

OUR CALENDAR FOR 1863.

Calendar table for 1863 showing days of the week and dates.

Local Items.

A picket guard belonging to the Fourth N. H. Vols. shot off one of his thumbs, through clumsiness in handling his gun.

Messrs. Taylor & Co. will act as agents of THE FREE SOUTH at Hilton Head. The paper can be had on the morning of publication at their store.

Col. Rice, of the 9th Maine Volunteers, has, we understand, been dismissed the service by order of the President, and Lieut. Col. Essex been appointed Colonel.

The 47th Regt. Penn. Vols., Col. Good, has been ordered to Key West, relieving the 90th N. Y., Col. J. S. Morgan, which is now quartered in Beaufort.

The remains of the lamented Maj. Gen. Mitchell, and of his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Williams, were carried North last week on the Star of the South.

The Seventh Regiment Conn. Vols. left Hilton Head Tuesday night on the Delaware, for Fernandina, to relieve the Ninth Maine, which has been stationed there for the last ten months.

The present mail arrangement is such that the citizens of Fernandina are almost entirely cut off from postal accommodations. A Post Office should be established there, and a mail-bag dispatched direct for that place from New York.

We have reason to believe that the land and lots advertised by the U. S. Tax Commissioners will meet with ready sale on the day appointed, February 11th. By reference to the list it will be seen that many valuable plantations, embracing large tracts, covered with excellent yellow pine timber, as well as the entire City of Beaufort, will be sold to the highest bidder. The United States give this a rare chance to buy a home and a farm cheap.

CELEBRATION ON St. HELENA ISLAND.—Sunday, January 8th, was a day of jubilee to the emancipated citizens of this Island. Some nine hundred assembled at the Baptist Church, where religious services were conducted by the Rev. W. S. Phillips. Addresses were made by Rev. M. French, Chaplain, and Brig. Gen. R. Saxton. Brig. Gen. Seymour, U. S. A., was present and called on to address the congregation, but he declined, saying, "that although he was not prepared to speak to the children, yet he was always ready to fight for them."

UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.—An expedition was fitted out at Hilton Head last week, for the purpose of seizing a lot of rebel lumber at Holme's Mill, on Nassau Inlet, near Fernandina, Florida. The expedition consisted of the steamers Delaware and Cosmopolitan and two or three schooners, and four Companies of infantry. At Nassau Inlet they were joined by the gunboat Unconquered, and all proceeded toward the mill, when the lumber was burned by the rebels, and the expedition, after several days absence, returned without the coveted prize.

BRIGADE REVIEW.—The review which took place on Thursday, was highly commendable to both officers and soldiers.

We noticed on parade the following: Brig. Gen. Brannan, and Staff; Brig. Gen. Seymour, and Staff; Rear Admiral DuPont, and Staff; and the following regiments:

8th Maine, Col. J. D. Ross, 6th Conn., Maj. L. Meeker, Commanding; 90th New York, Col. Jos. S. Morgan; 55th Penn., Col. White; 1st U. S. Artillery, Capt. Langdon; 1st Conn. Artillery, Capt. Rockwell; 1st Mass. Cavalry, Capt. Richardson; a detachment of New York Engineers, Col. Sorrell, Commanded by Capt. Cruso.

The Volunteers behaved like veterans, showed by their discipline that in the hour of battle they would gloriously sustain the fame of the country and the honor of its flag.

The Monitor foundered off Hatteras from having sprung a leak in a gale. Although her pumps threw the enormous quantity of three thousand gallons of water per minute, that was not sufficient to keep her afloat.

Cruisers should be neither sought nor avoided. When they come, they are graces; when sought for, offenses.

The great decisive test of genius is that it calls forth power in the souls of others.

