FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

CAN SOCIETY, at the South, preserve the negro was the question with which we closed a recent article, and it is the paramount question of the time. It can do so, if means can be devised by which the negro can be rendered an efficient agent in society, and only upon that condition; and can such means be found? Slavery was admirably suited to the requisition. To form a union between unequal races, in the same society, special government has hitherto been regarded a necessity. The laws suited to the more developed race have been found unfitted for the other. Standing at unequal elevations, the frame of laws that fit the one scarce touch the other; and hence, therefore, as the two peoples the least enlightened are the least fitted to live without law, and as the law applied to the higher race can never reach the lower,-as fines can have no force upon a people without funds,-banishment upon those who have no sense of home, -imprisonment upon those who have but an imperfect sense of liberty, -it has been found a necessity that, the inequality existing, there should be a political recognition of the fact, and a special government to meet the requisition. That special government was given in the form and name of slavery; and, whatever may be said of its humanity, it was admirably fitted to bring out the productive capacities of the weaker race. And admitting that there are inequalities in races, and that such unequal races ought to co-exist within the limits of one single social structure, it is yet difficult to perceive in what other way the requisition can be adequately met.

But the propriety of that system has been overruled. It is denied that there is any inequality, or if there be, it is denied there should be any re cognition of it; and whatever we may think of the truth of these assumptions, we are under obligations to accept and act upon them; and the question comes, whether the State can supply the place of slavery in the control and discipline of an inferior race? True, we are not at liberty to say that it is an inferior race; but we have to act upon the fact, and not our conception of it; and as a fact it is so, that in his present condition the negro will not be controlled, nor will he, to a great extent, feel the control of the laws adapted to the white race; and whether that be called inequality, or by some less objectionable name, it is a fact we must take notice of; and if the harness of the horse will not fit the elephant, we must adopt a harness that will fit him, if we expect him to pull or help to pull along the car of progress.

It is true also that we are not to recognize the inequality. It has been proclaimed that the whites and blacks are of the same precise social stature; that there is no necessity for discriminations; that the harness that will fit the one shall fit the other; and that it will be regarded as offensive if any kind of adaptation is made to inequality which, by competent authority, has been abolished. Hence, therefore, we are not to pass any special laws, nor any laws to regulate the conduct of negroes as such, but must accept ourselves the burthens we impose on them; and the only alternative, then, is to adopt a system of laws suited to the discipline and preservation of the negro, and ourselves live under it.

In such a system, of course, there will be much that will be painful and offensive. It will be painful to be compelled to adopt it, from no conviction of its propriety, but from the opinion or caprice of another people. It will be painful to submit to the restrictions it will impose. If the negro will wander off from his business, he must be restrained; and that he may be, we also must submit to the same restriction. If he refuses to work without other means of living, or engaged to work he shall fail to do so, he must be punished, and the punishment must come in such a form as will most affect him; and that he may be so punished, we also, for the same offences, must incur the liability to share it with him. This, we admit, must be a sore trial to our people; but it is the one condition of success; and the question is, therefore, not whether we shall preserve the negro and avoid the consequences of a war of races, but whether we will submit to our share of the burthen that effort imposes. It were idle to suppose that we preserve the negro race, as we propose to do, without he shall work in the harness of society. It were idle to suppose that he will do his work under such restrictions as we now can put upon him. At the beginning of this year there was abundant provision in the planting districts of this State; the season now is closing, and we have not now the half we had at the beginning; while numbers have left plantations for desultory labors, such desultory labors are inadequately performed; there is a scant supply of fish, and now, even at this season, when both are easily procured, and the wants of the city and its diminished population, are unusually small, the evil is increasing daily. Negroes who have so far worked, refuse to work longer; their provisions, inadequately protected and improvidently used, are wasting rapidly. It is not improbable that throughout that region, one year ago as prosperous as any in the Union, there may be in the coming winter a want of food, without the means, either with the whites or blacks, to buy it. As it has been this year so must it be, in a measure, the next. No human being instructed in the matter, and not interested to misstate it, will dare to say that, left to present agencies, there is any hope the negroes will perform their work and become even tolerable members of society. He must have government. It were idle to ad-

dress his intelligence or moral sense. No people, the most enlightened of the world, were ever competent to social duty under no other discipline than that imposed by their own intelligence and moral sense. It were idle to address his interests who is rich on a month's wages-can never, from a sense of interest, incur the labor necessary to advance his fortunes; idle, also, to address his wants, for, of ulterior consequences he has no conception, and he has no thought of want until he feels it. To the preservation of his existence, therefore, he must have government-he must have the discipline of a better judgment. This, no longer to be applied in the form of slavery, must be applied in the form of public law; and as public law may not discriminate between the races, we see no other way to the preservation of that race, and thus our own, than to frame laws to meet his case-to fit his stature in the social scale, and then ourselves live under them as best we may.

