting assembled by Mr. Hardeman, and addressed the audience as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—According to the proclamation of the President of the United States, we as Georgians stand to-day without any civil government. We have no Governor, no legislature, no judges, no inferior magistracies. This has been the result of the rebellion. It has deprived us of all the machinery necessary to carry on a civil government.

Under this state of facts I have been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of Georgia. All the power which I can exercise over you in this office is derived, by virtue of my appointment, from him. I have not been elected Governor under the laws of Georgia, nor by the sovereign people of Georgia. I have not been appointed for the purpose of establishing government, administering government, but appointed, as the proclamation declares, for one single purpose, to restore to the people of Georgia to form a Government.

I am invested with no such authority. It is not the theory of our Government that I should be so invested. It has been the theory of this Republic, from its earliest infancy to the present time, that the people, the PEOPLE, are the source of all power, and to them it rightly belongs to organize, establish and model government. That I may not be misunderstood, and that the idea may fasten itself upon your minds, I will state that I am clothed with the simple authority to enable you to emerge from this chaotic state—a state of disorder and lawlessness—and to place a Government under the operation of an established Government.

I have been requested time and again, and it has been urged upon me, that I should exercise the prerogative of appointing judges of the supreme and inferior courts and magistrates. I have uniformly declined. It has been urged upon me, that I should appoint State Judges, Secretaries of State, Treasurer, Comptroller General, &c. I have uniformly declined to appoint them, simply for the reason that I have not been clothed, by the President, with authority for any such purpose.

It has been urged that the Provisional Government of North Carolina and Mississippi have appointed civil magistrates. It is so reported, fellow-citizens, in the journals. I have been further urged to make choice of some one in each county to administer the amnesty oath. I have declined; others have done it. Now, as to my reasons: In the first place, the President has his prerogative, he has clearly defined powers, and in the next place, in that proclamation it is stated, in distinct terms, that it is referred to the Secretary of State to prescribe the rules and regulations under which this oath is to be administered by any civil, military, or naval officer, or any magistrate in the loyal States; and no magistrate or other person has a right to interfere with the discharge of that duty. And yet I am requested to make appointments for that purpose. I cannot do it.

I remember that the question was presented to me while in Washington, and as others differed with me in opinion, for the purpose of having the question officially explained, I called upon the Attorney-General to know whether, under the terms of the proclamation, I had the authority. He replied with promptness I had not, and that if I should appoint a Judge then judgement would be, in the language of lawyers, reversed. Thus, I have no such authority expressly given in the terms of my commission, but on the contrary it is expressly forbidden; and no matter what may be the necessity for the appointment, or however beneficial they might be used, as the authority does not exist the appointments cannot be made.

property, and that they may make what disposition they please of the property captured. The vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper. Such is war, and it is a sin against God and humanity that it should be waged. We must submit to the result of the war. Congress, by the Constitution of the United States, has the power to give to the President the regulations of captures by sea and land, and the President, in the exercise of this power given to him by the Constitution and by Congress, issued his proclamation disposing of their captures, declaring that all the negroes who were slaves in the revolted States should, by virtue of that proclamation, become emancipated. Such is, in my judgement, the law, and I believe the Supreme Court will so decide.

I come to another point. The Constitution which the people of Georgia shall adopt in Convention will be required to recognize this fact. The Convention will be called upon to agree to this amendment to the Constitution, that slavery shall no longer exist in these States. They will be called upon to state before this restoration to the Union, in order that this question about slavery, which has existed since the beginning of the Government up to the present time, shall never be revived, and in order that there may be no dispute among the people of this State on the subject. They must provide for a statute now, and I tell you to-day, if you wish to be admitted into the Union, this Convention of the people of Georgia must be composed of such material as will recognize the fact of the extinction of slavery in Georgia, and agree to the amendment in the Constitution of the United States which will extinguish slavery throughout the country.

