CHARLESTON.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

THE QUESTION as to the ultimate effects of eman cipation on the negro race continually arises, and there are various opinions as to its solution. These are greatly influenced by individual feeling. Men influenced by a sentiment of repugnance to the negro-which feeling, however, strangely enough, exists to the greatest extent among those who have had the least to do with them-have a common belief that they must ultimately perish; that they cannot stand the trials of freedom—cannot practice the self-government necessary to subsistence and well-being-cannot resist the pressure of a constantly advancing competition from the laborers of the North and Europe, and must yield, therefore, as lighter bodies yield to denser; and, accepting this solution, they are ready to concur in measures, yield to tendencies, that lead to that

For ourselves, however, we must say we are not willing to accept of that solution. There are many reasons, we confess, that indicate it, but they are not necessarily conclusive. Relations may be conceived of, entirely consistent with the well-being of both the races here, which might be sufficient to sustain the weaker; and the conviction to the contrary is so repugnant that we would yield to a conviction of its necessity with great reluctance. Our adjusted efforts, so far, have been much ad-dressed to the object of showing the importance of the colored population. This we have chiefly done by efforts to show that he is so indissolubly associated with us, we cannot be torn apart without irreparable damage to society. But perhaps more efficient reasons may be deduced from considerations of individual interest. This is a potent principle. It may be unworthy. It were certainly to be wished that men and states could act from higher motives; but experience would seem to show they cannot. It comes down on human actions like a law of nature; impresses them like a great physical fact, which there can be no moral motive strong enough to overcome; and as we feel tolerably assured of the course of a people whom we have come to be assured of the course to which they conceive their personal interests points, we would avail ourselves of this most potent pr.nciple, and show that we all have distinct personal and pecuniary interests in the support and preservation of our colored race. That interest consists in its tendency to sustain

the value of our vested interests. Most people have a general notion that population is in some way necessary to the wealth of states; but few, we presume, are aware how simply it is of wealth, the one sufficient and necessary condition. The importance of this element is more apparent in rudimentary forms of society, and few fail to perceive that a vast domain, utterly valueless to its one inhabitant, becomes of value when there are two, increases with a third, and rises in value with the rising tide of population, without the slightest change in its condition. But the continuance of this relation between population and value in established conditions of society is not so generally perceived; and yet, it certainly does continue. There is a necessary and constant relation between the estimated value of property and the number of people connected with it, and a change occurring in the one as necessarily occasions a corresponding change in the other, as effeets do follow causes.

The fact is more clearly perceived in the value of land. A very slight examination of the census reports, of this and other countries, will show that value of every tract of country, per acre, is in strict proportion to the people on it; and what, perhaps, will seem more singular, the number of people, in the present state of money in the world, will indicate with tolerable certainty the money value of the land on which they live. In those States of this Union, for instance, where there are ten to the square mile, the average value of land is not far from five dollars per acre; in those where there are twenty, the value is not far from ten; in those where there are fifty, the value is not far from twenty-five; in those where there are one hundred, as in Massachusetts, the average is not far from fifty; in England, where there are three hundred and thirty-three to the square mile, the average, per acre, is not far from one hundred and sixty; in towns, where there are one thousand on a square mile, the average, per acre, is not far from five hundred dollars; and in cities, where there are fifty thousand to the mile, th value, per acre, is about twenty-five thousand dollars. This would indicate that every individual who comes to reside upon any one square mile of this earth's surface will add proportionately to its worth, and that this addition, in the present relations of money, will not be far from three hundred

