

# The New Era.

B. F. WHITMORE, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1865.

## The Proclamation of Governor Perry.

Much interest has been felt in the return from Washington of the Provisional Governor appointed for this State, inasmuch as it was expected that he would bring with him the budget of his duties, and proclaim the requirements of all ere they could enter upon any line of policy or act in any province of political trust. As he had sought instructions it was fair to presume that he would make known in his first official declarations their substance; therefore the eye of the community was constantly turned toward the appearance of Gov. PERRY's manifesto, which, at length, was published for the first time in the *Charleston Courier*, July 31st.

The Proclamation bears date of July 20th, and was given at the town of Greenville, S. C., where the Governor has seen fit to establish his headquarters. The accepted belief is that this important instrument was written at Washington, and brought in the pocket of the Provisional Magistrate to be issued immediately upon his arrival.

We have already given our views as to the functions of an officer accredited by the Federal Government to the position which Gov. PERRY assumes; we have defined the limits of his power in the terms, "director," "helper," "means," &c., which are to be co-operative, correlative before any approach to a civil government can be made; we, in simple language, have stated what we believed was the authority invested in him, and formed our conclusions from the Proclamation of President JOHNSON appointing him, and from the speech, at Macon, of Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, which in every respect so admirably conformed with the spirit and letter of that document.

We were of the opinion then, and we are not inclined to change our faith, that as the word indicates, in his provisional capacity, he is simply the means provided, temporarily, to set on foot such measures as should form, out of government at all, the basis of a rule which having been first presented to Federal criticism and judgment, might become the future policy of a State now inactive, inoperative, then regenerated, restored.

In fact, the broken material, of a once imposing structure, thrown down by internal eruptions, the stones that have been moved from their foundations by the upheavals of turbulent antagonisms, must be gathered together and such as are fit to form a part of a new building, such as can be used in the reconstruction of a nobler edifice, must be gathered together, and it is well that some one should be appointed to collect them. Such an agent has Gov. PERRY been declared.

There is now no civil administration, no law, no code by which the people can be governed; nor will there be until the broad seal of the United States is stamped upon the resolutions, the deliberations and legal enactments of a lawfully constituted body, delegated by "the people" (who are the source of all power) to organize and model a proper and acceptable government. The State so far as its existence is concerned is palsied; all its former powers are useless; and until the hearing art of political pharmacy shall be applied, it must remain a subject of National solicitude and care.

The occupation of the magistrate, the sheriff, all who were clothed with the authority of the Commonwealth, is gone; the martial arm alone reaches the case and destiny of the enfeebled. Whatever may be the necessity for the appointment of judicial or other civil officers; however beneficial they might become, no authority exists which can invest such functionaries with their credentials outside of the Cabinet, or Secretaries of the Departments, Attorney General, or United States Courts.

In the Proclamation of President JOHNSON, given just one month before Gov. PERRY issued his decree, we read that, "for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of South Carolina to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property," the appointment of a Provisional Governor made, and it declares the duty of the provided temporary agent in these premises to "to prescribe rules and regulations for a Convention of delegates to be composed of loyal men for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of the State, and to exercise such power as shall restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government."

Even in this limited capacity the President has provided the rules and regulations by which he is to be controlled, through the instructions he gives to the several department officials; and, that he shall not be left without aid in the necessities arising out of the first efforts put forth, he directs the military and naval officers to assist Gov. PERRY in their sphere of duty, viz: in the preservation of good order; in the administering of the necessary oaths; in the protection of citizens in the expression and assertion of their political rights, and preventing a violation of any of the laws of the United States, which are the only recognized laws at present; in addition to all this they are to extend a cordial, a general co-operation with the people in removing out of the way all hindrances or impediments to the speedy organization of a State Government.

"The Secretary of State (United States) is to put in force all laws of the United States (not South Carolina), the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical (whole) limits of the State.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint all assessors of taxes, collectors of customs and internal revenues.

"The Postmaster General is to establish post offices and routes.

"The District Judge is to hold Courts in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress.

"The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation; and enforce the administration of justice within said State, and all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

"The Secretary of the Navy takes possession of all naval property within the limits of the State.

"The Secretary of the Interior will put in force the laws relating to his department within its geographical limits."

Here, then, we have a provision for all things and every thing enumerated which shall tend to aid, assist and further the only office work which the Provisional Governor of a State has delegated to him, viz: power "to prescribe such rules and regulations as shall enable the people to do that which will restore to them a civil government."

