DAILY NEWS.

CHARLESTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1865.

Important Decision.

The Board of Managers of Election decided last night, at a full meeting, that, in accordance with Governor PERRY'S Proclamation, no voter will be received at the polls who was not qualified to vote in 1860.

THE NORTHERN MAILS, by the *Quaker City*, closes at the Postoffice to-day at 11 o'clock.

IN A RECENT number of the New York *Times*, the social evil resulting from the presence of colored troops within the limits of the Southern States are admitted, but it is contended that the necessity for the presence of troops results from the disposition in the white race "to coerce, oppress, and persecute the black;" that it is the duty of the Government to protect them [illegible] the performance of such [illegible], and that in the performance it will make a distinction for color; that if it shall be more convenient, as in many cases it is, to employ the colored, rather than the white troops, it were the privilege if not the obligation of the Government to continue the colored troops to that office, and to disband and remit the others to their homes. With respect to the last clause of this proposition we have nothing to say. It is, perhaps, the desire of the white troops to retire from further military service, and return again to the comfort of their several homes, and we have every wish that they shall be indulged in this desire. But the assumption that there is this sentiment and condition of hostility towards the colored race in this section of the South, at least, is entirely gratuitous.

It is true, that we have submitted to emancipation with reluctance; true, that between the races thus thrown unprepared into relations new and strange, for which they were prepared by no experience or intellectual preconception of its conditions, there are diversities of views, conflicting conceptions of right, and naturally and necessarily disturbances between them; but it is not true that there is the disposition in the whites to coerce, oppress, and persecute the blacks. On the contrary, there is a conception of the situation, and the rights and obligations resulting, infinitely more accurate and just than can possibly exist among any other people. To us it is a vast and vital subject—not for speculation, but for action. We are here brought face to face with another race, with whom it is of the very last importance that our relations should be friendly—with whom it is of the very last importance that we shall concur in every enterprise, go hand in hand to all pursuits, whose well-being is indispensable to every interest, to every hope, in fact, of progress and prosperity—and in whom, therefore, and whose welfare, we have a concern infinitely greater than can possibly be felt by the people who so complacently solace themselves with the lucubrations of that journal to which we have referred. To them the fate of the negro is a speculative question; to us it is intensely practical;—to them it is not important if, like the Indian, he shall expire to "point a moral or adorn a tale;" to us it is of the last importance that he shall stand and prosper. He is yet a part of our population; he is a part of our society; his labor is the condition of existence to all our operations and interests. If he shall continue a cheerful worker, a valuable member of our society, a cheerful and accordant constituent of our social state, we can yet move on in prosperity and peace; but if he shall not—if estrangements occur and antagonism and hostility result, there is no hope for us—no hope for the preservation of our interests; every State becomes a battle-ground, the preservation of individual existence becomes the subject of the contest, and the negro falls, if fall he must, draped with every interest, hope, and prospect of the land.

To men pledged by such fearful considerations, so proper and becoming acts towards the negro, it is an outrage that their conduct should be the subject of such flippant comment, and that our course should be disturbed by the acts such comment is likely to inspire. We had not sought our late relation to the negro race. Their presence here was rather the result of accident than of any effort of our own. When no longer profitable at the North, they were sold to us. While with us, we have given them the discipline and form of social government which seemed suited to their wants. The propriety of that government is exhibited in a career of peace, order and well-being between races in contact so distinct, which is without a parallel in human history; and even now, though overruled in our course, instructed by men of less experience, forced to act the thoughts of others rather than our own—to move, too, in accordance with the conceptions of men less influenced—we are forced to fear, by precepts of philanthropy than considerations of political success—we are still solicitous for the negro. We have a kind remembrance of the relations that have heretofore existed. We recognize his claim, as a human being, to a common share of human sympathy. We would preserve him for this—or if it be too much to assume even this virtue—we would spare him from our vital interest in his preservation; and in the name of a common humanity we protest against the course commended to the Government by this and other journals at the North.