With equal certainty can it be shown that he adds to the value of other property. The census returns of 1850, the only one to which we have access, will show the principle to be applicable to this country at least. Massachusetts, with a population of about one million, had an aggregate of about \$500,000,000 worth of property. Michigan, with a population of about four hundred thousand, had an aggregate of about \$200,000,000. Connecticut, with a population of about three hundred and seventy thousand, had an aggregate of about \$185,000. Nor was this ratio confined to the free States. South Carolina, with a population of about seven hundred thousand, had an aggregate of \$350,000,000; and Georgia, with a population of about nine hundred thousand, had an aggregate of about \$450,000,000. These statements do not correspond with any of the tables set forth in that census, but they result in principle from a comparison of the different tables there presented, and are sufficient to establish the permanent fact that population is wealth, -that every man, whether bond or free, is worth five hundred dollars to the state; and they afford us ground for the belief that we cannot part with a portion of our present population without the loss of a corresponding portion of our present property; and that all are interested to the precise extent of his interests here, if from no better reason, to cherish and sustain the colored race. We know that to this it will be excepted, that what may be true with respect to an active white population will not be true with respect to a population not active and not white; and we know also it will be urged in proof of this that here, at least, the principle is. not sustained, and that with still a population of seven hundred thousand, or near it, we have not \$350,000,000 worth of property. Upon these points we will speak at another time, and will show that there are misconceptions as to the property of this State, and that whether equal to the white man or not, we yet can spare the negro only with irreparable detriment to our vested interests.

We clip the following from a Macon paper of a

recent date:

THE OCMULERE.—This stream is at present low-or than it has been for some time. We have heard of soveral boats at different points awaiting a suf-ficiency of water to carry them down the river, for the Savannah market.

The anxious seat at the Custom House is not

What Europe is Doing.

In a recent number of a Northern exchange appears an article on the present political condition of Europe, which, as giving some insight into the situation there, and being in itself both instructive and interesting, we subjoin:

The European journals are filled with rumors of the revival of the Emperor Napogeon's project of a continental congress to readjust the political relations of the Old World, and definitely reconstruct the 'Map of Europe.'

So far, no confirmation of these rumors comes to the from the Confirmation of the Pronch will renew a proposition which he sees it to be likely will soon be pressed upon himself by the very powers which formerly declined it. It would be the most brilliant, if not the most solid, diplomatic triumph of his reign to compet Europe into acknowledging the hopelessness of any other issue out of her existing complications than that which he originally suggested, and France, in any congress which the Emperor might now consent to join, would find herse the European position.

But if Napoleon gives no sign at present, the situation of affairs on the continent abundantly accounts for the signs which are made in his name by all manner of publicists, from London to Vienna. In the expressive phrase of French diplomace, that situation is intensely "stretched." I Things cannot possibly go on long without an explosion in one or another quarter, which must shake the whole political fabric, unless the great powers set themselves seriously to work to solve existing problems, and to provide against near and impeding perils.

The mrasion made by Germany upon the rights of the most diviving the two great German powers into an antagonism more open and threatening than at anty reveius moment since 1848. Prussia, ander the control of her obstinately visionary king and his reactionary ministry, insists upon appropriating the territory wrenched from the Scandinava and the supplied of the proposal diaviant moments. To this Austria refuses to assent, declining to see Prussia clevated to the rank of a great haval power by the possession of Richard and the possible unreasonableness of royal and imperial personages is a force for mischelf which an over fair that the perfect services and in the state of the pronchard principal

MAIL FACILITIES IN GEORGIA .- The Macon Tele graph says the Postmaster-General has informed Governor Jourson "that with a view to furnishing mail facilities, at the earliest practicable moment, to persons residing at or near county seats in the State of Georgia, he has the honor to inform him that the Department, on the receipt of reasonable bids for the transportation, will be prepared to issue orders authorizing temporary mail service (tilf-31st December) on routes running from such county seats to the nearest point on railroads on which mills are conveyed." Letting of contracts on all the cottes in the State will be advertised for from 1st January, 1865.

THE GEORGIA STATE RAILROAD.-The Augusta Constitution list, of the 6th, has the following interesting information concerning this road :

teresting information concerning this road:

We learn that the military authorities of the United States have proposed to turn over to the provisional government of the State the State upon which the transfer is to be made are liberal and satisfactory, and Governor Johnson is now on route to complete the arrangement as speedily as possible. This is the most important public improvement in which the State has an interest direct, and that it can be operated to result more beneficially to the State, and the interests of the piblic generally, under civil management than when controlled by military managers, there is not a doubt.

