# The Rew Gra. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Editor. OCT. 8, 186 TUBSDAY MORNING.

#### What of the Future ?

We are frequently importuned as to what is sire. to be done with all the frars and anxieties that eurround us in the many struggles which all future, depends not altogether upon their preare called upon to encounter, who desire to sent conceptions of what freedom is, for such bury the mentarize of the past, who wish to a tribute has a vague meaning to them ; it is give the good hye to by conce and separate something that inspires them with great antithemselves from such adquaintane a without a cipations without the power to comprehend the chance of their return, There is a gowing best means of attaining its highest rewards or inclination to forget, as far as possible, the junefits. Perhaps our own abuse of the lib- G. F. PIERCE to the ecclesiastical charge in conflictive elements that have wrought humil- erties entrusted to us; our misinterpretation iation. There is nothing agreeable in the be- of sovereign right nay have laid the foundalisf, that the works of our own hands have tion for a wrong understanding in their befailed ; that the purposes of our own hearts nighted minds. Our manner of dealing with have proved ineffectual or disastrons.

Nor does the wreck of our misfortunes when suffered to lie about have a tendency to en- | time, our ease, luxurious lives, careless indifhence the happiness of our minds or the con- forence to surrounding occurrences, our better teniment of our natures.

Among all the results of a discordant warledged and necessary than the disposition of of his exchange would be none the less than himself "in personal holiness." country and made our people hestile in thought, in word, in act upon the political platforms of decades or in the threatning attitude of armed selves the inheritors of the estates they had rebellion against the Nation that had shielded dwelt upon, the plantations they had so long cultivated. Like children, with the first goldit with its broad and sufficient securit'es .-Slavery, wounded at Sumter, died at the Ap. en coin they call their own, wealth is already possessed and the future in its wants is compomattor. The institution, which had generpensated. Liberty ! a word conveying to them ersted doubt, suspicion, jealousy and fratricidal wrong, that had set the passions of men | inestimable joys; a change, as it were, from revengeful against reason and all evidence of the horrors of the day of doom, to the blissfulright, has, through the arbitrament of arms, ness of an age of ransom, must have wrought been destroyed ; not a stone left upon another | confusion even in the most sincere mind, and in its exalted edifice. The edicts of heaven, | caused each emotion of their jubilant hearts earth and the era have gone forth-unalterable | to become delirious and wild. as the decrees of Deily-as immutable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians is the simple in the first out burst of their enthuproclamation that fixes, and the event that | siasm, after the exuberance of their joy had seals the destiny of the bondmen of "the found vent in unrestrained expressions, exhib-Confederacy." It is not possible, were there it marks of a growing intelligence upon the any that should wish the resurrection of the duties now devolving upon them, that have dead, to quicken it, animate it, or call it forth into existence. Already is it a stench in the nostrils of remembrance, and the worms are devouring its unsightly remaine.

With the buried things of the past we will leave it, nor seek to question the manner of its going, the cause of its death, or its premature departure. Like fatality let it moulder : with folly and madness let it make its habitation in the tombs of other days. Nor should we go in mourning over the loss of that which has so long like a curse hung over our true intereste and led us into desolations far and wide. Like the evil genius of our lives, a possessing

the honorableness of our motives, our acquies- in the "one LORD, one faith, one baptism." ence in the change effected, if we study to might "go on unto perfection, not laying make their lives thus transformed, profitable again the foundation of repentance from dead to themselves-to all with whom they are to works and faith toward Gop." mingle-their liberty more than a declaration.

What will become of the Freedmen in the

Nor would it be strange if the freedmen.

"through fancy seeking," had imagined them-

We are willing to pay all due defference to the opinions of men-prefer them in heaver and hold them pure, who esteen others better viz : a blessing, and their parsuit of happiness a success in all its reach when provoked or stimulated by honest, simple and sincere dethan themselves-but, in the sentiment of wonder we often repeat

" Ye different sects who all deck Lo, here is CHRIST, and CHRIST is there;

Your stronger proof divinely give, And show me where the Christians live !"