We have been thus explicit because we have been aware that the mind of the public was being led astray by the proclamation of Gov. PERRY, whom we believe has not desired to transcend the authority invested in him, but who has, by his declaration as to the rights which are to be exercised by "all civil officers" in South Carolina, who were in office when the civil government was suspended in May last, (who are not under arrest or under prosecution for treason,) at least seemed to have taken the whole business out of the hands of his superiors or instructors, and left nothing further to be done.

By virtue of this proclamation the people believed civil rule already established; the old style functionaries began to dispute the military prerogative; questioning, some of them, the practicability of tolerating further "the pomp and circumstance" of their presence.

No instructions have as yet been received by the Commanding General of this Department, to withdraw his troops, withhold his government or relax his energies in the management of a geographical area, still civilly chaotic, but soon to be, we hope, brought out of its confusion to order and political harmony. As soon as any change in orders is made at Washington the people will be notified of the fact. Every useful facility will, however, be extended to the Governor, in all his arrangements for the election, to all who must take the Amnesty Oath, and to every measure that will effect the devoutly wished for result, viz: a civil government.

*Festina lenta* is an old Latin proverb, and it will be wise to follow its leading truth. To accept things as they are, not as we would have them, is the best policy; hasten slowly and surely in every step taken in the important projects before the people, and no work will have to be undone.

In a nut-shell: whereas, there is now no civil government, there is a way provided through a provisional agent, who has appointed the time for action and expression, when it may be framed for presentation to the only power that can acknowledge it, and then will the long accustomed usages of State authority be seen and felt. Until then, in the language of Attorney General SPEER, if a Judge is appointed "judgment would be *quorum non judicet*."

## Visit of Major General Gillmore.

We were honored on Friday last by a visit from Major General Q. A. GILLMORE, Commanding the Department of South Carolina, who, with a portion of his Staff, has been making a tour of inspection to the different garrisons in the Eastern District of South Carolina.

His appearance created no little sensation amongst those who had often heard from him through the messages of the Swamp Angel, but who had never seen him in person.

The General seemed to enjoy his visit, and cordially received all who paid him their compliments. He will aid Gov. PERRY in all preliminary movements for civil rule not inconsistent with his own and the District orders now in operation in this Department. He is to meet Gov. PERRY, we learn, at Columbia, when he will advise with him on the questions of reorganization and reconstruction of the State.

His Staff were composed of the following gentlemen:

Brevet Lt Col F M Bache, Capt 14th Infantry, A D C, Staff Maj Gen Meade.

Major C W Thomas, U S Vols, Act Qr Mr.

Brevet Major Geo E Gourard, Capt and A D C, Act Asst Insp General.

Capt Henry W Bragg, Personal A D C.

Capt Garth W James, Act A D C.

Capt Daniel S Lester, Act A D C.

Capt H E Lord, Com Sub, U S Vols.

Asst Surg W R Ramsey, U S A.

## Unnecessary.

We would say to the people that there is no necessity of any one securing the services of lawyers at high or low prices to do their business for them with the Military authorities in this District.

We know what they are here for and take pleasure in assuring the citizens that justice will be strictly guaranteed to all by either of the departments "without money and without price."

Whatever your complaints—wrong—disputes—go with them yourselves; there is no need of legal assistance or special pleading to obtain equity in all matters from the officers of the command now administering justice at the various posts or garrisons in Eastern South Carolina.

## Favorable Signs in the 2d Sub District.

The Report of Col. N. N. Commanding 2d Sub District, for July 28th, shows another improvement in general condition of affairs in this District and indicates in most cases ready acquiescence on the part of the people in the action of the military authorities.

The number of oaths subscribed to and contracts entered into with freedmen up to above date is as follows:

Kingsree, Oaths	580	Contracts,	250
Florence, " " <td>1736</td> <td>" "<td>100</td></td>	1736	" " <td>100</td>	100
Darlington, " " <td>743</td> <td>" "<td>116</td></td>	743	" " <td>116</td>	116

## Thoughts on the Way to Cheraw.

With stars and bars we took the cars, Regardless of the fare, sirs; If we but saw or reached Cheraw, Or any other where, sirs.

Thus we went on a heated morning, in boxed accommodations, with an invited fare over the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road, on a tour of inspection among the fixed and unfixed attractions by the way.