A doubt.

Herotofore this road has yielded to the State an immense revenue annually, and will do so again; but for some time hence this cannot be expected. The rolling stock of the road is in had order; some of the bridges are temporary structures, and all the depots, car and wood sheds were destroyed by the contending armics. But the profits of the road will enable those difficulties to be overcome, without taxing the public treasury, in a reasonable time! Goy. Johnson expects to complete arrangements for the transfer of the road without delay.

Ex-Governon Pickers.—A Charleston letter-writer thus reports the views and policy of this gentleman:

gentleman:

Since the expiration of his official term, Governor Pickens has been quietly residing on his fine plantation in Edgefield District taking no part, other than a deep interest, in the great events of the war. Being one of the largest and most successful cotton planters in the State, of course the emandipation of the slaves has seriously affected his wealth. But, without indulging in any vain regrets, the ex-Governor quietly announces his intention to begin planting anew, upon the principle of compensated labor, and says that he will do all in his power to benefit the people, late his slaves, by inducing them to work diligently and faithfully at a fair rate of remuneration, and by affording them the means of educating themselves and otherwise elevating their condition, according to the schemes suggested by the Government. He is, however, not over sanguine as to the result of the experiment, adhering to the opinion that the plantation negro cannot be made to work under any other than a compulsory system. Many supposed that Governor Pickens would have been among the first arrested after the war; but, in his regard, as well as towards his successor, Governor Bonham, the authorities seem to have adopted a lenient policy. lenient policy.

It will be gratifying, says the Montgomery Advertiser, to the travelling public to learn that the break in the M. & W. P. road is repaired, and that connection from this place by rall to all parts of the United States is once more complete. The cars reached this city at 12 o'clock last night. This does indeed look like old times were coming back, and we look for a corresponding increase of business in the city in consequence of the completion of this prominent line of travel and transportation. Much credit is due to Superintendent Cram for the energy displayed under so many disadvantages.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIST. OF CHARLESTON,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 02.] I. BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION, WHICH convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to General Orlers, No. 193, dated Headquarters Military District of Charleston, Department of South Carolina, First Separate Brigade, Charleston, S. C., August 19th, 1865, and of which Captain ADOLPH DENNIG, 47th Penn. Vols., is President, were arraigned and tried:

1. BILLY (colored civilian).

Charge 1st, "Housebreaking." Specification—In this, that the said BILLY, a colored citizen, did, on or about the 29th day of June, 1865, in company with two other colored citizens, named GEORGE and SMART, foreibly take possession of the keys of a house and barn at Bosis Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South Carolina, and did then and there, with said GEORGE and SMART, break into the said house and barn, and did take, carry away and steal therefrom a large quantity of rice and furniture. Charge 2d, "Stealing."

Specification-In this, that the said BILLY, a colored citizen, did, on or about the 29th day of June, 1865, in company with two other colored citizens, named GEORGE and SMART, forcibly take possession of the keys of a house and barn, at Bosis Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South Carolina, and did then and there, with the said GEORGE and SMART, break into the said house and barn, and did take, carry away and steal therefrom, a large quantity of rice and furni-

To which Charges and Specifications the accused pleaded as follows :

To the Specification of the 1st Charge, "Nor Guilly. To the 1st Charge, "Nor GUILTY." To the Specification of the 2d Charge, "Nor Guilty."

To the 2d Charge, "Nor GUILTY." FINDINGS.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence dduced, find the accused, the said BILLY, as follows: Of the Specification of Charge 1, "Goilty."
Of the Charge 1, "Guilty."

Of the Specification of Charge 2, "GUILTY." Of the Charge 2, "GUILTY." SENTENCE.