The Rebel steamer Sumter was sold at private sale at Gibraltar, Dec. 8th, for \$4,000.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the Free South,

Dear Sir:—In the first issue of your highly commendable and appreciated undertaking, my attention was attracted to an article entitled, "THE LAND QUESTION AND THE NEGROES." The subject is indeed one of the utmost importance, and at this present time more especially claims the attention of every true and honest American mind. Important as regards the perfect and harmonious working of emancipation in its first bloom, and the solidity of its foundation in the future. Our child has never yet to lead it through the perilous and trying ways of childhood, and watch its infancy with maternal fondness, until in all the vigor and beauty of perfect manhood, it stands before the world an honor to our native land, a glory to our God. Those noble sires who fought and died in the maintenance of their inalienable rights, pledged their sacred honor, and their all, to do a Father's duty to their first-born child, the young Republic, the virgin maid Columbia. The pages of American history, the records of the world, tell how faithfully they discharged the sacred trust. Ask of honest industry why she labors with a strong hand and smiling face; ask of commerce why she dances like a sailor boy in the breeze, joyous and impatient; listen to the busy, glad hum of art mingling with the voice of nature on every stream; behold education the inmate of the humblest dwelling, man enlightened, thinking for himself; and if we see not, feel not, hear not the praises, the noble, self-sacrificing devotion of the founders of our Government to their infant trust, were indeed unworthy of our name. Years ago, behold the Virgin Maid grown into a discreet and stately matron, a noble queen, the pride of freedom and the envy of the world, wedded to Victory and Humanity, Rectitude, Equity and Law, paying homage as courtiers to an alliance founded in heaven. Amid the strife of civil war, the flow of fraternal blood, on a day o'clouded with the black pall of treason, when anarchy and rebellion strode with giant strides through the land, the Queen Columbia gave birth to an infant son. The dawning of a New Year saw the child Freedom ushered into the world,—the hope, the beacon light, the idol, of the trodden and the oppressed. To our care, to us of this generation, is the fostering of the child intrusted. The success, prosperity, and happiness of this new-born babe, is THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. Aware that our trust is surrounded with difficulties and dangers, and even its very life is threatened if nourishment and kindly care be not at hand, action, at once immediate and decisive, is necessary to its very existence. Let us not think the end accomplished when the mere fact is proclaimed. Every effort should now be made to perfect the blessings and happiness which with care and attention will flow from emancipation. We have not only a virtuous, solid, and substantial, we have but taken the bread from the free-man to return him a stone.

Your suggestions in relation to the formation of associations and societies, and the purchase of forfeited lands by them, I regard as a good one and eminently practicable. In every city, town and village of the North, Associations, Clubs, or Coteries could be formed, to act in concert with one grand centre, working upon previously established rules and regulations. The able and interesting report of Mr. Richard Soule, Jr., Division Superintendent, proves conclusively that the system of free labor can be made more profitable (if that alone was the only benefit which would ensue from associated proprietorship) than agriculture under the old regime. Here then is an opportunity offered for the investment of surplus church funds. Corporations may with safety and with profit accept the title deeds of a plantation worked with free labor; with like security every city, town and village can purchase stock in the "Free Labor Agricultural Society," a scheme at once as practicable as it is redolent with happiness and prosperity. Never have the American people been invited to an enterprise of such grandeur and glory. The most heavenly charity trods close upon the march of conflict and blood; a charity fraught alike with happiness to man and honor to God. It can no longer be made a question whether the elevation of the African race is a part of the new order of things. The providence of God has decreed it. The Almighty Deliverer is already on his march to relieve the woes of a downtrodden and oppressed race; as men have been taught to look for his coming, so should they now learn to work out his decrees. Action! immediate and energetic, will accomplish the end, although cruel and unbelieving minds may raise up as many objections and jeers as they are wont. The thing will proceed.

So shall thou rest, through rolling years, Secure in Heaven's alliance, And to a thousand dying foes, Beholdest thou a defiance. For a people winged with victory wave, Around the arm that strikes to save, And earth applauding see, The friend of every friendless name, Foremost in bliss, and strength and fame, The friend of Freedom free.

Come, then, fellow citizens, fellow Christians, let us join the holy work. You stand this day by the tomb of a world rising from death. Be not half awake at such a time. Be not stupid, the good work is before you. Let no heart be cold, no hand be idle, no purse reluctant.—Come while room is left for you in the ranks whose toil is goodness and whose recompense is victory. Come eagerly, cheerfully, generally, and the blessings of emancipation will soon follow.

"New Era."