So, then, I say to you again, under whatever view you may take of the subject, slavery is extinguished. It is gone—it is gone forever. I have heard complaints upon this point, fellow-citizens, that in passing from the state in which we have been into the new order of things a great many difficulties and inconveniences will arise. Nothing else could have been expected. It is said the negroes will struggle through the country, commit depredations, many of them be impudent. All this is true. But for the purpose of rectifying these evils, we must have a legislature that will make laws to punish them and punish them severely, for the commission of crime.—That is your remedy; complaining will not do any good. And not only that, but it is claimed by some that the negroes will not work. I know that those who have been driven off the farms do not work, because they have no opportunity of working, and some of them will not work where they have not been driven off. For this latter class the legislature must make laws declaring them vagrants, and punishing them as such. The negro will not work—How do you know they will not? I saw them working very well in New York and other places where I have been. It is true they sometimes commit crimes in those places, and are punished for it. They must work—they can work—they must either work or perish.—What is the difficulty? Do not the people have to work in Germany, in France, in New York, in Ohio? What is the reason they will not work? I tell you they will work; and I must say that under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, no people ever behaved better than they have done. Those who tell you they will not work have hopes of continuing their control and dominion over them. They will work under contracts of hire, and if they fail, they become vagrants, and may be punished or exiled, as the laws of the State may direct. Let the legislature meet and pass the needful laws for their regulation, and everything will move smoothly on. Let them be employed by men of humanity, and have fair compensation given them, and in my judgement no difficulty will be in the way.

We have lost our capital in negro property. It is gone. We are reduced as a people to bankruptcy. We have been in affluence, and our riches have flown away. But who is to blame? From what source came the result? It is from the war—it is one of the penalties we must pay. It was a war of our own seeking, and such has been the result of it. We made a war. As a Southern man I am bound to say, and history will say, we fired the first gun, the result of which has been a war of gigantic, huge proportions. We have been impoverished by our folly, and such will ever be the result of stupendous folly.

But while I say these things on this point, I think some advantages will result, and some in the future. Whilst we have been hurt and chastised for the present, let us remember that we may accumulate property in the future, and all our surplus capital, instead of being laid out in negroes, will be expended in permanent improvements, in increasing the comfort of our homes, in planting vineyards, in planting orchards, in building permanent fences, and in manufactures of all kinds. Attracted to this land, immigrants from other parts of the world, and from the North, will come to settle amongst us, because we have as good climate as any under the sun. Our towns and villages, instead of being deserted, will be peopled, and arts and sciences will flourish among us. Such, I believe, will be one of the results of this war.

And not only that, there is another advantage. We have been very sensitive, as a people. We allowed no man to think slavery was a right, social or political evil, and any one thought thus he was deemed a man of men to men's thinking as they pleased to such an extreme that men among us who dared to differ from us on this subject were arraigned, not by law, or before a tribunal, but before vigilance societies, and personally abused. Civilization was almost driven from the land—and order was suppressed by these lawless men. But now we can look over this land and pray, as Solomon did, that all of Adam's race may be elevated to dignity and happiness.—Now every one may, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, advocate slavery or denounce it, surrounded as he is by the power of the Government of the United States, which protects us fully in the enjoyment of these rights.

But, fellow-citizens, as I have before remarked, we have severely suffered from this war.—Our towns have been burned and destroyed, our fields have been laid waste, our homes and cattle have been taken from us, and our children have fallen on bloody fields. It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as He deals with individuals, that they shall be perfected by sufferings. We shall come out of this controversy a more glorious and happy people. The presence of liberty will be well guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people, in looking down the vista of time, I see Georgia tenfold more prosperous, and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet together, North and South, as brethren, rejoicing under our Government, and marching on the glorious destiny which is before us.—Not only will Georgia interest in wealth and population, but the whole Southern country will be more prosperous in arts, manufactures, wealth and civilization. I see them marching on in this new order of things. The whole country united in the bonds of charity and

love, must go on prospering until this great nation shall be unequalled by any power on earth. This is our country; these are her prospects. To this standard I invite you to rally.—The star spangled banner, oh long may it wave, Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

[After the conclusion of his address, Gov. Johnson spent some time in greeting his numerous friends who presented themselves, while the audience quietly dispersed.—Reported.]

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Head Quarters Military Dist. E. S. C. THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE. DARLINGTON, S. C. July 28th, 1865. [GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.]