We are persuaded, therefore, that no has mony would succeed a union of opposites such as are furnished in the expositions and coun sels of Bishops J. O. ANDREWS, R. PAINE and the South. We are free to say, nay we fully declare that we believe in the moral truth, whomsoever Gop hath not joined together should dwell ever asunder. For the sake of each other, our suspicions of our neighbors, incent in the churches, hope in Zion, that discussion's n'ay not come, we hope that the brethgeographically speaking ; our appreciation of ren will agree to worship Gop under their own vines and fig trees, cuilivating no enmity, orercoming evil with good, and a membering the presuming as well as appearing may all have conspired to build up a faith within the slave dozology of the eminent divines who exhort fare, none has been more complete, acknow. thus suddenly freed, that the accompantements above all things that each shall seek to perfect

In opposition to this view of Christian affinity and unity we find that, at a recent session of the Episcopal Convention, held at Athens, in Georgia, (from whence comes these divers opinions in religious matters,) a more temperate and self sacrificing spirit is manifested.

The Committee on the re-union of the Episcopal Church, North and South, submitted two resolutions, which were adopted. There was a freedom of thought in all the deliberations of the Convention, and charity in all its

heavenly influences prevailed. The first resolution declares that the dioces of Georgia will resume its connection with the

Protestant Episcopal church in the United But we have seen them, though childish and States whenever the bishop shall consider such course consistent with the good faith which the diocese owes to the bishops in the late confederate states. The second resolution prevides that deputies shall be elected to the general council of the church in the southern constrained us to believe in their ability yet to states, with the understanding that if, in the understand what freedom is, what freedmen judgment of the bishop, any contingency shall are, and what they must do to become the fullarise to render a representative in the general convention of the United States necessary, the If we have a proper and expedient view of same deputies shall attend that body. our own responsibilities, interests, we shall'as-

Having given the Bishop of Georgia's views, we give the following extract from Bishop Coxz's Diocesan Address:

The question arises as to the respection of legislative unity with our brethren of the South. Essential unity has never been for a minute suspended ; and now, it seems to me, that nearly all questions between us and them disturbing our minds or dreams upon the sub- will be settled by the calling of the Convenject of suffrage, which, if rightly advised, the tion, and by their appearing and answering to bama, elected and consecrated during the war. admits of no doubt, and presents no great dif-ficulty. The validity of his consecration is acknowledged; but certain measures will be necessary, as in the case of Bishop Seabury. who was consecrated in Scotland, to give the new Bishop a canonical position. In due time, we cannot doubt, our Southern brethren will all be found again in their places, and how shall they be received ? Can there be any Israel was restored to David ? "Shall there

"Amy Spain." We have again laid by much that would have been in-creating to our many readers, in the form of editorials

ive room to the refutation of a wholesale slander unsared in Harpers Weekly us to deny the unwarrautable attack upon the honor, hu manity and fair fame of our people, but we desire to deand the.n in the fact of their innocence as to the persecutions, oppressions or execution of ANY SPAIR, which has been thus attached "to the citizens of the town of Dari"

Major Spain, the former owner of the "martyred" Au has given the facts in the case, which will change the roism of the scene in question, while the ials of the most respectable gentlemen in dst will corroborate h's statements as to the filsity of ation story in all things, save the execution. We are not the defenders of those who tried Awy and meed or executed her. We have no doubt of her satis fiction and joy over the coming of her deliverers, her ex-aberant feelings when she saw the marging of her hope lawn and the day star of freedom arise. We are ain the number who would have shouted with her in her up restrained expressions of delight for "liberty is sweet to all." Nor did the citizens give their sunction to the pun ahment, so severe. which the Confederate Military an thorities who convicted her hefers Court Martial visited upon her