It were too much, perhaps, to claim consideration for ourselves. *Væ victis!* is, perhaps, the rule for us as it has often been for others. And that for those who throw the gage of battle, without the forces to sustain them, there is no redemption from irrevocable doom. It is for them to say. We have not assumed this to be true, and are unwilling to believe it. But we have no right to question power, and of consequences to ourselves; therefore, we say nothing. But of consequences to the colored race we have the right to speak. It is in their name that terrible calamities have been inflicted. Their good alone can justify these actions in the sight of God and man, and to them the measures indicated are not, and cannot, come to good. We are not more bound in them than they in us; to us it is vital that the races shall here constitute one continuous and accordant society, but it is not less so to them; segregation will not be less fatal to them than to us. And can this measure come without it? Can the negro be instructed that he is injured and in danger,—that his rights are threatened,—his life in peril,—that a power must be always present to protect him,—that he may appeal at pleasure,—that for wrong or caprice he may arraign the white man,—that he at least shall be favored and sustained,—without inspiring in him a sense of irresponsibility to right and law—in the white man a sense of insecurity and liability to wrong—in both a sense of estrangement, antagonism, hostility, and the feeling, that of all the world, they have the most to fear and suffer from each other?

No relation of society, the dearest, can stand a test like this. A tribunal such as this, to sustain wives against their husbands—children against their parents—would break even those two great relations of society, and bring a social anarchy throughout the land. The trust inspired by a sense of dependence—the love inspired by a sense of protection and indissoluble bonds between them—would turn to hate upon the assertion and enforcement of conflicting rights; and is it possible that this slighter relation between the races can resist it? No sane or honest man will venture to affirm it can. The races must be left in natural relations to each other—they must depend upon a consciousness of mutual interest for the respect and preservation of their mutual rights. That consciousness is strong enough. No people, no abolitionists even, so absorbed in the duties of others as to forget their own, have a tithe of that interest in the well-being of the colored race that we have. Upon the preservation of that bond, the well-being and even the existence of the negro race depends. Broken—the process of segregation once commenced—[illegible]—the ball rolls on—the margins of divergence widen; population from the North and Europe pours in; the wants of labor will be thus supplied; that labor will come to competition and to contest, therefore, with the colored race; that contest, once begun, can never cease; and for ourselves, therefore, in perfect honesty—without one single word from feeling or for effect—we are constrained to say that we see no hope for the negro but in friendly relations with the whites;—no hope of the continuance of existing order but in mutual trust and dependence of the races on each other;—no hope of such continuance in consistence with the intervention of external power—the presence of a tribunal to inspire distrust, to incite to contest, and as apart from our own interest in the issue, we would preserve and perpetuate the colored race to whatever sphere of usefulness it is yet the purpose of eternal power that he shall fill, we deprecate the sentiments expressed in the New York *Times;* we deprecate the measures to which it would impel the Government, and trust and pray that, to the evils we have felt from the presence of the negro, will not be added the still greater horrors to result from his extermination.

But it is said, and shall the negro then have no protection? Husbands may beat their wives, fathers their children, and shall they then not have protection? The protection to any order of society consists not in tribunals, but in the absence of motives to infliction. As a normal constituent of society, the negro will want no protection; the conservatism of the system—the natural equities of his relation—will be sufficient; but rendered abnormal by the insertion of such an institution for the adjustment of his special wrongs, and no institution upon earth will be sufficient to protect him.

THE Washington correspondence of the *Herald*, writing under date of August 19, gives the following account of politics and politicians at the capital:

Nineteen-twentieths, aye more, of the employees of the departments are hostile to the policy of the President. The bureaus, almost without exception, are presided over by his political foes, who have crammed their respective offices with the bitterest of radicals and negro worshippers. With some few designing exceptions, used for a disguise, no applicant is appointed by them who is not unqualifiedly committed to negro suffrage and equality; and no employee, however efficient and competent, is not promoted who is not of the same stripe. This proscription and favoritism has become a studied system in many of the bureaus. Unless a Jacobin, no applicant for position or candidate for promotion stands the ghost of a chance in any bureau presided over by a Puritan. For instance, as I am credibly informed by a gentleman of ability and integrity, in the room in which he is employed are nine clerks, eight of whom are avowedly opposed to the President's reconstruction policy, are in favor of negro suffrage, and have no more decency or sense of propriety than to hold office under an administration to which they are violently opposed. And this room is not an exception. The bureau is of the same sentiment. Politically, it is a perfect Augean stable, and should be cleaned out with more than a Herculean energy. The issue presented to the country during the war, viz—you cannot be in favor of maintaining the Government and yet oppose the President's administration seeking to prevent its overthrow,—is now discarded by these precious hypocrites, who profess Union yet oppose an administration struggling for its restoration. Is it not astonishing that the President should feed these vampires, who would throw every obstacle in the way of the success of his administration? A dissolution of the Cabinet would ventilate the departments, much to the relief of the Executive, the interest of the government and the welfare of the country.

FORNEY'S TWO-FACED OPERATIONS.

The political shines of John W. Forney recently (though not unused to them) have disgusted even the few who retained any confidence in him. The Chronicle published and manifestly endorsed Gen. Cox's reply to the self-constituted Oberlin Committee, in which the General opposed negro suffrage. Three days thereafter it published approvingly the letter of the ex-rebel Foote, favoring negro suffrage. The Jacobins here are confident that the Chronicle, now leaning towards them, will soon throw off its disguise, and onlist, body and soul, in their cause. In last Sunday's issue it published the item that while Prentice of the Louisville Journal, denounces the rebellion, his son, as local editor, glorifies it. Disgusting as this is in the Journal, it is not more so than the figure cut by the Chronicle, which, as a journal, opposes the President's Southern reconstruction policy, sides with the Jacobins, while Forney, its editor and proprietor, as "Occasional," indulges in the most fulsome laudations of the President personally, and would slobber upon him if permitted. It is understood that in order to retain the Secretaryship of the Senate, Forney has cast the Chronicle with the Jacobins; while, to obtain the recognition of the President, he hides his real character, and

"Bends the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

The President will ere long see the necessity of ridding himself of this incubus. I verily believe that one-twentieth of all those dancing attendance, from day to day, upon the President for office, &c., bear letters from Forney—either as introductory or recommendatory—soliciting Executive favor. What audacious impudence, presumption incarnate, in one who at the same time is covertly endeavoring to inveigle the President into the meshes of a disastrous Jacobin policy in the late rebellious States, contrary to the wishes of a vast majority of the people!

Generals Lee and Grant as HistorianS.

The following we clip from an exchange:

The two leading Generals of the late war, Lee and Grant, are now engaged in writing up the history of their respective campaigns. In both cases we suppose that the histories will be almost purely military in their character. Lee, however, will have some advantage over Grant, in that his history will not be made in the form of an official report, and hence he can indulge in greater discursiveness of statement and a greater freedom of style than is customary in official documents.

Grant is a very close and accurate writer, and we may say that Lee in general has the same characteristics. The last of Grant's campaign, of which thus far he has given us a full report, was that which was crowned with the splendid victory at Chattanooga in the latter part of 1863; and we have always considered that report as the master piece of military writing and military philosophy that the war has produced. The last full military report of General Lee that we remember to have seen, is that of the battle of Gettysburg, fought two years ago.

Lee's report of his campaign will be confined entirely to operations in Virginia, while Grant's report will be of battles fought and won over half a continent. From Belmont to Vicksburg, from Donelson to Chattanooga, he campaigned in the Southwest; from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and thence around to Louisa Court House, was his battle march in Virginia; who during the last year of the war he directed, combined and coordinated the movements of all the forces over all the States of the South. It will be interesting to read the reports of Grant and Lee of the great operations during the last year of the war, when the two great masters of the art struggled with each other in Virginia.

Dr. Peebles, the newly-appointed Collector of Customs for Galveston, had arrived at that place, and would shortly open the custom house.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

By Telegraph to the Augusta Constitutionalist.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has special dispatches from Washington, dated 24th and 25th, one day later than we have had by steamer. The dispatches state that:

INSPECTION TOUR.