And the Court does, therefore, sentence him, the said "BILLY," to be confined at hard labor for the period of "cight months," at such place as the Commanding Gene-

ral may direct. 2. "GEORGE" (colored civilian).

Charge 1st, "Housebreaking," Specification—In this, that the said "GEORGE," a olored citizen, did, on or about the 29th day of June, 1865, in company with two other colored citizens, named SMART and BILLY, forcibly take possession of the keys of a house and barn at "Bosis" Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South Carolina, and did then and there, with the said SMART and BILLY, break into the said house and barn, and did take and carry away and steal therefrom a large quantity of rice and

Charge 1, "Stealing."

furniture.

Specification—In this, that the said GEORGE, a colored citizen, did, on or about the 29th day of June, 1865, in company with two other colored citizens, named SMART and BILLY, forcibly take possession of the keys of a house and barn at "Bosis" Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South Carelina, and did then and there, with the said SMART and BILLY, break into the said house and barn, and did take, carry away and steal therefrom a large quantity of rice and furniture. To which Charges and Specifications the accused

deaded as follows: To the Specification of Charge 1, "Nor Guilty.

To Charge 1, "Not Guilly."

To the Specification of Charge 2, "Not Guilly."

To Charge 2, "Nor Guilty." FINDINGS.

The Court, kaving maturely considered the evidence dduced, find the accused, the said GEORGE, as fol-

lows: Of the Specification of Charge 1, "GUILTY," Of Charge 1, "GUILTY."

Of the Specification of Charge 2, "GUILTY," with the exception of the words "Did take the keys."

Of Charge 2, "GUILTY." SENTENCE.

And the Court dees, therefore, sentence him, the said GEORGE, to be confined at hard labor for the period of "six months," at such place as the Commanding General may direct.

3. SMART (colored) civilian. Charge 1, "Housebreaking."

Specification-In this, that the said SMART, a colored citizen, did, on or about the 23th day of June, 1865, in company with two other colored citizens, named GEORGE and BILLY, forcibly take possession of the keys of a house and barn at Bosis Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South Carolina, and did then and there, with the said GEORGE and BILLY, break into the said house and barn, and did take, carry away and steal therefrom a large quantity of rice and

Charge 2d, "Stealing," Specification-In this, that the said SMART, a colored citizen, did, on or about the 29th day of June, 1835, in company with two other colored citizens, named GEORGE and BILLY, forcibly take possession of the keys of a house and barn at Bosis Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South Carolina, and did then and there, with the said GEORGE and BILLY, break into the said house and barn, and did take, carry away and steal therefrom a large quantity of rice and

Charge 3d, "Threatening to kill." Specification-In this, that the said SMART, a colored citizen, did on or about the 29th day of June, 1865, while he, together with two other colored citizens, named BILLY and GEORGE, were engaged in forcibly breaking into and stealing from the house and barn at Bosis Plantation, Parish of .t. J . . 's Berkeley, State of South Carolina, threaten to the the life of one JOHN B.

Charge 4th, "Threatening of arson." Specification-In this, that the said SMART, a colored citizen, did, on or about the 29th day of June, 1865, while together with two other colored citizens, named BILLY and GEORGE, were engaged in forcibly break-ing into and stealing from the house and barn at Bosis Plantation, Parish of St. John's Berkeley, State of South

IRVING, a citizen of the said State.

Carolina, threaten to burn down the said house and barn, while the family were living therein. To which Charges and Specifications the accuse pleaded as follows :

To the Specification of Charge 1, "Nor Guilly." To Charge I, "Nor Guilty!"

To the Specification of Charge 2, "Nor Guilty."

To Charge 1, "Nor Guillet."
To the Specification of Charge 3, "Nor Guillet."
To the Specification of Charge 4, "Nor Guillet."
To the Specification of Charge 4, "Nor Guillet."
To Charge 4, "Nor Guillet."
FINDINGS.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence dduced, find the accused, the said SMART, as follows: Of the Specification to Charge 1, "GULLTY." Of Charge 1, "GUILTY."