We have no other belief than that ANY committed man; nlawful acts in the license she gave "to her emotions id that she thereby give offense to those whose ears had heard the rumors of the tramp of raiding hosts, and in the udgment of their minds she needed correction while a were example was necessary t scarb an uprising spirit of umber . with they were, heard of the sentence and carned of the purpase of the garrison, every effort wa nade to reverse the decision of the Court, and by no one ore urgently, eloquentiy, then by Major Spars himself. whose refutation of the libelens misrepresentation w have published. Space prevents our Im ther comment at this time. We ask our Exchanges everywhere to copy the matter in extenso that justice may be done an ou raged community, and the truth may be known in its en-

Massachusetts Republican State Convention

Assembled at Worcester, on the 14th ult. Hon. CHARLES SUMMER was elected President. and about fifty Vice-Presidents, including Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

Mr. SUMNER made one of his most forcible comprehensive and earnest speeches upon the vast and important measures proposed in the settlement of our internal relations with each other; advocating in the strongest terms, by illustrative argument, caution in the Reconstructive policy with the South, prudence in the granting of amnesty to traitors, equal political rights to all, the elevation of the masses without distinction of color or cast, by education; the guaranteeing of every Federal promise either in the emancipation of slaves or national debt by the whole force, political or moral of the nation ; repudiation of the rebel debt, the enforcement of the acts of Congress relating to the penalties, punishment, and disqualifications of those who had been in rebel lion, actively or sympathetically ; the disfranchisement of leading rebels, and the firm ad-

Political On Dits. Hon. B. F. PERRY is to be a candidate for United States Schator

Hon, JAMES L. ORB has accepted the non tion of a large number of the members of the Constitutional Convention for Governor. Hon. Ws. D. Postsa, of Charleston, forerly President of the Senate, will no doubt be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Hon. F. J. Mosss, of Sumter, and Hon. C.

W. DUDLEY, of Marlbore, are named for Con-Hon, F. J. Moses has been

by His Excellency, Gov. PERRY, for United States District Attorney.

Our Delegates have returned, and rejoice over the "well done" work of the Convention, which adjourned on Wednesday, the 27th ult ... after a session of two weeks exactly.

Mr. H. HAYNESWORTH bas been appointed emporary Postmaster at Sumter.

Capt. J. W. STUCKEY and A. A. GILBERT, of the Sumter Watchman, are candidates for the next Legislature for Sumter District.

Col. E. W. CHARLES is a candidate for State Senator, and Messrs. D. C. MILLING and Dr. BYRD are candidates for the House of Representativee for Darlington District.

## We are in the Fog.

We have no doubt of the honest intent of our eighbor who would fulfill his whole duty as a public journalist but, his zeal has made him oblivious, and we are under the necessity of requesting him to rewrite or rearrange his ideas so that we may understand the gist of his argument. If there is anything then worth replying to, we will gladly award him space in

our columns and a more extended notice. Our friend, no doubt, will learn a great deal

that is new in "the course of human events," and, he must not be surprised if strange developments are made out of the sphere of his own observation even though it be in the territory of his native province.

# Superior Provost Courts.

1st sus-DISTRICT, SASTERN S. C., GEORGSTOWN, S. C. A. Goss. (citizen) was arraigned and charged with "Lareny ;" Guilty ; Court docresd, twenty days confinement id iail.

Nickerson, (colored civilian.) charged with " attery." After evidence was heard the Court found him uilty and sentenced him one month in jail.

July, (ctdored civilian ) arraigned and charged with "as. mult and buttery." Af.er hearing the evidence in the ase the Court found the accused not guilty and ordered his discharge.

Bob, (colored civilian.) arraigned and charged with larceny;" the prisoner was declared guilty and sentencel by the Court to thirty days confinement in Georgetown jail. LESTER DWINELL.

Capt. and Asst. Prov. Judge, Presiding. 20 SUD-DISTR.CT. KASTERN S. C., DALLINGTON, S. C.