It is true that the evidences of cruel days and fiercer times are the most prominent to be seen over the whole route. There is a legendary romance even in the waving of the corn that, stalking upward, tells of profitless endeavor. Except for the chronic breathing, the unearthly screeching of the vapid monster that made our clattering hideous, silence would have held its scepter unquestioned. The forests, swamps and intervals were as space almost neglected.

We have no doubt but that in process of time "something may be done," and the MACAWBERNS will get through waiting for the revolutions of a more auspicious period. But why not take counsel with the present. It seems that there are means sufficient within the grasp of those who should act, to remove out of the way the sightless mass of rubbish that lingers up and down and track between the different stations of Darlington and Cheraw.

We hope that busy minds already set to work with designs for the future. Let us purpose to return again to the most lively exhibitions of labor, and cause the unpleasant remains of war to be buried from sight.

Thousands of acres might be cultivated that now are idle and profligate. The same wealth of agricultural resources here; in fact broader and richer fields may be added to the already abundant cotton lands, and the staple which was crowned in a limited monarchy may become the chief among the ample products of an universal democracy.

If men would set about the building up of fallen ruins, the regaining of weed-grown lands, the converting of forests into lumber and timber which has dollars and cents in its whole measurement, rather than looking after valueless notions, or hunting up some theory to raise the dead, already offensive to the sight and sense, then should we witness signs of thrift and enterprise which makes the face of nature and things wholesome.

We can make life if we will. The thousand appliances of skill and labor need only the mind to set them in motion and make the hum of industry complete. Many must come out from the flimsy conceit of pride and set examples to those they condemn ere the sounds of progress are heard.

Whereas we once depended on the children of the sun, we must now accept every thing under the sun as our helps to success and reward. If our all is swept away let us be up and doing, and with our own hands—our own brains—reconstruct, restore the fortune lost, to be more prized because more nobly gained.

We saw the redoubtable staple in different localities, with its multiplied hieroglyphics and initials tumbled in every posture and shape which the "Confederacy" has assumed during its short lived continuance. Numerous suspicious marks covered the questionable and unquestionable halos which had become so hateful to the house of the seditious, and we wondered when the time would come, that, perhaps our very selves might be found within its fabricated folds.

We huddled along o'er tressle and rail, looking often at the shaly distance and self-furnished "coach," rejoicing over the laws of gravity and cohesive power. Having nothing to shake down digestive, we were masters of our position.

At length we reached Cheraw, flanked on either side by extended lines of the rolling-stock of frightened corporations; who, having no place of security for the antiquated remains of their former greatness, linked their memories together as they had done "their fortunes" their sacred honors and their lives, and made the last grand effort of escape. The sun of Appomattox rose also upon their destiny, and in one shackled group they surrendered without a "hitche" in the terms. Box cars, platforms, engines, working tools, ruined locomotives, seat-robbed "coaches" filled with misery and refugees, made up the attractiveness of our entry to the quiet misfortunes of Cheraw, where we were also received with an ardent outburst of welcome from the titled stranger who claimed us as his guests.

Feeling inclined to rely upon our own equilibrium we sought the street and town, while some of our party were jolled away behind "the matchless pair of greys" to the halt at Moon's. A strong smell of the apothecary and hereabouts he dwelt! "Surgeon and Steward" on an old fashioned coffin plate was too suggestive, and we mounted the staircase which led us to the headquarters of the garrison.

How pleasant it is to recognize a soldier friend, to grasp a comrade's hand; to hail and be hailed by "men of chivalrous hearts" as are the commandant and his subordinates of the Sun Rise Battalion. A volume asked and answered, and we walked among the bricks and mortar of the SHERMANIC visitation. Shattered glass and shreds told the tale of fearful explosion; heaped piles and levelled structures showed where the magazine had done its powerful work; index chimneys pointed skyward as the left of desolation; the street of traffic grass green, silent, storeless, with its mounds of blackened ashes proclaimed the wrath of armies. While here and there solitary edifices with mystic symbols told the accepted with mystic signs have caused the stay of ruthless destroyers, and bade us *hail* the Passover of Charity.

A few moments with the bronzed heroes of the Republic, drawn up with circumspect salutations; proud in more than their "bubble reputations;" conscious of the confidence which a noble country had reposed in them; having been tried, never denied, and willing to be tried again; the right arm of the Nation, fearless in war and peerless in peace, a few mo-

ments with such—my countrymen—a parting grip of the brotherhood, a good-bye to Col. B. and the garrison, and we faced about for the return to Darlington, feasting upon the fruits of the orchard and field which had been gathered for the excursionists, through the courtesy of a non-brevet, by a name-sake of Uncle Samuel, the founder of the great and universal Yankee Nation.