A first rate authority on war matters says, that Gen. Dix having been relieved of the command at Fortress Monroe, Gen. McClellan will be assigned to that post, and furnished with a force sufficient to enable him to assume offensive operations on Richmond by way of the James River.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is all mended up again, and is to be opened through on Thursday next.

The Government redeems in coin the debt of 1842, of \$2,800,000. The holders get their debt and 35 per cent. profit on it.

Editor of the Free South.—Sir: The particularly among recent arrivals, people in the city who are daily inquiring for the locality of this, or that office, or the quarters of higher or lower public functionaries. The great difficulty in the way of directing such people is, that the names of streets are not generally known; and while the colored inquirers easily find their way by the mention of the "yard" of the former owner, soldiers and civilians from the North are often put to inconvenience and waste of time, or fall altogether in their search.

Should you deem the matter of sufficient importance, you are at liberty to publish the following simple Directory to streets and places, which if meagre I believe is correct.

The streets, being parallel with the front or Bay Street, are as follows: Bay, Port Royal, Craven, North, King, Prince, Hancock, Lake, Washington, Green and Congress streets, and Shell Road.

At right angles with the above and beginning at Sumner, or Fripp's Point, the streets bear the following names, viz: Finnick, Hamilton, East, New, Cartaret, Scott, West, Charles, Newcastle, Church, Harrington, Wilmington and Monsonists. Of the military hospitals, No. 1 is the Hamilton house, at the foot of Peace street. No. 2, the Means house, Finnick street, between Prince and King streets. No. 3, the Johnson house, corner Finnick and Hancock streets. No. 4, the William Barnwell house, corner Scott and Pince streets. No. 5, the late residence of Bishop Darwell, on Bay street, corner Monson street. There is also an Officers' hospital at the corner of North and Hamilton streets, in the house of Robt. Barnwell, and one for Colored patients in the Samms house, corner of Craven and New streets.

The quarters of the Military Governor, Brig. General R. Saxton, are in the Lewis Samms house, foot of Bay Street.

The Post Commandant, Brig. Gen. Seymour, has offices in the Hayward mansion on Bay street, corner of Newcastle street, where the Post Adjutant, Lieut. Stephens, may also be found.

The offices of the Post and Brigade Quartermasters are immediately in front of Dock Dupont, in the Cockroft and Porteous houses.

The Post Commissary and Post Treasurer occupy, respectively, the Fripp and Chisholm houses, on Bay Street; the first opposite the entrance to Wharf Brannan, the latter at the corner of West street.

The Provost Marshal has rooms in the O'Connor house, south side of Bay street. The offices of the Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and Provost Marshal of the Governor's Staff, are in the Fuller house, corner of Bay and Cartaret streets. On the north side of Castle Square, Craven street, are located the Arsenal, Council House, Market and Jail.

On the same street, between Charles and Newcastle streets, is the Baptist Tabernacle. A large Baptist Church occupies the square, bounded by King, Prince, Charles and Newcastle streets; and the same denomination has a "Praise House" on New St., near Prince. The Methodist Chapel is on Prince street, between Scott and West; the Catholic Chapel, corner Lake and Cartaret streets; the Episcopal Church fills the square bounded by North, King, Church and Newcastle streets.

Beaufort College, or Library Building, stands in College Square, fronting on West street.

The United States Tax Commissioners have rooms in the house of Edmund Rickett, on Bay street.

For the sake of convenience the city has been divided into three School Districts:—the first comprising all the territory lying east of Craven and Cartaret streets; the second, north and west of Craven and Cartaret streets; the third, the remainder of the city. The first district school is held in the "Praise House"; the second in the Methodist Chapel; the two schools of the third district, in the Tabernacle and an adjoining building.

The Council House furnishes quarters for the Superintendent of Contrabands in the service of the Military Department. The offices of the General Superintendent of Contrabands and Plantations, is in the Widow Fuller house on Bay Street, near the quarters of Gen. Seymour.

It is hardly necessary to add that THE FREE SOUTH is issued from the late home of Stephen Elliott, jr., on B y street, next to the residence of Gov. Saxton.

Other offices and localities will be designated at a future time, if it seems requisite.

Particulars of the Rebel Raid on Holy Springs.