I. It will hereafter be the duty of Sub-District Commanders, to see that charges and specifications in all cases involving the jurisdiction of a General Court Martial or Military Commission are prepared by the Assistant Provost Marshals, or other proper officers, and promptly forwarded through Sub-Districts, to these Head Quarters. II. The proceedings of Provost Courts being subject to the review of Sub-District or higher Commanders, (General Order 102 Par. 7), the Assistant Provost Judges of the several Sub-Districts will hereafter make to these Head Quarters through the Head Quarters of their respective Sub-Districts, a full report as follows:— 1. Of all cases tried since a report, whether sentence has been executed, and if not appeal has been made to Sub-District or higher Commander. 2. Of all cases awaiting trial with statement of complaint or charges. III. Appeal, if made to Sub-District or District Commander, will be made within twenty-four (24) hours after the pronouncement of the sentence of the Court, and if not made within that time said sentence will be executed forthwith, and a copy of the proceedings and sentence will at once be forwarded to the Commander to whom appeal is made. IV. The reports of Assistant Provost Marshals in reference to prisoners heretofore required by Circular No. 9, last Head Quarters Military District Eastern South Carolina, Provost Marshal's Office, July 14th, 1865, will be promptly rendered.

By Command of Brig. Gen. G. L. BEAL, CHAS. B. FILLERBROW, Lt. & A. A. G. Aug. 1, 1865.

Head Qrs. Military District, E. S. C. THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE. DARLINGTON, S. C., July 26, 1865 [CIRCULAR No. 10.]

Notice is hereby given that all persons applying for executive pardon must first take the amnesty oath, a certified copy of which they will forward with their petition to the President. Paroled prisoners of war of all grades desiring to apply for special pardon may subscribe to this oath. Blanks for which will be furnished by the Sub-District Provost Marshals.

By Command of Brig. Gen. BEAL, CHAS. B. FILLERBROW, Lt. & A. A. G. Aug. 1, 1865.

Head Qrs. Dept. of South Carolina. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 18, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.]

I. In compliance General Orders, No. 118, current series, from the War Department, Major General Q. A. GILLMORE hereby assumes command of the Military Department of South Carolina, comprising the State of South Carolina; Head Quarters at Hilton Head, S. C. II. The following named officers are announced as the General Staff of the Department: Brevet Brigadier-General S. L. Woodford, Col. 102d U. S. C. T., Chief of Staff. Major W. L. M. BURGER, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant General. Capt. T. D. Hodges, 25th U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Col and Asst. Com. Gen. Sub. U. S. A., Chief Commissary. Major C. W. Thomas, U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster. Lt. Col. M. Clymer, U. S. Vols., Medical Director. Major Geo. E. Gouraud, Capt. and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector General. Lt. Col. B. W. Thompson, 32d U. S. N. T., Provost Marshal General. Brevet Major C. R. Suter, Capt. U. S. Eng., Chief Engineer. Capt. I. Arnold, Jr., 1st Lt. U. S. Art., Chief of Ordnance. Lt. Col. Wm. Ames, 8d R. I. Art., Chief of Artillery. Brevet Major Leslie Smith, Capt. 1st U. S. Inf., Commissary of Musters. Major A. V. Elliott, Add. Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster. 1st Lieut. C. M. Bailey, 6th U. S. Inf., Acting Judge Advocate. Capt. Jesse Merrill, Chief Signal Officer. Capt. James R. Gilmore, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Supt. Military Telegraph. Capt. Henry M. Bragg, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Garth W. James, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Daniel S. Leslie, Aid-de-Camp. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj. General. Aug. 1.

Head Qrs. Department of the South. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 17, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112.]

I. Captain D. S. LESLIE, 104th U. S. C. T., is hereby announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Staff of the Major General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. II. The following General Order from the War Department, is hereby published for the information of this command: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 29, 1865. [General Order, No. 120.]

The whiskey ration will no longer be supplied to the troops of the United States by the Subsistence Department. The whiskey now on hand will be sold under the orders of the Commissary General of Subsistence. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. General. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant General. OFFICIAL: T. D. Hodges, Capt. 25th U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Aug. 1.

Headquarters, Department of the South. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 10, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.]

The following Circular issued from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and approved by the Hon. Secretary of War, is published for the information of this Department. Its requirements will be strictly conformed to: WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, June 13, 1865.