Such were our thoughts, pressing upon us by detachments, on the way to Cheraw, which we have formed into divisions and ordered on inspection.

## Election in Kentucky.

Yesterday—the first Monday in August—Elections of members of Congress and State Treasurer were appointed to take place in Kentucky. From the firm admission of the men of power and influence in the past and present political circles of that State to the work of reform and every living issue of the hour, we may expect cheering results. Ex-Gov. Magoffin has entered the list of practical believers in the necessity of uniting in the great throng of the converted for the maintenance of the really vital principles of liberty in the Constitution of the United States. He frankly assures men of his former faith being gone—that the pro-slavery party in Kentucky cannot hope for support outside the State.

His own life can be expected—nor would he call it again to existence, for he is persuaded that Kentucky, when she fairly makes the experiment may do better without slavery than with it, at the same time he reminds them, that, however tenaciously some may cling to their prejudices the whole matter is settled, and if they would, they could not change the condition of things regarding slavery.

He discusses the history of the teeming years of the rebellion with a clearness and logical acumen that cannot be gaisned. Like a philosopher he accepts the issue; like a statesman he grasps and handles the solution of events, and in a spirit of reverence and submission, he exhorts the people of his State to their duty in the momentous questions of political economy and reform in the which they have ere this given their expression.

The ex-Governor confesses his former belief in the divinity of slavery; but as God did not choose to sustain it in the great arbitrament of battle, it is the wisdom, the duty of all, he thinks, to accept the formal decree without murmuring. Upon this point he says:

"I thought slavery was a divine institution, as proved by the Bible, and that looking to his own happiness and welfare, the slave was in a better condition as a slave than a freeman. As a philanthropist, upon religious training and principles, I thought this; but lately I have doubted the truth of these conclusions, from the events which have transpired. I have always believed that God had more or less to do with shaping what was best for us on earth, in one way or another, and I am not disposed, disagreeable as it may be to me, to raise a dispute with Him, believing He knows more about it than I do, and will work all things eventually for the best interests of His poor, weak, wicked, blinded mortals, who are, at best, but worms of dust, and can do nothing of themselves. I am not disposed to raise my puny arm against what has come to pass—against his decrees."

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE also enters strongly into the work of promoting a reconciliation in the minds of the former slaveholders to the unalterable destiny of "the pet institution," and in his public addresses he urges the people to proceed to establish a system of free labor, as dictated by wisdom, and their interest showed by statistics of the population and the occupation of lands by slaveholders and non-slaveholders, that the rich lands of the State were in the hands of a class exceedingly small in comparison with the popular masses, urged the organization of the free white laborers of the State to take care in future of their own interests.

Thus do we find the servants of truth operating and co-operating in the State of Kentucky. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and we do not expect, with such a commendable, desirable stimulus for good, the body politic of that half old Commonwealth may rise to the full dignity of her privileges, and give her sign and seal to the already perfecting clause in the Magna Charta of our pre-rogatives—universal liberty. We wait to welcome the results of the election, and anticipate good news from Kentucky.

## Corroborative.

Judge MARVIN, Provisional Governor of Florida, passed through Hilton Head a few days since enroute to the land of flowers. He had his chronicle in his pocket which will bear a resemblance it is said to the public speeches and documents of Governor JOHNSON of Georgia.

As he left Washington since Gov. PERRY, it cannot be said that Government changes in its instructions, but, that there are different ways of interpreting them.

## General Order No 9.

We call the attention of our readers to Gen. GILLMORE's Order respecting the appointment and Proclamation of Governor PERRY of South Carolina, as well as the existing vitality of all orders now in operation in this Department. Hereafter Provost Marshals and Asst. Provost Marshals will constitute the only officers entitled to administer the Amnesty Oath. This Oath conferred by any other officer or civil magistrate will not be recognized.

## The 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

The detachment of 1st Ohio Vol. Cavalry, which lately reported to this Department for duty, is ordered to report at Hilton Head and is to be dismissed.

## Acknowledgements.

Are due again to the ladies who bestow upon us so many favors. The punches are delicious and every gift a luxury.

## Sensitive.

Gold going up, (142 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) Mercury going down.

## Be Up and Doing.

This should be the determination of all who are, or may be eligible to vote in the coming election, which has been ordered by Provisional Governor PERRY to take place throughout the different precincts of the State on the 1st Monday in September next.