Generals Meade and Webb leave to-morrow on a tour of inspection to the departments of Virginia, North and South Carolina, via Richmond. It is thought that the President may accompany them as far as Richmond.

It is hinted in well informed circles that the Government will arrest and hold for trial the leaders in the late rebellion, and pardon all others.

GENERAL LEE AND JAMES A. SEDDON.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The names of General Lee and James A. Seddon were taken from the specifications and charges against Wertz, at the earnest solicitation of General Grant, the President concurring.

Interesting Intelligence.

The Minister of the United States at Buenos Ayres has informed the Department of State at Washington that the Legislature of the Provincial Government in that country has authorized the Governor of Buenos Ayres to name the next town located in the province "Lincoln," in honor of the late President of the United States.

The Surveyor-General of the Territories of Dakota and Montana has forwarded to the General Land Office his annual report in duplicate, showing the progress in survey in that remote and extensive sweep of country. The field of operations reported upon is equal to about nine hundred lineal miles in extent. The survey is confined to the borders adjacent to the western boundaries of Minnesota, chiefly along the western branch of the Big Sioux river, between forty-three degrees thirty minutes and forty-four degrees north latitude. The lands are represented to be admirably adapted for agriculture and stock raising.

The act of Congress forbidding, under heavy penalties, the placing the words "United States Mail," &c., on a steamboat or other vessels not employed in carrying the mail, and the publishing in a newspaper, or otherwise, that any such steamboat or vessel not so employed is used in carrying the mails of the United States, having been recently evaded in many instances, the Postmaster-General has given instructions to postmasters to take the necessary steps to promptly enforce its provisions against all offenders.

The Postmaster-General has just concluded a contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for the daily conveyance of the mail between Weldon and Raleigh. This establishes continuous postal communication between the Northern States and the capital of North Carolina.

The Smithsonian grounds in Washington have earned an exceedingly bad reputation by reason of the fact that thieves and robbers have made it a resort, and, after nightfall, lie in wait for pedestrians, and rob them of watches, money, etc. The scoundrels travel in gangs, and have regular signs and signals, and when one discovers an individual it is deemed advisable to rob, his companions are immediately signalled.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer at Old Point Comfort, in a letter to that paper, dated August 20th, says that the health of Mr. John Mitchel is very precarious, so much so that his physician has forwarded to Washington a full and true statement of his condition, with the request that he be allowed the privilege of outdoor exercise accorded to other political prisoners.

Jaspar Harding, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and formerly publisher of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, died in Philadelphia on Sunday. Mr. Harding was one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country.

William Grimes, of New Haven, a quaint old darkey, better known to the citizens of that place, and to thousands of Yale College graduates, as the veritable "Old Grimes," died on Sunday, at the advanced age of probably ninety years.

Captain Kirk, who is said to have been one of the party who fired on and killed General Robert McCook, was slain by some Federal soldiers a short time since near Pulaski, Tennessee. He had been under arrest, and it is alleged that he attempted to escape.

Grand Master C. G. Wintersmith, of Kentucky, has issued an appeal to the leading members of the Masonic Order in the United States, calling a convention to meet in Louisville on the second Monday of October, to aid in bringing back the old harmony between all sections of the Union.

Major-General Hitchcock has published, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, the cause of the suspension, the inhumanity of the Government, and the policy of Secretary Stanton. He insists that if the cartel for the exchange of prisoners had been faithfully observed by the South, its execution would have been continued by the Federal Government to the end of the war.

Orders have been received by Col. Ellison, United States Quartermaster at Chicago, to prepare the Camp Douglas garrison property for sale at auction at an early day, and before many days the fences, barracks, and all other buildings and property belonging to that camp will be sold off and the camp abolished, preparatory to its final "evacuation" as a military post.

There are at present some miscreants in Richmond who have neither respect for the living nor the dead. It seems that the monument erected some years ago to the memory of Henry Clay, in that city, has been totally destroyed and defaced, the vandals breaking off two fingers of the right hand of the statue, and otherwise injuring it.