Col. R. C. Murphy, commandant of the post at the time, had been informed by telegraph on the previous day (Friday) that the Rebel cavalry were approaching Holy Springs, and advising the Col. to be on the alert. After 11 o'clock the same night, Gen. Grant sent another telegram to Murphy, saying the following morning would be sufficient time to send out a troop of cavalry eastward to determine the movements of the enemy. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a fugitive negro arrived at Col. Murphy's headquarters with the information that Van Dusen was advancing upon the town with 10,000 or 12,000 cavalry. Murphy arose and repaired to the telegraph office near the railway depot, and while there communicating with Grant, perceived as many as 5,000 or 6,000 mounted "Confederates" drawn up in line of battle within 150 yards of the station.

Murphy went out at once intending to join a small force of infantry near the depot, but was captured by the Rebels as he was turning a corner. He says he had at the time some three hundred effective soldiers only in the town, and most of these were employed on picket duty, having sent the greater part of his available force to Jackson (where an attack had been threatened) the day previous to the raid on this place.

Considerable skirmishing occurred between our handful of men and the foe before the town was fully possessed. Five or six of our men were wounded, and ten or twelve of the Southerners hurt, three or four of whom, it is said, fatally. Among the Rebel wounded was a colonel. No other Southern officer was injured.

The enemy, composed of Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri troops, charged into the town on horses and mules, yelling like demons; went to the stables and seized all the horses there first; and while part of their force was engaged, the rest fired the depot and the depot buildings, a railway hotel, nearly two sides of the public square, including the best business houses in the place, and several other structures used by the Government.

The Rebels burned all the cotton (belonging to the speculators) they could find, valued at \$1,000,000, and such of the stores as they could not carry away. They seized several boxes of arms, and a very large quantity of army clothing, which they appropriated to themselves, casting off their own wretched habiliments and replacing them with the new national uniforms.

They rode up and down the streets, shooting at persons before they demanded their surrender, and taking all the able citizens as well as soldiers, prisoners, obtaining some 1,500 in all. They plundered the sutlers shops, in which they were assisted by the citizens; burned three trains, with locomotives, on the track; robbed the cotton-buyers, and those they could discover, at least—of whatever money they had on their persons, some of them \$5,000 and \$10,000, and as high as \$20,000, it is reported, and did all the mischief in their power.

Among other buildings to which they applied the torch was the Masonic Hall, which there were a million rounds of ammunition, with a large quantity of shells. This magazine exploded with tremendous effect, breaking the windows of half the houses in town, and even shattering the frames to pieces. The shells fell in every direction, and caused a terrible consternation in the place.

Women and children rushed frantically into the street, and screamed as those who could only scream, and fell into the most violent fits of hysteria, deeming their last hour at hand.

The entire amount of property, public and private, stolen and destroyed, cannot fall far short of \$6,000,000. The "Confederates" quitted the place about dusk on Saturday evening, fearing our forces were moving on them. They certainly had a success as brilliant for them as it is mortifying to us, and which might and should have been prevented.

The account of Col. Murphy's conduct in the affair is his own, and his story is not without plausibility; for he says he had no time to make breastworks of the cotton in the public square, and place his little force behind it to repel the enemy. Had the Colonel adopted this course he could have driven the Rebels back, and held his position, provided of course his troops had performed their duty, which unquestionably they would have done.

Much ill feeling exists against Col. Murphy, and he has been placed under arrest by Gen. Grant, who does not seem entirely blameless in the affair.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes under date of January 6th, as follows:

PRaisEWORTHY MOVEMENT BY LOYAL GERMANS.—A numerous delegation of Germans, representing nine States of the Union, with John Bettman, of Washington, as their chairman, to-day waited on the President at the Executive mansion, with a loyal and highly patriotic address, congratulating the President upon the issue of his proclamation of the 1st inst.; referring with laudable pride to the loyalty and patriotism of the German citizens during this rebellion, and pledging the same fealty in all the future, whatever fortune it may unfold, and especially commending to the attention of the President Mr. Eli Thayer and his scheme for the loyal colonization of Florida, stating that thousands of German citizens were ready and anxious to share the fortunes of the enterprise. The President received the delegation with much cordiality, heartily acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to the stable and steadfast loyalty of the German people, referring with many sympathies to their numbers and sacrifices in the field; and he assured the delegation that Mr. Thayer's plan for Florida colonization had received the earnest and cordial attention of himself and Cabinet, and that while recent military events had forced the postponement of this enterprise for the time, by demanding the entire attention and power of the Government elsewhere, yet he trusted that the delay was but for a few days. The Germans retired greatly pleased with the interview.