United States es. Evans DuPre and Gabe Bell, arra ed and charged with "larceny and harboring stolen cotton." The Court after learning the evidence in the case. found them guilty ; after the recommendation of clemen-

## Reported to the Charl Proceedings of the Convention.

TENTE DAT.

at took the Chair and the I

Furman le a re ort on the res

r. Boyce introduced a resolution that a R see of five be appointed, to whom shall b stitutional provisions agreed to by the

whereupon the Pre-T. Lessesne, Dudley a

mmittee on the

Mr. Rion introduced a Resolution, which was agreed to that it be referred to the Committee on the Executive De partment to inquire and report upon the propriety of giv-ing to the Governor a qualified veto.

Mr. Orr offered the following Resolution, which was or-dered to be printed: "The Secretary of State. Comptroller General and Treasurer, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, at the same general election when the Governor and Licutenant-Governor are elected.? The report of the Committee on the Johierist Depart-ment, on a propasition that the Judges and Chancellers be appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Sente was agreed to. Mr. Melton introduced an Ordinance to provide for the first ensuing election of Governor and Licutenant-Gover-

and for members of the first General Ass te of South Cardina; which was ordered t

and to be laid on the table. Mr. Jones introduced the following Besolution ; which was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the

was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution: *Lesderd*, That hereafter there shall be a capitation tax laid, by the General Assembly, on all male inhabitants of this State, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years which shall never be less than one fourth of the tax laid on one hundred dollars worth of land. Mr. Black introduced a Resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution : The General Assembly is forever hereafter prohibits! from exempting the property of any corporation, associa-tion or individual from Exation.

#### ELEVENTH DAT. COLUMBIA, Monday, Sept

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, the Presid ook the Chair, and the deliberations were opened

prayer. Mr. Thos. Thompson introduced the following resolution

presser. Mr. Thos. Thompson introduced the following resolution which was agreed to: Acsolved, That a Commission, consisting of two persons be appointed by His axcellency, the Provisional Governor to prepare and report to the next Legislature what laws will be necessary and proper in consequence of the alte-ration made in the fundamental law, and especially to prepare and submit a code for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of the colored population of the State, and that the Legislature fix the compensation of ald Commissioners. A resolution from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was amended so as to read as follows: "Hereafter, there shall be a capitation tax laid by the Genoral Assembly, which, upon each poll, shall never be less than one-fourth of the tax laid on one hundred doi-lars' worth of land, it being left to the General Assembly to determine what inhabitants of the State shall be ex-cepted from the operation of the law; " was then agreed to, and was referred to the kevis ry Committee. Mr. F. W. Pickens introduced the following clause for the Constitution; which was referred to the Commisties on Amendments to the Constitution :

tee of the

Mr. F. W. Pickens introduced the fillowing cla the Constitution; which was referred to the Commi-Amendmonis to the Constitution; "For debts hereafter contracted, no real state a subject to levy or execution; but this shall not be strued so as to prevent any legal process against the and profits of the same." Mr. Inglis, from the Committee on the Legislat partment, made a report on the articles preacrib guilification of voters; which was agreed to, and r to the Revisory Committee. "The Convention residved itself into a Committee Whole Mr. Suffixen is the Chair, to consider the of the Committee on Amendments to the Consti-and after a free discussion of the subject, the Pr resumed the Chair.

REDUCTION IN THE NAVY .- By the close of the year the navy will only have as many vessels in commission as at the commencement of the war. But three of the iron-clade will be retained in service-one at Charleston, S. C., one at New Orleans, and one at San Francisco. The rest will be laid up in Delaware Bay, be-

devil in our hearts, as it is cast forth and by its own violence destroys itself, let us take care not to invite other spirits more deccitful and desperate to take its place. We are not to deal with the avarice, malice and follies of a former period ; we may have believed ourselves actuated in the right, and applauded our deeds heroic while in its defence ; we may have sought no other end-

"Than our faith in arms:"

but the conquest is over, argument is slain and we come with vanquished boldness to the future, siming only at its rewards, desiring simple conformity to its demands.