In accordance with section 2 of the act of Congress establishing this Bureau, which provides for the issue of provisions, clothing, and fuel for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau will at once make careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, &c., as may be needed for the present quarter, for the supply of such class of persons as may be within their respective departments, and they will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates. All estimates must be approved by the Commissioner of the Bureau prior to issue. Refugees, fuel, transportation, and quarters have been heretofore furnished to teachers of freedmen and freedmen, and to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, by certain commanders of departments, posts, &c., while others have refused to furnish the same. Therefore, in order that there may be uniformity of action and a clear understanding by the masters, the following values will be adopted, and will take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1865, to wit: I. Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on government transports and military railroads only. Public buildings, or buildings that may have been seized from disloyal owners, not required for military purposes, may be used for occupation for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives, and refugees.

By Order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General. O. O. HOWARD, Maj. General, Com. Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c. Approved: E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. By Command of Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE, W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj. General.

Head Qrs. Department of the South. HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 23, 1865. [OFFICIAL.]

The State of South Carolina is hereby divided into four Military Districts, as follows: 1st. The Military District of Eastern South Carolina, comprising the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburg, Marlboro, Darlington, Sumter, Berkeley and Chesterfield. Brigadier-General BEAL is assigned to the command of this District, with his Headquarters at Florence. His force will comprise his own Brigade, and a Battalion of Cavalry, to be designated by Brevet Major-General J. P. HATCH. He will establish a Depot of Supplies on the Santee river, at the crossing of the North Eastern Railroad. 2d. The Military District of Charleston, comprising the Districts of Charleston, Colleton, Orangeburg, Lexington, Barnwell and Richland. Brevet Major General J. P. HATCH is assigned to the command of this District, with Headquarters at Charleston. 3d. The Military District of Western South Carolina, comprising the Districts of Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens. Brigadier-General VAN WYCK is temporarily assigned to the command of this District, with his Headquarters at Aiken. His force will comprise his own Regiment, and in addition thereto one Regiment of Infantry and a Battalion of Cavalry, to be designated by Brevet Major General J. P. HATCH. 4th. The Military District of Port Royal, comprising the District of Beaufort only. Brevet Major General E. E. POTTER is assigned to the command of this District, with Headquarters at Hilton Head. 5th. Those portions of the District of Charleston, and the District of Western South Carolina, lying contiguous to the Savannah river, and now occupied by the troops of Brevet Brigadier-General MOLINEUX, Commanding the District of Northern Georgia, will remain under the command of that officer until further orders. 6th. Brevet Major-General J. P. HATCH, Commanding District of Charleston, will at once establish a Depot at Orangeburg, of sufficient capacity to satisfy all requisitions for Commissary Supplies, for the District of Western South Carolina. 7th. Brevet Brigadier-General VAN WYCK will at once organize and put in operation, a supply train between Orangeburg and Aiken, and now occupied by the troops of Brevet Brigadier-General HATCH, for necessary transportation. 8th. The Chief Quartermaster will assign a light draft Steamer to ply between Charleston and the Railroad Crossing of the Santee river, of suitable draft to take the inland passage. This Steamer will be under the control of General BEAL, and will not be interfered with by other Commanders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj. General. Adg. L.

Head Qrs. Dept. of South Carolina. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 24, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.]

The following paragraph from Special Orders No. 370, Adjutant General's Office, July 14, 1865, is republished for the information of this Command: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 14, 1865. [SPECIAL ORDERS No. 370.]

17. By direction of the President the following officers are hereby dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, of dates set opposite their respective names, for violation of orders and neglect of duty, in allowing their regiments to disband, thus delaying the payments and final discharge thereof, embarrassing the public service, and causing suffering and inconvenience to the enlisted men under their control: Colonel I. C. Edwards, 82d Massachusetts Volunteers, July 1st, 1865. Colonel W. S. King, 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, June 21st, 1865.

Commanding Generals of Military Divisions and Departments will promulgate this Order to their respective commands. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. General. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant General. [OFFICIAL.] Aug. 1.

Head Qrs. Department of South Carolina. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 22, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.]

I. The following General Order from the War Department, is hereby published for the information of this command: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 8, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.]