There are but twenty-three working days before that time, yet much can be accomplished and the preliminaries so arranged that, when the election day shall come, the managers will have only to see the result of their labors fruitful "in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" in the right way.

With concert of action; with wisdom in choice, nothing but harmony must prevail.—Let your candidates be without suspicion in their professions and intentions of loyalty, for such and such only of the people as are true to the United States, can be eligible to a Convention of Delegates whose office work will be to frame, alter or amend our State laws, so that they shall be in conformity with the spirit of Republican institutions, Emancipation Proclamations and the amendment of our National Constitution.

"Make hay while the sun shines" is an old and trite saying, which means simply do what you have to do in the proper season, and defer not till to-morrow what should be done to-day.

Let every man who means to take part in an interesting ballot contest, be up and doing; inquiring what is necessary for him to comply with ere he can of surety be invested with the important privilege of suffrage. Let him, if he has not already and if not under the prohibitive clauses of the Amnesty Proclamation, immediately take the Amnesty Oath, which will give him free access to the polls; for, be assured, none will be allowed to deposit their vote who has not first received a full endorsement of the Government, through its authorized agents, whose duty it will be to administer every right to which the people are entitled and to guard inviolate the sacred privileges of the ballot-box.

Let those who fall within the limits of exclusion be up and doing; setting their applications for pardon in order, naming wherein they have offended, and through the proffered channel, Gov. PERRY, send forward their petitions to the President of the United States, who will consider their claims to clemency and return a swift reply.

There is time enough for all to be heard if the matter is at once attended to. Let not the thief of time rob any of their opportunity for an expression at the hastening election. Never was a more momentous hour than now, a more solemn trust confided to the people, or a more imposing duty. Let not the hour, trust or duty fall through inaction.

It must be borne in mind, too, that the rules and regulations which are to govern the Managers in their different precincts on election day, must be those which accord with the laws of the State prior to Secession. That the number of delegates from each District is to correspond with the number of representatives which the District is entitled to in the State Legislature.

No doubt the names of those who are to be favored with the suffrages of the people will soon be patent to the communities. Let the list selected be the best.

Not only is there an honor to be conferred upon the one hundred and twenty-four electors; not only an unparalleled responsibility confided in them, but every one who, in the sovereign capacity of freeman exercises his franchise, should feel that upon him rests the security of the State and its future weal or woe. Be up and doing in your mind, judgment, prudence, caution, choice, and see to it that whoever is clothed with the crime of political power through your act shall be none other than the consistent, the persistent and uncompromising loyalist, the earnest solicitor for reconstruction, restoration and union of the States, upon a basis as indestructible as the everlasting hills, as honorable as righteous as the decrees of truth, justice, fraternity and the future will become the rewarder of your wisdom and integrity.

Be busy, active, fearless, successful.

Our contemporary *The Darlington Southerner*, says:

"The present month should be earnestly devoted to getting ready for the Convention.—The managers of elections will have an important part to perform, and it will be necessary to see that the boards are all filled at the different precincts at an early day, so as to divide equally the responsibilities that may rest upon them when the day of election comes round. By the Proclamation of the Governor all the old managers are re-instated and they are expected to do their part, not only by accepting the trust, but honestly and fearlessly acting up to its requirements. We would suggest that a meeting of the managers take place on Saturday, as the most of them will no doubt be here at that time, and have a conference in reference to their duties and the filling up of the different boards."

## Military.

Surgeon JOHN BRONSON, U. S. Vols., of Major General GILLMORE's Staff, has been ordered to this Post as Medical Director of Military District Eastern S. C.

Capt. Wm. G. LAWLER not Guver, as reported in our second issue, is in Command of the Detachment of 1st Ohio Cavalry assigned to this Department and has his head quarters at Darlington.

## Religious.

The Rev. Mr. GERADAU a popular and eloquent preacher of the Presbyterian School has been occupying the pulpit, during the past week of the Presbyterian Church in this place. His graphic imagery, forcible and pointed application, appeals to the emotional in his fervent delivery, make him a fascinating and impressive speaker. His Sermon upon the Judgment was a startling effort.

## Rates of Postage.

A table of postage rates will be in the outside columns, which will serve as a guide to all who wish to renew their epistolary relations of other days. Postmaster MURRAY will accommodate you with stamps.

## Darlington Post Hospital.

Nothing excites our sympathies more than the strong man prostrated by sickness; it is the office work of the heart to be exercised with every gentle and commiserating impulse toward our fellow beings when stricken down by disease. The first duty of man under such circumstances should be to provide for the aching head and limb, to cool the fevered brow and cheer the drooping heart.