No more solicitous appeal is heard while waiting the lapse of time, to the future, than "what is to be done with the freedman :" it comes on every wind, is on every tongue, and must be in the many themes of our incoming legislation. It is no abstract theory that we have to deal with ; it is a stubborn fact, seated at every door way, and prominent in all our operations. More wisdom is needed in the settlement of this question, in the reduction of all its features to a proper practical working condition than any other which must occupy our minds, through the revolutions now passing in the social, political, State and National policies.

There is little we can have to guide us in peculiar relations we are forced to accept more than the determination to make what we may have pronounced "a bad matter." subserve a mood end. If the disposition of the former masters is (not as some have it "to make the negro equal in every respect to himself.") but divided relations, and the exhortation of the equal to the opportunity which is presented Bishops in the earnest language of their Georthrough his freedom to make an improvement gian pastoral to their household of faith, "let upon his own circumstances. hopes, and advantages ; if the master, in all senses, is willing to recognize the altered condition of clesiastical organization in all its vigor, doing the negro, and seeks to find the speediest means to solve the great problem of freedom in all its bearings-moral, physical and mental-we have no doubt but much will be accomplished that will surprise the most skep-

We must be a law, as it were, unto oursel. ves ; self-interest has its claims upon our judgment, and the freedmen are entitled to our kindest considerations. They have not created their present status ; they have not by any set of their own broken from the house of their captivity, their chains of "involuntary servitude." We have, in a certain sense, forced it upon them. Our voice has been the key-note of their emancipation ; our acts have been the sledges that have broken the fetters of their enclavement. They stand before us the living. acting, moving deductions of a false and suieidal theory ; the corner-stone of the institution they cemented by their blood and upreared by uncompensated toil, has been moved out of the way, and the whole superstructure has

What we have hoped to gain we have lost ; what they have lost in our predetermined eternity of thraldom has been their gain, through repented of, much to be forgiven; a chance unexpected but certain disenthralment

The wages of our rebellion has been the escrifice of all our former claims upon their for the seventy times seven dispensation

a little for. If we say and agree that the negroes freed shall not be any thing, nor accomplish any thing, so far as we are concerned. they will be likely to fulfill our wishes ; that is, if left to our own imaginings or arguments they will be likely to reward us with the fruits of our faith. "As a man thinketh so is he:" and as a man willeth so may you expect to and his works about him. If he has unprofitableness and slothfulness in his thoughts, the surroundings of his life will bear the same

est inheritors of the rights of freemen.

sist by every endeavor, on our part, the freed-

men in their efforts to comply with the spirit of

their new relation-to conform to the necessi-

ties of the hour-the law of labor and its com-

p-nsating returns-the opportunities for learn-

ing and the privileges of citizenship, without

resemblance. What of the future may be answered if we will, "lo! the morning cometh !" We shall be bad exemplars, poor tutors indeed, and unworthy the intelligence we claim, if we do not fashion incoming events with brighter prospects, and lend wings to hope even in our rejudices conquered.

Expression of the Methodist and Episcopal Churches, South, upon Re-Union with the Churches, North The Pastoral Address of the Southern Methodist Bishops to the members of their flockto the faithful and tried-the proved and allied in all that has been separative for twenty years and more, does not anticipate or advise

an immediate anity of "the brethren." or evince a restoration of good feeling, or promise a reconstruction of the Church in the bonds of fellowship and love.

We have been satisfied, for some time, that a strong disposition exists on the part of the Methodist Church, South, to continue in their us abide in our lot, stand firmly on our platform and discipline-preserve our distinct ecwhat we can to spread scriptural holines through these lands, and to oppose the tide of fanaticism which threatens their overthrow." confirms us in the conclusion forced upon our mind, that little benefit would be derived by the marriage again of the long' and bitterly divorced members of Methodism.

"Wo unto the world because of offences but wo unto that man by whom the offence cometh."