Regimental Officers of Volunteers on detached service are to observe the exceptions herin enumerated, the following is ordered: I. All commissioned officers of Volunteers, for both white and colored regiments, or independent companies, now absent on detached service from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or Departments, will proceed forthwith, to join their respective regiments and companies. 2. Hereafter, no commissioned regimental officer of Volunteers will be placed on duty, or transferred thereon, out of the Army or Department in which his regiment may be serving. The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are as follows: 1. Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the Volunteer forces. 2. Aide-de-Camp to General Officers on duty commanding troops. 3. Officers on Courts Martial or Military Commissions, and those on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under direct orders from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office. II. All enlisted men, absent on detached service from their regiments or companies and outside the Armies or Departments in which the same may be serving, will at once be sent to join their respective commands, unless they are absent therefrom by orders from the Headquarters of a Military Division or superior authority. III. Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies are charged with the prompt execution of this Order, and, upon its provisions being complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the Army. IV. No commissioned officer or enlisted man absent in violation of this Order, will be paid under the Army or Department in which his regiment or company may be serving. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Head Qrs. Dept. of South Carolina. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 23, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.]

The final statements of men discharged the service of the United States, are frequently so full of errors, through the ignorance, or carelessness, of company officers, as to seriously prejudice the pay of the soldier. These errors have become so frequent of late, as to call for stringent measures to prevent the possibility of their recurrence in the future. All information necessary for the prompt payment of the soldier by the Paymaster, must appear on the final statements. They should show when the clothing account of the soldier was last settled, or that it never was settled; also, the amount of clothing drawn since last settlement, or date of enlistment, as the case may be. Great care should be taken to see that bounties due to colored soldiers, who are by law entitled to the same, but who have never received any of the installments, especially the first which should have been paid by the Mustering Officer at the time of muster into the service, and all bounties due on whatever account, are particularly noted; also, the amount of all bounties that have been paid. Care must also be taken that both final statements given to the soldier are exactly alike in every particular. On the final statements of a colored soldier, not a slave April 19th, 1861, this remark must be clearly stated, "Free on or before the 10th of April, 1861," (vide General Orders No. 120, series 1864, Headquarters, Department of the South.) Any officer, in future, who is known to give a discharged soldier an incorrect, or incomplete, final statement, will be arrested and tried before a Court Martial for neglect of duty. By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adj. General. [OFFICIAL.] Aug. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, June 20, 1865.

I. The following ration, being substantially that established in General Orders, No. 30, War Department, 1864, for issue by the Subsistence Department to adult refugees and to adult freedmen, when they are not employed by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, is republished for the information of officers of the Subsistence Department who are issuing rations to the persons above mentioned: RATION. Pork or bacon . . . 1 lb. (in lieu of fresh beef.) Fresh beef . . . 1 lb. (twice a week.) Flour or soft bread . . . 1 lb. (twice a week.) Hard bread . . . 1 lb. (if made of flour or bread.) Corn meal . . . 1 lb. (five times a week.) Beans, peas or hominy . . . 1 lb. Sugar . . . 2 oz. Vinegar . . . 2 qts. Salted, milled, or star . . . 2 (to 100 rations.) Soap . . . 2 (do) Sulfur . . . 2 (do) Pepper . . . 2 (do) Women and children, in addition to the foregoing ration, are allowed roasted rye coffee at the rate of ten (10) pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen (15) ounces to every one hundred (100) rations. Children under fourteen (14) years of age are allowed half rations. II. Issues of provisions to the classes of persons above described will be made on ration returns for short periods of time, not exceeding seven days, signed by a commissioned officer, and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station, and, when practicable, by the Assistant Commissioner, or one of his agents for the State or District in which the issues are made. At the end of the month these original ration returns will be entered on a separate abstract, compared, certified to, &c., as is described for issues to troops in paragraph 28, Subsistence Regulations of June 8, 1863. No subsistence stores will be turned over in bulk to an Assistant Commissioner or agent in lieu of being issued by him.

III. In many cases the classes of persons above named are nearly able to provide themselves, in which event only such parts and proportions of the ration as are actually needed will be issued. O. O. HOWARD, Maj. General, Com. Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c. Approved: A. B. EATON, Commissary General of Subsistence. Aug. 1.

Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 1st, 1866. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.]

I. The following officers are announced as the General Staff of the Military Division, viz: Brevet Brigadier General Geo. B. RITCHIE, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant General. Brevet Colonel S. P. BAINBRIDGE, Major and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers. Brevet Major A. S. WARD, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General. Brevet Major C. D. ENOY, Captain 9th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General. Colonel R. N. BRYCEMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A. Brevet Colonel J. C. BRIDGES, Major and A. D. C. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. M. BACUS, Captain 14th Infantry, A. D. C. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Geo. MEALS, Captain and A. D. C. II. Department Commanders will forward to these Headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete reports of the several commands, stating the location of posts, and the number and designation of garrisons of each, with such other details by letter, as may be important for the information of the Major General Commanding. By command of Major General MEALS, O. O. HOWARD, Assistant Adjutant General.

Head Qrs. Dept. of South Carolina. HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 22, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.]

Col. B. B. BOGERTON, 1st Ohio Veteran Cavalry, is hereby announced Chief of Cavalry, on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By Command of Major-General O. O. HOWARD, Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, July 6, 1865. Whereas, it is reported officially that a large number of destitute refugees, taking advantage of Circular No. 5, from this Bureau, have been transported South, against their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, in most cases, impossible to do so except when provided by military authorities, it is ordered that hereafter no transportation be granted to refugees, except where humanity evidently demands it, and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this Bureau. O. O. HOWARD, Major General, Commissioner.

Head Qrs. Military District E. S. C. THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE. DARLINGTON, S. C., July 15, 1865. [GENERAL ORDER No. 8.]

Repeated complaints having been made to these Headquarters that the Freedmen and Women are frequently driven from the plantations upon which they have been engaged in cultivating the crops during the present year, therefore it is ordered, That the Freedmen, women and children, who have been engaged in cultivating the lands of the present year, will not be driven away. They will be allowed to remain until the growing crops are harvested, unless dismissed by Military authority, or a Provost Court, and will be entitled to receive fair compensation for their labor. It is therefore required that equitable contracts in writing be made between the Planters and the Freedmen and women for the cultivation of the lands the present season. Payment in kind will be made, and the allowance of one-half the crop is recommended as fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the growing crops are harvested. These contracts will be submitted to the nearest military commander for approval. When the above contracts are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow; but when no contract is made, the crops are liable to be considered forfeited for the use of the Government.

Should the owners refuse to cultivate the lands, or to comply with this order, they will be considered as endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and will be treated accordingly. By command of Brigadier General BEAL, C. B. FILLERBROW, Lt. & A. A. G. July 18.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. have opened an office at the R. R. Depot in Darlington, S. C., and have appointed Mr. T. P. McCARTER as their agent, who will attend to the forwarding of all packages and money parcels. Business letters addressed to Mr. McCARTER from any part of the District, attended to. July 25-26.

NEW STORE. SUMTERVILLE, S. C. B. G. YOCUM has taken a Store in town where he intends to keep a large and well selected Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, ROOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHING GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. Exchange will be made in Cash or Cash will be paid for any amount of Cotton that may be offered. July 18, 1865.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. JUST OPENED AT DARLINGTON S. C. UNDER MASONIC HALL. THE SUBSCRIBERS are just receiving from Charleston a large and complete stock of DRY AND W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., ETC. adapted to the wants of Planters and the people generally, which they will be able to offer at reasonable terms for CASH or PRODUCE. We expect our Goods will be fully opened on the 25th inst., when we hope to be able to offer our customers such inducements as will insure their favor and patronage. This Store will be at present under the management of W. E. McNULTY, a young gentleman well and favorably known in this District. July 18-19. BLAKE & THOMPSON.

NEW STORE AT GEORGETOWN, S. C. BLAKE & THOMPSON ARE opening a new stock of DRY AND W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES of all kinds, BOOTS AND SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. At their Store (the Kirtan Store) in Georgetown, S. C., which will be offered at very reasonable rates for CASH or PRODUCE. It is intended to keep this Store abundantly supplied with a variety of Goods such as the trade requires. July 18-19.