At the present time and during the heated season through which we are passing too much care can not be given to the sanitary condition of our sick rooms and hospitals.

Although no disease prevails to an alarming extent, yet more or less of the men in the garrison throughout this Military Department must become subjects of fevers and other ills consequent upon the climate and the season.

We are happy to know that so eligible and convenient a building has been found, arranged and established for hospital purposes as that which the Medical Director, Surgeon J. F. DAY of the 29th Maine Vols. has made the Post Hospital.

The large experience of Surgeon DAY, he having been in the service nearly four years, enables him to perfect every want at once and we are sure that no pains will be spared by him or his assistants to render even a bed of comfort to the patient.

We have visited the Hospital and conversed with the patients, some 20 in number, finding the majority of them in flattering stages of recovery.

Asst. Surgeon A. C. CORTON is also connected with Dr. DAY and we are pleased to learn that Corporal W. K. DANA of the 29th Maine, who has lately been promoted to Hospital Steward is to be the Steward in charge. His heart is ever stirred with the largest charities and universal benevolence. He estimates properly his fellow man and regards the life of a brother by his noblest, fullest standard. As truly as he has been brave with his comrades in the stern spheres of duty he will be watchful in his new relations and a faithful Steward in every sense in their hours of weakness and suffering. Sometimes the right men get into the right places.

While upon this subject we will mention the admirable arrangements for the sick which have been made at Cheraw, by Asst. Surgeon J. F. LIXES, detached from the 12th Conn. Vols., to administer to the necessities of the 1st Maine Battalion, now garrisoning Chesterfield and Marlboro Districts. The Hospital selected there is finely located, perfectly ventilated and every thing is done to ameliorate the wants of the enfeebled by all concerned.—Good physicians and nurses are the *Sans qua non* of the sick room while "gallipated nostrums, materialised in pharmaceutical order" may often be dispensed with.

## The Craftsman.

We were glad to grasp the hand of our fellow Craftsman BRADY of the New York Herald who is gleaming among the antiquities, novelties and probabilities of "things past, present and to come" in the history of the fast returning "Sisters of the South." His professional eye will penetrate even the hidden manners and intents of life, and we shall no doubt get the benefit of his ready pen.

He is only one of the numerous Attaches of The Herald that make it the most popular Newspaper in the Republic, with a circulation of 100,000 copies per day and brings to its enterprising proprietor an annual income of one Million of dollars.

Who cares how much, he who undertakes and accomplishes great things, makes. The man of enterprise, unflinching, arduous determination, gives energy, thrift and activity to every thing around him. He is the motive power to a whole community.

Never has there been in our Country a truer type of the successful, because astute and skillful, Journalist, than JAMES GORDON BENNETT, whose Herald is the herald of intelligence to the four corners of the earth.

We understand that the square lately occupied by BRADY's Museum and Knox the latter, has been purchased by the indefatigable BENNETT, who will no doubt erect a building commensurate with the demands of his still increasing business. Success to the intent which will be twofold in its consummation viz: Credit to the builder and Ornament to the city.

## Attention 1st Brigade, Dwight's Div.

We call the attention of the Regiment in the 1st Brigade to the Farewell in General Orders No. 15, of Brig. Gen. DWIGHT, to his Division, which, he assures them "has ceased to exist."

He recounts the satisfaction which he has had, in his long extended connection with them to know of their worth, distinction and bravery. He reminds them of their valorous history, successful campaigns and important triumphs.

Like a true Soldier he remembers the associations of the past in the fervent language of a proud appreciation. He makes the record of the Division his own, a noble honor, while he deprecates any act that may sully the reputation of his noble command.

If in the future his services are by his country called, he asks no higher, better fortune than to lead the devoted, skillful and brave 1st Division.

There is much in the Soldier life that cements each martial heart indissolubly. A Chieftain's Farewell is not an empty sentiment. It is the word "good bye" to souls invincible, to ties that through peril and blood have made them one. It is a separation never to meet again entire in this life mortal. It is the adieu to those who, having done their duty, like honors legions, conferred renown upon their fortunate leader. Such farewells should be reciprocal. Hail to the Chief.

## New Stores.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of MESSRS. ATKINS, NOYES & JOHNSON—EDWARD DALY—WILLIS & CAISNOLM, of Charleston.

## Rumored.

Black troops to be sent into this District.