A cut recently made for the Dighton and Somerset Railroad, through a quarry in North Raynham, Mass., struck a layer of peculiar white rock and lots of antediluvian trees, shrubs, and vertebra of extinct monsters. One of the trunks of the trees bore plain marks of an axe.

A writer in the Macon Telegraph recommends that the people of Georgia petition the President to grant a pardon to the Hon. A. H. Stephens. The writer thinks Mr. Stephens would use all his influence for the good of the country, and would assist much in settling matters.

The Richmond Times says that the tobacco crops of several years are now brought forward for the market, and that at almost every railroad station there are great quantities awaiting transportation.

There is a fatal disease raging among horses in some parts of Pennsylvania. At first there is a swelling of the throat, followed, toward the last stages, by a swelling of the head and limbs, which proves fatal.

The ram Albemarle, which was sunk by Lieut. Cushing, near Plymouth, N. C., has been placed in the dry dock at the Gosport Navy-yard, and will be thoroughly repaired and fitted for service,

General Canby has issued orders from New Orleans that all soldiers who wish to remain in the South shall be mustered out at such points as may be consistent with the welfare of the service.

The Louisville Journal thinks that if John C. Breckinridge were to run for Governor of Kentucky, he would get nearly all the votes cast for the anti-amendment ticket.

The receipts from Internal Revenue are said to be averaging one and a quarter million of dollars a day.

It is said that a Northern firm has leased the Jamestown Island, and will prepare it for cultivation during the coming year.

A NEW MAIL INVENTION.—Mr. A. A. Bradley, mail agent on the Iowa division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, has invented a plan whereby mail-bags are taken from the railroad stations while trains are running at full speed. The experiment has just been tried on the Illinois Central Railroad, with the permission and at the cost of the company. It proved a complete success. The engine, with the car to which was attached the apparatus, was run at various rates of speed, and in every instance the exchange was completely and satisfactorily made.

UNCURRENT MONEY.—There is no change in the rates. Holders of Central Railroad bank bills and stocks decline selling. All the bills of this company offered are freely purchased, those purchasing believing that the issue of the bank as the road progresses will soon be all paid for currency and receivable for transportation.

A conference of the Bishops of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church was to have been held at Columbus, Georgia, on the 16th instant.

Mr. Quilp says he finds much less difficulty in keeping his word than in getting anybody to take it.

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. MICH'L MCMANMON and Mrs. ANNE MCMANMON, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their Daughter, MARY ANNE MCMANMON, at their residence, No. 6 Limehouse-street, *This Afternoon*, at Three o'clock. August 30

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—PLEASE ANNOUNCE MR. WM. R. WEBB as a candidate for the Convention, who will be supported by ALL WORKING MEN.
August 29 6*

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esquire, Ordinary.—Whereas, MARY ANN E. ROYE, of Charleston, widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of NUMA ALEXANDER ROYE, late of Charleston, tinsmith: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said NUMA ALEXANDER ROYE, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, at No. 3 Rutledge-street, on the 13th day of September, 1865, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anno Domini, 1865.
GEORGE BUIST,
August 29 w2 Judge of Probates.

☞ COURT OF ORDINARY, CHARLESTON DISTRICT, AUGUST 28, 1865.—The incumbent having complied with the requirements emanating from the Public Authorities, civil and military, is empowered and hereby informs the public that the business and duties within the jurisdiction of the Court of Ordinary for Charleston District will be resumed and transacted as heretofore, from and after *Monday*, 28th August, 1865.

For the present the Court will be held at No. 3 Rutledge-street.

Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE BUIST,
Judge of Probates for Charleston District.
August 28 mw2*

☞ FOR THE CONVENTION.—THE ADOPTED CITIZENS of Charleston respectfully nominate the following well known gentlemen as their candidate for the Convention, and pledge a fair support to such tickets on which they shall in good faith be accepted, viz:

W. H. GILLILAND.
P. J. COGAN.
JNO. A. WAGENER,
E. MELCHERS. 2 August 30

☞ THE PEOPLE'S OWN TICKET.—THE FOLLOWING gentlemen are respectfully named as suitable to represent the people of Charleston in the forthcoming Convention. They are all well known for their honesty and sincerity, and are truly representatives of the masses:

1. CHARLES T. LOWNDES.
2. WM. S. HENEREY.
3. HENRY D. LESESNE.
4. THEODORE D. WAGNER.
5. Dr. JOHN F. POPPENHEIM.
6. Rev. JOHN BACHMAN.
7. CHARLES H. SIMONTON.
8. Rt. Rev. P. N. LYNCH.
9. JAMES M. EASON.
10. THEODORE G. BARKER.
11. ——— ———.
12. C. E. CHICHESTER.
13. L. T. POTTER.
14. R. W. SEYMOUR.
15. EDWARD MCCRADY, SR.
16. A. CAMERON.
17. JOHN A. WAGENER.
18. WM. H. HOUSTON.
19. WILLIAM LEBBY.
20. R. L. SINGLETARY.

August 29

☞ UNION TICKET.—THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN are submitted as candidates for election as members of the Convention, being those who recognize the existing state of political affairs, and will use every effort to restore the State to her proper position in the Federal Union:

1. D. L. MCKAY.
2. GEO. S. BRYAN.
3. Hon. A. G. MACKEY.
4. JAS. B. CAMPBELL.
5. R. W. SEYMOUR.
6. M. P. O'CONNOR.
7. Col. A. O. ANDREWS.
8. DAN. HORLBECK.
9. E. H. RODGERS.
10. SAM'L LORD, JR.
11. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
12. JNO. HEART.
13. ——— ———.
14. DAVID BARROW.
15. BERNARD O'NEILL.
16. ——— ———.
17. C. R. BREWSTER.
18. H. JUDGE MOORE.
19. R. S. THARIN.
20. GEO. S. HACKER. * August 15

☞ DR. T. REENSTJERNA, HAVING RESUMED his Practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, will be found at his Office, No. 100 BROAD-STREET, between King and Meeting-streets.

N. B.—Diseases of a Private Nature cured with dispatch. August 15

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS,
For restoring and Beautifying the Hair.
CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.
August 17 1yr

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122.]

I. IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS No. 18, Paragraph II, Headquarters Department of South Carolina, dated Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1865, all School Buildings at present occupied as schools for children of Refugees and Freedmen, will be turned over at once to Captain JAMES P. LOW, A. Q. M., of the Freedman Bureau.

By order of W. T. BENNETT, Brevet Brig. Gen. Commanding Post and First Sub-District.

GEORGE S. BURGER,
First Lieut. 54th N. Y. V. V. and A. A. A. G.
August 30 3

HEADQ'RS, MILITARY DIS'T OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 26, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91.]

IN COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44, Headquarters Department of South Carolina, the undersigned assumes the command of the Military District of Charleston.

The following named officers are announced on the District Staff:

Captain L. B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. V.

Captain J. H. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster.

Captain D. R. HUNT, 25th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Captain H. E. LORD, C. S. V., Chief Commissary Subsistence.

Surgeon C. S. REBER, United States Volunteers, Chief Medical Officer.

Captain W. C. SMITH, 35th United States Colored Troops, Assistant Provost Marshal.

Captain GEO. T. BALCH, United States Army, Chief Ordnance Officer.

Brevet Captain J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th United States Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

First Lieutenant H. HAGENS, 54th New York Volunteers, A. A. Q. M.

First Lieut. W. E. LEIGHTON, 1st Battalion Maine Volunteers, A. A. I. G.