We make this proposition with a full sense of its importance. We know the necessary repugnance to so radical a change, and we know the reluctance to admit of its necessity. Men may naturally doubt whether it be not possible yet to control the colored race by other than public laws, or whether it be not possible to have one code for the white and another for the blacks; but in that coubt w have not been able to concur. The spirit of aggression is inexorable. If foiled now, it will return again to the attack; and we must be its victims so long as we present, in discriminating penal laws, an object for attack.

We know it may be doubted whether even the The Democratic Convention-Its Platform measure we propose may not be itself an object of attack. The flat that the races shall be equal, may imply that no stricter laws shall be imposed than were suited to the higher race; and there are some, we doubt not, so bent on mischief that the ruin of the race of blacks and whites would be taken sooner than the contradiction of their theory. But we have the charity to believe that in that feeling the majority of the North does not concur, and that, slavery abandoned, they will not antagonize the measures necessary to preserve the negro race.

But whatever be the feeling this proposition may inspire, it presents the only solution we can see to the problem of our further fortunes. Discriminating penal laws will make us still the victims of aggression; but penal laws, severe enough to keep the negro in his place and compensate the discipline that slavery gave him, are indispensable. We see no other way to save him from the ruin into which he rushes, and to which he drags the few remaining interests of our State.

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At the commencement dinner at Brown University Governor Andrew said:

Our higher institutions of learning and professional schools have attracted my personal attention, both as a citizen and a magistrate, during the last few years to a degree in which they had never attracted it before. By a necessity of my position it has been my duty to examine them more or less, and think constantly of the work of disseminating knowledge among the people. Popular education is one of the highest duties of a government. It is also true to my mind that we never can have a constantly growing and progressive system of public education adapting itself to all the necessities of the people, unless those who are the proper guardians of the highest institutions of learning look to it that they are steadily on the advance. A college cannot stand still. It must go on or it must recede. A college cannot attempt to stand still without tending to demoralize the whole system of public education in the community. They must be in the van. They must be up to the standard of intellectual wants and aspirations of the people, or they fail and education fails with them.

I was glad to observe the wisdom of the State of Rhode Island two or three years ago, in assigning the Agricultural College fund, derived from the Federal Government, to the custody of Brown University, thus strengthening the latter, while it made the project contemplated by the Government an immediate possibility, and the combined institution forever stronger, not only for the benefit of those desiring to pursue strictly classical studies, to be followed by others of a professional nature, but also for the benefit of those who wish to devote themselves to branches of science strictly applicable to the agricultural art. I trust that the intelligent and wealthy men of the State of Rhode Island, of whom there are so many, will make the prosperity of this institution the pride and ambition of their hearts. Such institutions ought to be amply endowed, and I think it one of temptations

which lave its base.

The Wealth of the Country.—The recent arrival in this country of a number of English capitalists and men of enterprise, professedly for the purpose of inquiring into its resources, and the opportunities it presents for the investment of capital, is significent of a strong current of interest abroad in the progress of the nation, coupled with a desire to promptly profit by it. The outbreak of the war checked the tendency to the employment of foreign capital in the United States, but the manner in which we waged it, and the triumphant victory which crowned it, deservedly gave our Government and people a reputation for stability and energy far beyond that which they before enjoyed. All through the terrible conflict the march of industry was unbroken; and although our carrying trade and commerce suffered, we were, in some respects, never more prosperous. The strength and glory with which we emerged from the contest, figuratively speaking, turning our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks, astonished the world. Instead of experiencing the depression which is was supposed would succeed the termination of hostilities and the disbanding of the army, we find ourselves in the midst of almost unexampled prosperity, while overy branch of industry and enterprise is undergoing farther development. No wonder, therefore, that the millionaires of the Old World see fresh mines of wealth opening upon their view in overy branch of industry and enterprise is undergoing further development. No wonder, therefore, that the millionaires of the Old World see fresh mines of wealth opening upon their view in the New, and a much more profitable field for the development of capital than any which is offered them at home. It requires little foresight to perceive in the railroad which is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific a perpetual harvest of dividends, as well as the opening awide of the gates of the Orient to commerce with the Atlantic States and the world by way of California. The impetus which would be given to our trade with China and Japan, Singapore and Manilla and adjacent islands by the completion of the Pacific Railway, it would be difficult to estimate, but undoubtedly it would be very great. The development of the petroleum resources of the country would be all the more rapid for the introduction of European capital in exploration and well-sinking, while the vast mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada and other Territorics offer extraordinary inducements for the employment of capital and labor.