Of the Specification to Charge 2, "GUILTY." Of Charge 2, "GUILTY,"

Of the Specification to Charge 3, "GUILTY."

Of Charge 3, "GUILTY."

Of the Speitioation to Charge 4, "Nor Guilty." Of Charge 4, "Nor Guilty."

SENTENCE.
And the Court does, therefore, sentence him, the said SMART, to be confined at hard labor for the period of two years and six months, at such place as the Command-

ng-General may direct. The findings and sentences in the foregoing cases are approved. The prisoners, BILLY, GEORGE and SMART, will be confined at Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor. By order of W. T. BENNETT, Brevet Brigadier-General manding District of Charlesto

LEONARD B. PERRY. OFFICIAL 1 September 11 Assistant Adjutant General

PHILIP H. KEGLER, Banker and Collection Agent. No. 255 King-street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

OBITUARY.

Died at sea, on board steamship "Alhambra," on her voyage to this port, Sunday, Sept. 3d, 1865, WILLIAM 180DORE LEWIS, aged 16 years.

Of a truthful and loving disposition, characterized by pious Christian principles, he endeared himself to all with whom he was brought in contact.

His bereaved mother, to whom he was "her all in all," has the heartfelt sympathy of her friends. To his brothers and sister, what can we say, but "the Lord chasteneth not in anger, but in uprighteousness." So let WILLIAM sleep, "rocked in the cradle of the deep," that sleep which knoweth no awakening.

E. C. M.

#F-GERMAN IMMIGRATION, LAND AND TRADING COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.-Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a Charter at the next session of the Legislature. September 9 JOHN A. WAGENER.

AS NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICA-TION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for an AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

August 21

46 DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE CITY, Major WM. KEARN has full power to act as my Attorney. All claims against me will be presented to him, and all indebted to me will make payment to the same. September 8 3* N. SCHERHAMMER.

83 GOLD AND SILVER .- THE HIGHEST PRE-MIUM paid for GOLD and SILVER, at No. 255 KING-STREET.

#F-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 Disck or natural Drown, with out injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects o bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEPLEURS, For restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York

. WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 20, 1865.
[Special Obders, No 384.]
PARAGRAPH.

PARAGRAPH XV. BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESI-DENT, the following named Officers are hereby assigned to duty according to their Brevet rank : Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT, U. S. V.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General. Official: GEORGE S. BURGER, 1st Lieut, 54th N. Y. V. September 11

HEADQUARTERS, MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 10, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.] COMMANDING OFFICERS OF SUB-DISTRICTS will take immediate measures for the COLLECTION OF ALL ARMS, of whatever description, now in the hands of citizens, white or colored, Any person found with Guns, Pistols or Knives, in their possession, after the 16th instant, will be arrested and brought immediately before a Military Commission for trial.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT September 11 3 GEO. W. HOOKER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS.
FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., September 10, 1865. Special Orders, No. 128.1

I. A SESSION OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT OF the First Sub-District of the Military District of Charleston will be held on Thursday, September 14, at Mount By order of W. T. BENNETT,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Com. Post and First Sub-District.

GEORGE S. BURGER, 1st Lieut, 54th N. Y. V. v. and A. A. A. G. September 11

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DIST. OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 9, 1865.
[GENERAL ONDERS, NO. 77.]