All orders will remain in force until otherwise ordered. W. T. BENNETT,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

OFFICIAL: LEONARD B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General. 3 August 29

WANTED TO RENT, ON KING OR Meeting-street, between Society and Market-sts., a ROOM suitable for WRITING AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Apply at this office. 1 August 30

WANTED, FROM FIRST OCTOBER, A small, pleasant 4 or 6 roomed HOUSE, west of Market-street. Rent not over $500. Address Box No. 66, Postoffice. 7 August 29

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS WHITE PASTRY COOK. Apply immediately at Merchants Hotel. August 29

WANTED TO BUY, A FIRST CLASS BUGGY HORSE, from 6 to 9 years old, good size and style, warranted sound in every respect. Apply to Mr. KEGLER, No. 253 King-street, corner of Beaufain-street, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. August 18

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, from No. 36 East Bay, a BLACK AND WHITE COW, with one split ear. Any one returning her to me, will receive the above reward. August 30 W. V. MOTT.

TO RENT, THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, AT the Bend of King-street.

ALSO,

DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES in King-street. Apply to H. H. RAYMOND,
Corner of Water-street and the Battery.
August 18 fmw

FOR SALE.—A BLACK STALLION, (Good Saddle Horse.) Apply to Messrs. AUSTIN, ANDRUS & CO., corner of Hasel and King-streets. August 23 2

PRIVATE BOARDING, CORNER OF KING and Tradd-streets. Day Boarders taken. August 24

LOST, A LEATHER VALISE, SUPPOSED to have been taken by mistake by some one on board the U. S. mail steamer Alhambra, that arrived on last Tuesday night. A liberal reward will be paid if left at No. 55 Cannon-street, or at the company's office on East Bay. fmwf* August 25

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

BOWERS & SILCOX, HAVING ENTERED INTO COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of conducting the BROKERAGE AND GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, will be thankful to our friends and the public for a share of patronage.

Office, for the present, at No. 238 KING-STREET.
J. E. BOWERS,
August 30 10 J. W. SILCOX.

SAWS SET AND REPAIRED.

ALL KINDS OF SAWS SET AND SHARPENED, at No. 9 COLLEGE-STREET. Also, New Teeth put on in a faithful manner, by
August 23 w5* F. WISS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF his Excellency, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, dated the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, wherein it is proclaimed, declared and made known, "that the Managers of Election throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an Election for Members of a STATE CONVENTION, at their respective Precincts, on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State, and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many Members of the Convention as the said District has Members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation." Under the above Proclamation, the polls will be opened on the said first Monday in September next, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.; after which the votes will be counted, and the election declared for the election of twenty Delegates to said Convention, at the following places, to wit: Ward No. 1—at the City Hall; Ward No. 2—at the Court House; Ward No. 3—First Poll, at the Market; Ward No. 3—Second Poll, Palmetto Engine House, Anson-street; Ward No. 4—First Poll, Hope Fire Engine House, Archdale-street; Ward No. 4—Second Poll, Engine House, corner of George and College-streets; Ward No. 5—Eagle Engine House, Meeting-street; Ward No. 6—Washington Engine House, Vanderhorst-street; Ward No. 7—Engine House, Columbus-street; Ward No. 8—Marion Engine House, Cannon-street.

No person qualified to vote shall be permitted to vote in more than one election district, and the Managers will administer to every person or persons offering to vote the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have not at this election for members of the Convention voted in this or any other District, and that I am constitutionally qualified to vote." In addition to this oath the voter must show that he has taken the Amnesty Oath, as prescribed by President Johnson in his Proclamation of the 29th May, A. D., 1865. Should such person offering to vote come within any of the exceptions in the said Amnesty Proclamation, he must previously have received a special pardon before he can vote.

The Act altering the 4th section of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina is as follows, to wit: "Every free white man of the age of 21 years (paupers and non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States excepted), being a citizen of this State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of election, and who has a freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot, of which he has been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such election; or not having any such freehold or town lot, hath been resident in the Election District in which he offers to give his vote, before the election six months, shall have a right to vote in the Election District in which he holds such property or residence." The two years' residence required by the Constitution in a voter, are the two years immediately previous to the election; and the six months' residence in the Election District are the six months immediately previous to the election; but if any person has his home in the State, he does not lose the right of residence by temporary absence with the intention of returning; and if he has his home in the Election District, his right to vote is not impaired by a temporary absence with the intention of returning; but if one has his home and his family in another State, the presence of such person, although continued for two years in the State, gives no right to vote.