We do not justify envy, malice, back biting. whispering, malignity, covenant breaking, inventing of evil things, jealous presumptions, or any other of the attributes of an unrightcous disposition of those who clothe themselves in the garments of a self-conceited purity. We are among those who, "with shame and confusion of face" confess the unrightconspess of men-the imperfections of human organizations even in the moral heritagesbranches of the Church of Christ, and, often as we look at these agencies, cry out in the language of conscious sorrow, "unclean-un-

We have no doubt that there is, in all religious institutions, North or South, much to be for growth in grace and all the excellencies of

the Gospel : we are aware that an opportunity Myes, limbs and labors. We have been com- Charity is always presented ; we presume that pelled to relinguish possession in human chat- the doctrines, which have so long built up antels, and to acknowledge their right "to life, tagonisms among "the brethren," might be this vote, viz : that the rebellion was a failure, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness."- conveniently left behind with their principles and that its This being incontrovertable we shall display of variance and dishonor ; that the believers he trusted.

be any map put to death this day in Israel ?" If our brethren have erred, surely they have suffered ; if any punishment is yet to be meted out to them, let us rejoice that the State, and not the Church, is the minister of wrath. It is our blessed privilege to forgive, and as Christians at least to remember no more what se committed to God's arbitration, and what, in his Providence, is settled and gone by. On the great National questions that divided us no man felt more deeply, nobody acted more consientiously, than myself. I felt that there could be but one issue to the war consistent with truth and justice, the cause of humanity and our holy religion. But I trust, such con victions were not polluted by resentful im-

victions were not polluced by resentation im-pulses, nor by worse instincts of revenge, ha-tred and malice. And now, when all is over, what can a Christian find, within him but a warm revival of affections and friendships: and a longing for the old fraternal counsels and Let the power of our religion be communing. Let the power of our religion be seen and felt by all our countrymen. Let us ddress ourselves to the new and trying emerrencies created by the new condition of things n the Southern States. Let us feel that such is the highest service we can now render our country, and that it is in our power, as

Church, to do more, perhaps, than others in in this way. And as Nature has begun already to cover over the red fields of war with her penceful harvests and her refreshing verdure so let Grace mantle the past with charity, and make the infirmities of men give place to the fruits of the Spirit.

Here, then, we have an exhibition of a d ire "to follow things that make for peace." fellowship of the saints, and we commend the spirit which shall tend toward the building up of every Curist-like virtue in the common wealth of Israel

#### Oldest Paper in America.

Among our exchanges this week came the venerable New Hampshire Gazette in its One Hundred and Tenth year. Which made itsad- which is a combination of a perfectly genteel vent in 1756, a time when the aboriginees of our country startled the forests that covered the area of our present opulent and pop cities with their yells and the wild their lairs howled upon the trade marts of the now crowded and steepled metropolis.

We welcome the old veteran eminent. commend it for its hale, vigorous and noble appearance. What a roll of honor can it claim in its decades as it turns its history a century back, ere the ushering of our glorious Nationality, the march of our progressive destiny .-May its age continue with a strength and power reserved until the last thought shall inspire, pen indite and eye survey, a leader.

#### Election in Maine.

The election in Maine was all one way, the present incumbent, SAMUEI CONY, was re-elected Governor by over 20,000 majority, says the New Hampshire Gazette.

The vote was light and as it is said neither party took pains to get out a full vote, probably the true opinion of the people is given in and that its friends North and South are not to

esion of loval men to the an arent necessities by DuPre, from whom the cotton of the hour, the demands of the "Truce of sentenced them to ten days imprisonment.

He maintains that the South are not yet sincere in their protestations, that they still bear malice, and are full of vindictiveness towards the Government, and that men so lately in hos tile array, armed in full proof against the Republic, could not have so soon been converted to a sound regard for the flag, the constitution or the perpetuity of the Union.

Gen. BUTLER also, after making professio of his faith to the Republican party. followed the Senator in a characteristic, logical and citative argument upon the truth of what had been presented, fearing that the policy of the President would prove fatal.

By the unanimous action of the Convention the popularity of the nomination is established. Governor ANDREW, who has for five years occupied the Gubernatorial chair, declined the candidacy another term. The following is the list of officers nominated, viz.