ALL LIQUOR DEALERS, WHOLESALE AND RE TAIL, whose permits are dated prior to 1st July, 1865, are required to have those permits renewed before the 15th of the present month. The Provost Marshal will close any establishments which have falled to comply with this order. By order of W. T. BENNETT,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding Post and 1st Sub-Dist. GEORGE S. BURGER, 1st Lieut, 54th N. Y. V. V. and A. A. A. G. September 11

HEADQUARTERS MIL, DIST. OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, September 7, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

for the same.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS FROM HEAD QUARTERS Department of South Carolina, the under signed relinquishes to Brovet Major-General CHARLES DEVENS the command of this District. W. T. BENNETT,

Brevet Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

OFFICIAL: LEONARD B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 9

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DIST. OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 8, 1865.
[Special Orders, No. 127.] IV. CAPT. W. W. STEPHENSON, 165TH N. Y. V.

onsequence of expiration of term of service. V. Mr. JAMES F. HAVILAND is hereby appointed Post Treasurer. Capt. W. W. STEVENSON will turn over to Mr. Jas. F. HAVILAND all funds and records appertaining to the Post Treasurer's Office-taking receipts

is hereby relieved from the duties of Post Treasurer, in

W. T. BEFNETT, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding Post and 1st Sub-Dist. GEORGE S. BURGER, 1st Licut. 54th N. Y. V. V. and A. A. A. G. September 9

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 7, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.]

I. PURSUANT TO ORDERS RECEIVED FROM DE-PARTMENT Headquarters, the undersigned assume

mmand of the Military District of Charleston. II. Captain GEORGE W. HOOKER is hereby as nounced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the District He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All reports, returns and communications will be addressed to

CHAS. DEVENS, Brevet Major-General U. S. V. Official: GEO. W. HOOEER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l.

SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE.

KING & CASSIDEY, Wholesale Druggists No. 151 MEETING-STREET,

OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, E. D. KING, M. D.,
JESSE J. CASSIDEY,
Soptember 1 1mo*

C. F. PANKNIN, CHEMIST & APOTHECARY,

NO. 123 MEETING STREET. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND DO MESTIC DRUGS AND CHEMICALS constantly on hand August 14

ADVANCES MADE ON Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Dry

GOODS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WILLIAM H. DEVLIN, NO. 10 COMING, CORNER WENTWORTH-ST.

CENTRAL ICE CREAM GARDEN.

No. 7 GEORGE-STREET.

BETWEEN KING AND MEETING.

PROMENADE CONCERT,

This (Monday) Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock PROGRAMME.

PART I. Grand March, by.

Overture—"The Gipsey Girl," by BALFE
Waltz, by Gundle
Cavatina—"The Child of the Regiment"

Polka—"Tete a Tete," by JAMITZKY
Selected Airs—"Norma," by BELLINE Introduction—"Zampa," by Varsovienne—"May Brevze," Air—German Fatherland, Quadrilles—Favorita, by Ballet, from William Tell, by Flora Gallob, byWITTMAN September 11

ORANGE LODGE No. 14, A. F. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION will be held This Econing, at 8 o'clock,

By order W. M.

Soptember 11 GIBSON, Secretary.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND AFTER the Security day of September, the Headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Columbia, where all communications addressed to him must be directed.

WILLIAM H. PERRY.

Greenville, S. C., August 28, 1855.

3

PROCLAMATION BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.,

September 4, 1865.

WHEREAS, A SLEMING CONFLICT OF JURISDICATION having arisen between the Civil and Military Authorities of South Carolina, under the Provisional Government of the State; and whereas, Major-General GHLMORE, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me, as Provisional Governor, in the presence of General MEADE, commanding the Atlantic States; and whereas, all matters giving rise to the scenning conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major-General MEADE;

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, Profisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known, that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freeding not persons of color are concerned, the Courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the Civil Courts, Municipal Authorities and Civil Officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the Givil Courts shall be opened under the Provisional Government, and all Civil and Municipal Others be allowed to resume their official duties and discharge them freely, without interruption on the part of the Military Authorities. That it is further understood General GILLMORE will issue a Military Order, and Governor PERRY will, in like manner, issue his Proclamatica, making known this arrangement, which is to continue till Civil Authority is entirely restored in this State and order them

reconstructed.

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrange-

to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement,
Done in the City of Columbia, the day and year above stated.