Managers.

WARD NO. 1—CITY HALL.
CHARLES LOVE. | C. WILLIMAN.
H. W. SCHRODER.
WARD NO. 2—COURT HOUSE.
J. LEGARE YATES. | W. MIKELL.
T. A. WHITNEY.
WARD NO. 3, FIRST POLL—MARKET.
A. J. BURKE. | JOHN D. MILLER.
THOMAS P. O'NEILL.
WARD NO 3, SECOND POLL—PALMETTO ENGINE HOUSE.
JAMES GILLILAND. | P. P. LOCKE.
C. T. ROGERS.
WARD NO. 4, FIRST POLL—HOPE ENGINE HOUSE.
T. ALLASON. | H. M. BRUNS.
ROBERT E. BROWN,
WARD NO. 4, SECOND POLL—ENGINE HOUSE, CORNER GEORGE AND COLLEGE-STREETS.
JAMES L. PATTERSON. | L. V. MARTIN.
J. LAMB BUIST.
WARD NO. 5—EAGLE ENGINE HOUSE.
JOHN MOFFETT. | PETER GUERRY.
R. S. K. OHRIETZBERG.
WARD NO. 6—WASHINGTON ENGINE HOUSE.
G. S. HACKER. | J. LADSON WEBB.
M. T. BARTLETT.
WARD NO. 7—ENGINE HOUSE, COLUMBUS-STREET.
E. C. THARIN. | JOHN SYMMES.
ROBERT TEASDALE.
WARD NO. 8—MARION ENGINE HOUSE.
J. F. ALDERSON. | W. P. RUSSELL.
JOHN BURNS.
August 26

TO OWNERS OF COTTON.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES FROM abroad, we would say that we ARE prepared to take charge of, put in order and ship any lot of COTTON in the States of Georgia, South Carolina or Alabama, as we have local agents at almost every town, and a corps of most efficient men, selected for integrity, capacity, and experience, to take charge of every lot.

We will also pay all taxes and charges of every description, and make liberal advances on the Cotton. In short, we will take charge of the Cotton on receipts or orders, and give the owners no trouble whatever, from the time we receive it until sold, and returns are made by our houses.

WATTS, CRANE & CO.,
New York, or
W. C. WATTS & CO.,
Liverpool, England.

We invite the especial attention of non-residents to our facilities.

E. M. BRUCE & CO.
August 30 1mo

F. MELCHERS,

Deutsche Buch - Handlung,

No. 318 King-Straße,

Eine Thür oberhalb Society-Straße.

Stets vorräthig, Deutsche und Englische N. Y. Zeitungen, als Journal, Staatszeitung, Criminalzeitung, Gartenlaube, Herald, so wie sämmtliche illustrirte Zeitungen. Geschäftsbücher, Notizbücher, Schreibmaterialien. Schiefertafeln, Kalender, Liederbücher, Tugendschriften in großer Auswahl. Deutsche Gesangbücher, A B C Bücher, Bilderbücher, Grimms Mährchen, Robinson Crusoe u. s. w. Englisch-Deutsche Briefsteller. Der amerikanische Advokat, Amerikanische Dollmetscher, Ritter- Räuber- und Geister-Geschichten, Photographien, Bilder u. s. w. Etwa nicht vorräthige Bücher, werden auf Bestellung schnell und billig besorgt.

Geschäftskarten, Brod- und Milchtickets, Ballkarten &c. werden zu billigen Preisen gedruckt.

Anzeigen für die "Charleston Daily News" werden No. 318 Kingstraße entgegen genommen, und werden mit Deutschen Lettern gesetzt. Anzeigen, die am nächsten Morgen erscheinen sollen, müssen bis spätestens 5 Uhr Nachmittags eingereicht werden.
August 26

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RETURNED TO THE city, will contract for all kinds of HOUSE-BUILDING AND REPAIRING. W. H. GRUVER,
No. 144 Wentworth-street,
Or at DAWSON & BLACKMAN'S, No. 17 Broad-street.
August 23 wfm 4*