It will be seen by the order below that Gen. Seymour has determined to "cut off the grog" of the officers; this is very fit, for as the soldiers have no "spiritual privileges," there is no reason why "what is sauce for the goose" should not also be "sauce for the ganders."

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, PORT ROYAL ISLAND, BEAUFORT, S. C., December 28, 1862.

LETTER OF H. E. BROWN, A. C. S.—Sir: You will bear in mind the order of the 20th inst., by which I directed you to report to me the names of all officers, except by special permission from these headquarters, who were absent from the post on the 20th inst. By command of Brig. Gen. SEYMOUR, S. S. STEVENS, A. A. A. General.

The Florida Legislature, at its recent session, among other things, passed an act to prevent the establishment of Distilleries and the Distillery of whiskey or other spirituous liquors. That's the speediest way to end the rebellion. "When you take away that by which a rebel lives, you take his life."

If it is understood that the capture of Charleston is all cut and dried, and that the Monitors assigned to the task are nearly complete.

This hearty greeting to the laboring people of his Department, shows the philanthropy of Gen. Saxton, and the happy auspices under which this hitherto downtrodden class begin a new year: A HAPPY NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In accordance, as I believe, with the will of our Heavenly Father, and by direction of your great and good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, on the 1st day of January, 1863, you will be declared "forever free."

When in the course of human events there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon-light, marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and to bless. Such a day to you is January 1, 1863. I therefore call upon all the colored people in this Department to assemble on that day at the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, there to hear the President's Proclamation read, and to indulge in such other manifestations of joy as may be deemed forth by the occasion. It is your duty to carry such good news to your brethren who are still in slavery. Let all your voices, like merry bells, join loud and clear in the grand chorus of liberty.—"We are free, " "We are free," "We are free," "We are free," "We are free," "We are free," "We are free," "We are free."

B. SAXTON, Brig. Gen. and Military Governor.

Officers of the National Freedmen's Relief Association.

Organized in New York, February 22, 1862.

Members of the Association—Wm. C. Bryant, Stephen H. Tyng, Charles C. Leigh, Charles Gould, Francis G. Shaw, John W. Edmonds, Wm. Allen Butler, George C. Ward, Mansfield French, Joseph B. Collins, Edgar Ketchum.

President—S. H. Tyng, D. D., 83 Nassau st. Secy.—Joseph B. Collins, 40 Wall st. Treasurer—George Cabot Ward, 56 Wall st. Home Com.—Charles C. Leigh, 49 Fourth st. and 400 Broadway; Francis George Shaw, 111 Broadway; Wm. Allen Butler, 111 Broadway.

Foreign Com.—Charles Gould, 2 Hanover st.; Mansfield French, 5 Beekman street; Edgar Ketchum, 83 Nassau street.

Auxiliary Clergymen's Com.—Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Chairman, 112 West 34th street; Rev. George Whipple, Secy., 61 John street; Rev. Prof. John W. Laidley, 191 West 18th street; Nathan Brown, 115 Nassau street; Rev. J. B. W. Sloane, 203 West 22d street; Rev. Prof. Henry B. Smith, 34 East 25th street.

Auxiliary Women's Com.—Mrs. G. T. M. Davis, Corresponding Secy., 144 East 26th street; Miss Julia F. Gould, Recording Secy., 5 East 26th street; Mrs. Wm. Allen Butler, Treasurer, 13 East 12th street.

The depot of the Association is at 400 Broadway, where all contributions of clothing will be thankfully received and forwarded. The Treasurer is Joseph Collins, 40 Wall street, to whom gifts in money may be sent.

(From the Daily Pleasure.)