By order of the Provisional Governor.
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF MIDDLETON & CO. BEING DISSOLVED, I will continue the FACTORAGE BUSINESS on my own account. Office Vanderborst's Wharf, September 7.

THE UNDERSIGNED

TO FURNISH DESIGNS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAIL DRAWINGS for Buildings of every description, and in every style of architecture that may be desired. Orders from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention, with moderate charges.

Corner 4th and Broad-streets, Richmond, Va.
September 5 Smos

DISSOLUTION.

THE BUSINESS CONNECTION HERETOFORE EXISTING between JOHN MASSON and A. B. NICH-OLSON, known as JOHN MASSON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. A. B. Nicholson withdrawing from the concern, John Masson assimes all liabilities of the late business, and all parties indebted to the concern will settle with John Masson.

JOHN MASSON.

The business heretofore conducted at Military Hall, will be carried on by the undersigned.

Charleston, S. G. September 9.

18 September 11

Charleston, S. C. September 9. 1* September II

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A

GOPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on

GENERAL COMMISSION PUSINESS IN THE CITIES
OF NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON, under the name
and firm in each city of W. B. & T. E. RYAN, WILLIAM

B. RYAN will be the partner resident in Charleston, and
THOMAS E. RYAN the partner resident in New York.

Consignments of all kinds of Produce and Manufactured articles are respectfully solicited.

WM. B. RYAN.

THOS. E. RYAN,

Place of business in Charleston at No. 69, West side of
East Bay-street, and three doors north of Tradd-street.

September 5

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

DOWERS & SILCON, HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-FARTNERSHIP 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.

J. E. BOWERS, J. SILCOX. August 30 10 WONTARION SIMON INGRAHAM, aged 14 years, was hired by me to an Officer in the Third Brigade of Gen. Shorman's army (name not known), on March 16th. I left him this side Fadewell River. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents, No. 2 Meeting-street, Charleston.

September 11 1* ALBERT INGRAHAM.
MARY INGRAHAM.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MY SON, DANIEL F. SMOKE, a member of Company "G." Second S. C. M., aged about 17 years; complexion light, and blue eyes. When last heard from he was left sick at Kingston, while on the way to North Carolina with his company, in February hast. Any person having a knowledge of his whereabouts will much oblige an anxious father by addressing G. W. SMOKE, Midway P. O. September 1

WANTED, A SITUATION IN A WHOLE-SALE STORE, Shipping or Commission Office, by a Young Man having a general knowledge of business. Would be willing to invest \$2000 in a paying business. Address K. S. at this Office. September 11

WANTED.—PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING in a good family is desired by a gentleman and his wife. For a GOOD PLACE, the price will not be a consideration. Address "O," Daily News Office. TO RENT, THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, AT the Bend of King-street.

DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES in King-street. I Apply to Corner of Water-street and the Battery. FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, A VI

T LARGE AND COLUMN
traily situated.
To rent, SEVERAL OFFICES in Broad-street.
Apply to R. M. MARSHALL, Broker and Auctionear,
Apply to R. M. MARSHALL, Broker and Auctionear,
Apply to R. M. MARSHALL, Broker Band Auctionear,
Apply to R. M. Marshall, Broker Band Street.

No. 33 Broad-street.

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

CHARLES LOVE, MAKER AND IMPORTER OF

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS SADDLES
FROM THE BEST TO THE PLAINEST
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS
COLLARS OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES
ENGLISH MOUNTINGS AND STEET/CHIPNEY BITS
And all the other articles usually found in a Saddlery
establishment.
Persons in want of the above will find it advantageous
to call at his store in BROAD-STREET,
Next his Old Stand at the corner of Church.
September 1 Inw 3mo

FURNITURE: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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AND 65 CHRISTY-STREET.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR
Have the largest variety of
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August 14

PARLOR, CHAMBER,

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FROM \$5 TO \$7.

EXTRA WIDE CANOPY BEDSTEADS
FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.