For Governor-ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, For Lieut. Governor-WILLIAM CLAFLIN, For Auditor-HENRY S. BRIGGS. For Sceretary of State-OLIVER WARNER, For Treasurer-JACOB H. LOUD, For Attorney General-CHESTER J. REED.

## Carriages.

We were recently shown some cuts of the latest improved carriages manufactured by the celebrated firm of KINBALL & BROTHERS, Portland. Maine, and we thought if the enterprising concern could only exhibit their patents among our planters who have suffered so much in the loss and the "wear out" of their carriages during the war, a ready sale would be effected, for the establishment manufacture just the style most needed on our sandy roads. being light, strong and of a reasonable price. In fact Mr. C. P. KIMBALL, the originator and patentee, has the largest reputation of any Northern builder in the designs which he turns out, and if any one wants a ne plus ultra of a carriage he receives the order.

Our attention was particularly called to what is styled the "Patent Jump-Seat Carriage." Carryall and a beautiful Top Buggy, weighing from 325 to 425 pounds, capable of carrying four grown persons, or can be used by turning the front seat or jump seat forward out of the way, for two passengers only. These carriages are sold at a price averaging about \$350.00. and the testimonials of those who have used

them, from a large number of places, give assurance of their light, serviceable and comfortable nature.

We advise all in need of carriages to negotiate with C. P. KIMBALL & Co., Portland, Maine, or KINBALL & BROTHERS, 110 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass., and we can insure them of something desirable and satisfactory. We recommend also that the firm advertise in our South Carolina papers (especially the NEW ERA) the different styles of their manufacture.

learn that the magnificent Saluda manufactur-ing establishment of Colonel Childs, which was so Shermanized in February last is in such operations by or before January next. This will be rapid work, and highly creditable to he enterprising proprietor. We trust that either his own nor the public progress that it is fully expected to assi operations by or before January next. the enterprising proprietor. We trust that neither his own nor the public expectation will suffer disappointment.—Columbia Phaniz.

JOHN M. GOULD Major & Asst. Prov. Judge, Presiding. HENRY E. P. SANDERS. Clerk of the Court.

30 SUE-DISTRICT. KASTO IN S. C., SUMTER. S. C. Amos Sharp and Dick. (colored civilians.) were arraign

d and charged with violation of contract; Guilty; Court croed "that the contract made between them and their over was annulled, and that they forfeit their share of the crop." The Court also sentenced Dick to thirty lays imprisonment at hard labor.

Scip. Edmund and Sarah (colored civilians) were as aigned and charged with violation of contract ; Guilty : ecree of court "that the contract is annulled and their share of the crop forfeited." George, (colored civilian.) charged with violation of

ontract ; Guilty ; decree of Court, "the contract is annulld and his share of the crop forfeited. Israel. (colored.) and Lizzie Holland (white.) were ar

aigned and charged with "larceny and harboring stoler goods ;" Guilty ; sentence of Lizzie Holland to pay a fine of thirty-five dollars, and costs ; sentence of Israel "to be mprisoned for the period of two months."

Plenty Dunlap, (colored civilian.) charged with "receiv ng stolen goods ;" Guilty ; sentenced to twenty days im

Petition of Hugh Young "for recovery of mule held by Samuel L. Hilton." The Court ordered "Hilton to give ap the mule to Young and pay the costs of the case." Peter, Alfred and Elias, (colored civilians.) were ar-raigned and charged with "violation of contract;" Guilty; the Court decreed, "the contract between them and their employer annulled and that they forfeit their share of the

#### Recapitulation of cases tried. Awaiting trial. E. R. CLARK. Capt. & Asst. Prov. Ju tge, Presiding.

Z. P. Moszs, Clerk of the Court.

The London Globe, of the 9th ult., publishe the following additional particulars respecting the great fire which broke out im Stamboul on the previous Thuesday night :

The terrible fire has been attended with far more serious loss of property than was exected when the first telegram was sent to ondon, and it now turns out that no fewer than two thousand eight hundred houses, pub-lie buildings, and places dedicated for divine service, have been for the most part levelled with the ground. There are certainly exceptions, where the walls are standing, but the principal mosques are now nowhere to be seen. The accounts forwarded this (Friday) morning to the insurance companies in this city are of a horrowing nature. Some 22,500 persons had to rush out of their habitations alost naked to escape from the flames.