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Battle between the French and Mexicans.—The French occupy Tampico.—We find the following interesting and important news in the Vicksburg Whig, of the 19th:

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 4, 1862.—By express from Monterey, we are in receipt of the following interesting items of news:

A French force, of about 5,000 men, (part of the advance guard) met and engaged a Mexican division of about 25,000, commanded by Gen. Ortega, near the town of Puebla, and after a sharp fight the Mexicans gave way, and fled in all directions.

The victors took possession of Puebla, where they still await the arrival of reinforcing forces, and then advance on the city of Mexico, distance 90 miles.

A French force, 6,000, landed and took possession of Tampico. It is supposed that port will be open to the commerce of the world, but trade will not be permitted to extend beyond the limits held by the invaders.

A French frigate, with colors flying, was recently seen by some Mexicans passing through the Federal fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and supposing that all of the vessels belonged to the same nationality, they made post haste to Matamoros, with the alarming intelligence that a French fleet had arrived to blockade, and probably attack the town. The news created quite a panic in Matamoros, and it was not until the facts of the case were ascertained and made public, that confidence was restored. The foregoing explains many of the rumors lately in circulation.

Cotton has fallen twenty-six cents in Matamoros.—Austin Almanac Extra Dec. 6.

Note from a North Carolinian.

We have received the following note from North Carolina:

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 7, 1862.

To the Editors of the Independent:

A paper from the pen of Horace Greeley, headed, I think, "A. J. Hamilton of Texas," alludes to me as desiring to "fight shy of the slavery question." This article was published in your columns. It does me great injustice. That you may see the position I really take, and which I publicly announce here in my State, I inclose you an extract from an account of the great Free Labor Meeting at Beaufort, N. C., on the 2d inst., which appeared in The Northern Progress of the 5th inst., which I ask you to insert.

Very truly, your ob't serv't, CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

The following is the extract: "For himself he had to declare, and he called all men to witness, that hereafter and for ever, he was pledged, and his oath registered in heaven, to the extinction of the accursed negro-driving aristocracy and to the establishment of Free Labor in South Carolina. If he had, he believed, preferred to stand as a politician upon the strong and solid pillars, sure as it is to triumph some time in the future, to any temporary success upon any miserable and crumbling platform of deluded pro-slavery Conservatism, Mr. Foster closed amidst great and long-continued applause."

From latest advices Vicksburg has been taken. Gen. Rosecrans was driving the rebels, demoralized and crest-fallen, out of Tennessee, and all the territory west of the Mississippi would be the trophy of two hard-fought battles. The Savannah Republican of the 12th inst. can't even get off a whistle to keep its courage up.

The barracks at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, were burned on New Year's night. Two privates were burned to death.

Important Information for the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

The following circular has just been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

Numerous applications are addressed to this office relative to the service of deceased soldiers and officers. Fraudulent claims have been facilitated by information procured from the public offices, and to guard against such impositions, and secure the rights of discharged soldiers, or the heirs of deceased soldiers, no information as to the service, discharge, or death of deceased soldiers or officers will be furnished except to those who shall show themselves entitled to it. Hence, in applications for information, where it can be used as a basis of claims against the government, or to the prejudice of innocent persons, the following conditions must be complied with:

1. The identity of the soldier must be proved.

2. Heirs and representatives must show that they are such. In these cases the proof may be by affidavits from credible and disinterested persons, certified to be such by an acting justice or notary, whose official character should also be made to appear.

3. Where an agent acts he must produce his authority in each individual case, coupled with proof of that of the party who empower him in the manner above indicated.

4. Where the object is to obtain pay or allowances, the application must be made to the officer of the Government under whose direction payment would be made. Where the officer is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he will call on the Adjutant General for any information necessary to perfect the claim, which, if found on the records, will be furnished to him, but not to the party concerned.

5. When affidavits or other evidence procured from a foreign country, the official character of the magistrate or acting officer before whom they are taken, must be verified by a minister or consul of the United States resident in the country where such evidence originates; the verification to be in all cases under the hand and seal of such minister or consul.

6. Applications for certificates under the seal of the War Department, to be used in foreign countries, will only be entertained when coming from the highest representatives of the foreign country through the Department of State. All the facts connected with the subject of inquiry should be communicated, particularly the full name and rank, regiment, and company of the soldier, when and where he was last heard from, and the names of the officers under whom he served.

L. THOMAS, Ad't. General.

M. E. Church South.

Parson Brownlow, in a late letter from Tennessee, discourses of this church as follows:

"So far as I am individually concerned, I am so thoroughly convinced of the corruptions and profligacy of a majority of the ministers of my own church (Methodist) that I would scorn to be associated with them in church relations. But I purpose, God willing, upon my return to East Tennessee, to call a convention of the Union-loving and law-abiding ministers and members of our church, at which we shall declare ourselves the church, and claim the church property, confident that we can hold it under the courts of the United States. We shall go further—we will expel the rebels from the church, under that chapter in the Wesleyan Discipline, which requires obedience to the 'powers that be,' and a ready and cheerful obedience to the laws of the land."

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS BEAUFORT, S. C., August 2nd, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1. In the hope of correcting a wide-spread and deplorable evil, the following regulations are announced. 1st. Any negro claiming to be, or changed with having more than one wife, is required to continue attached to and, if need be, support that to whom he has been lawfully married. If no such marriage has ever been celebrated, he will select that one of his so-called wives who is the mother of his children. If any he have; and after a marriage service duly performed by some Minister of the Gospel, take her to himself as his own sole lawful wife.

2d. After any of the colored people wishing to be united in holy wedlock will apply to Rev. M. French, Chaplain U. S. A., or other Minister, who will keep a Register of marriages and furnish the parties with a Marriage Certificate duly authenticated.

3d. All negroes, male or female, bearing living in a state of concubinage, or found unattached to their marriage vows, will be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

If, there being, on every plantation, more or less persons unable to support themselves, and having no near relative, to whom the duty can be assigned, providing for their wants, a charitable fund will be established on each plantation by deducting from the amount due for labor thereon, such per centage as may be found upon trial, sufficient for the purpose.

The fund thus created will be placed in the hands of the Superintendent, to be expended by him for the benefit of the helpless and friendless, in providing them with suitable food and clothing, either according to the directions of the surgeon in attendance, or in obedience to the suggestions of his own common sense and experience. A proper account of the expenditures under this head will be furnished monthly to the Assistant Quartermaster at these headquarters.

4th. This Order is to be read by the Superintendent to the negroes on every plantation, and care taken to explain its provisions so that they may be fully understood as designed to secure and regulate the performance of duties which are enjoined by the plainest dictates of a more worldly experience as well as by the sublimer teachings of a living Christianity.

By order, Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

S. WILLARD SAXTON, Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS BEAUFORT, S. C., November 14th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2. I, A. Commensal, hereby appointed, to consist of Rev. M. French, Rev. J. W. Brinkshoff, and Mr. R. K. Lee, Jr., to whom all cases of domestic difficulty among the colored people will be referred, if any be, and who will apply to be married, there are any cases where, in consequence of bad treatment, desertion, or unfaithfulness, a divorce should be granted from parties with whom they have been previously related as husband and wife, before the marriage tie can with propriety be celebrated, to the Commission all such cases will be referred to the Commission and it is hoped they will, as far as possible, aid in enforcing its provisions.

By order, Brig. Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

S. WILLARD SAXTON, Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA, AND THE EX-SLAVERS, ON THE FORT ROYAL ISLAND, BY Mrs. M. FRENCH. A New and Important Book for the Times, full of Sublimity and Thrilling Incidents, unveiling the Wickedness of Slavery and the Sufferings of the Victims.

"Mrs. French was among the first to offer her services as a missionary to the 'ex-slaves' at Fort Royal, and she became familiar with slavery as it is, and was. The excellent results of the mission are shown to be encouraging in the highest degree.—New York Herald." "It is a book of painful and powerful interest." The Independent.

"None will read the book without having a feeling that such an institution as slavery, ought to die.—North Western Ch. Advocate." "Its facts and arguments are of vast interest and importance.—Rev. S. H. Fong, D. D." "It has the interest of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'—Independent.

It tells with overwhelming power against the degradation and cruelty of the system of slavery.—New York Herald.

Price of the work One Dollar, for which it will be mailed, post-paid, to any person.

REV. M. FRENCH, BEAUFORT, S. C.