Though quiet, the Liberals in Matamoras are collecting a large force, and will soon in-erease it by a union with the forces of Cortinas, Caravajal, Canales, and Delcor.

A skirmish took place on the Tampico road between the republicans, under Escobado, and a party of Imperialists under Tinjero, having a wagon train in charge. The Imperialists were driven back to Monterey, where getting reinforcements, they went out again, and were met by Cortinas' guerrillas, and again driven. Four Confederate Americans were barba-

rously murdered recently by robbers. One of the party is reported to be General Parsons, of fissouri, while another report has it Col. Parsons, of Texas.

The Movimento announces in the Hun-garian ex-dictator, on the 1st inst., at Turin. The deceased lady was fifty-five years of age. In accordance with her wish the body will be conveyed to Genoa, and interred in the English Protestant Cemetery at San Benigno, by the side of her only daughter, who died three rears ago. The Movimento announces the death of

expects to leave for Europe about the first lotober. He goes ostensibly on leave of the ence; but the impression prevails that he ly on loave of abd with some sort of mi eign Governments. the forei

low Philadelphia.

Five of the leaders in a recent Fenian dem nstration at Blackrock, near Dundalk, had been committed for trial at the Assizes, without the privilege of bail. The prosecution was instituted by order from the authorities at Dublin Casile.

The death of Sir W. Hamilton, the astrononer royal of Ireland, is announced.

The Emperor and Empress of the French and the King and Queen of Spain were about to exchange visits at San Sebastian and Biarritz.

Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, the oct, died on the 4th instant, at Sloperton cottage, aged sixty eight years.

PROCLAMATION I BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SO. CA., ) September 18, 1865.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPRESENTED THAT in many portions of the State there is great disturbance and apprehension fram lawless persons, who are thieving, marauding and committing acts of violence remote from the military garrisons stationed at the Court-Houses ; and whereas, Brigadier Gen. AMES, commanding the Northwestern portion of the State, has suggested the organization of a militia police force in each District of his command, to act in concert with his forces in preserving order and peace in the community ; and where is, it is suppo el that the other mil-itary commanders will have no objection to the aid and assistance on the part of the citizens n suppressing crime and maintaining order : and whereas, also, it appears that Pres JOHNSON has sanctioned and authorized the Provisional Governor of Mississippi to organize a similar force in that State, and has for idden the military authorities there to inte

fere with such organization : Now, therefore, I, BENJA MIN FRANKLIN PERRY. Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim, order and de-clare, that there shall be formed and organized in each Judicial District one or more militia companies for a home police, to act under and be auxilary to the military garrison of such District in preventing crimes and preserving the peace of the District. The companies will consist of a Captain and three Lieutenants and eighty men, scattered over the District so as to be easily accessible from all points where any disturbance may occur. When the com-panics are formed, they will report, through their Captains, to the respective Brigadier Generals commanding in South Carolina, and to the Provost Marshals at the respective Court

Houses, and from them receive orders. When arrests have been made, they will turn the offenders over to the civil authorities or bring them before the Provost Court Marshal for trial and punishment, according to the terms of agreement between Generals MEADE and of agreement between Generals MEADE and GILLMORE and myself as to the respective jurisdiction of the civil and military authorities of South Carolina.

ties of South Carolina. This police guard will be voluntary in its organization, and should be composed of none but discreet persons of standing and character in the community, who are willing to render their services promptly when the occasion re-quires. It is thought that the bare organiza-tion of such forces throughout the State, will have a most salutary influence in preserving peace and order and in preventing crime — The evil doers will know that there is a power, ready at hand, to arrest them and bring them

and protect the country, Done at Columbia, the day and By order of the Provisional Govern W. H. PERRY, Private Scaretary. sept 26-84

SALUDA MANUFACTORY .- We are pleased to