[N. Y. Herald, 3th inst.

NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.—The freedmen of Virginia are laboring under a very remarkable delusion at present. I have letters from different portions of the State which show conclusively that they expect more at the hands of the Government than they can afford to accord to them. They assert that land will have to be given them, on which to make a support for their families, and this expected domain is looked for about the first of January next. Whether this hope is general or not, can not be said, but one thing is known that they refuse to engage work to be performed after that time. Many persons now in this city came here to enaploy laborers for their farms, but the blacks will not live away from the city, and no white laborers can be procured. The corn crop is not saved, neither is the fodder, but the negroes persistently refuse to work for good wages. The officers of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad keep a standing advertisement in the papers for "colored laborers," and give all work who apply, but yet fail to keep fifty hands on whom they can rely. They say they will not work for lifteen dollars a month and provisions—cannot live on it. Something must be done, and done quickly. The hour for fallowing wheat has arrived, and every day shortens the proper season in which to make

GUATEMALA.—A grand banquet was given on the 16th July by the Consul-General of the Pontifical States, in honor of the Nuncio, but which that dignitary was prevented by ill health from attending. The municipalities of the several departments have been actively engaged in sending in addresses to General Cerna, congratulating him on his elevation to the Presidency. The induence of the Jesuits is said to be now paramount, at least in the city of Guatemala. They have established bakeries, shambles, breweries, &c., and, what is worse, pay no tax to the State. The industrious class, with whom the Jesuit establishments are competing, begin to show signs of displeasure. The Jesuits are charged with evading export duty on specie, by smuggling American twenty-dollar pieces in cakes of chocolate.

THE Inox MANUFACTURE. — The eighth census represents thirty-six establishments for the manufacture of bar, sheet and railroad iron in the Middlo States in 1860, with an invested capital of \$2,037,850; the cost of raw material annually is stated to have been \$2,615,941; the number of male hands employed, 2,436; cost of labor, \$835-656; and annual value of products, \$3,868,769.

and Candidates.

[From the Albany Argus, September 8.]

and Candidates.

[From the Albany Argus, September 8.]

The proceedings of the Democratic Convention are before the people. We believe that they will command the approval of the masses, as they certainly represent the opinions and reflect the views of the Democrats of the State. No convention was ever held in the State more harmonious or united; none ever adjourned with such enthusiastic confidence in victory.

The platform, reiterating the pledge of the party to its time-honored principles, confronts the immediate and pressing questions of the day with spirit and courage; and lays hold of them with a comprehensive and statesman-like grasp. There was no surrender of any principle or policy of the past; but the immediate work of the convention was with the living issues of the present—the restoration of the alienated States, State control over the question of suffrage, the subordination of the abilitary to the civil rule, the recognition of the abilitary to the civil rule, the recognition of the absertion of the principle of equality in taxation, continued adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and a congratulation to the South on the spirit in which they have accepted the consequences of civil war, including the abandonment of slavery. These are the subjects with which the resolutions deal, and in regard to which they express the sentiments of the Democracy of New York. The endorsement of the policy of President Johnson, in regard to the restoration of State authority, is strong without servility, and all the more forcible for its discrimination and reserve. Let our political opponents contest these positions, before the people, in frank discussion, and we are content to abide the verdiet.

Three candidates upon the ticket are taken from the ranks of the army. Major-General Slocum entered public life as a Republican, having in a contest with Alvord, of Syracuse, then a professed Democrat, defeated him. Soon after his connection with the army, he became a warm supporter of General McClellan, and his nomination was no

nicated in a letter to General Green, of Onondaga), and a declaration that if nominated he would resign his command in the army, to meet, if necessary, the exigencies of the canvass.

General Patrick, an officer in the regular army, has been little involved in the politics of the day, but he voted for Douglas in 1860, and was a devout friend of McClellan, and an ardent supporter of the Democratic cause, despite of all adverse influence and "pressure." Colonel McNett represented Eric in the Assembly of 1858, served with great gallantry during the war, was wounded, losing an arm, and should have been honored with higher rank by the Government. The Democracy of the State will give him what reward is in their power. The remaining seven nominations are taken from civil life. Judges Brown and Grover are now on the bench—upright and able men. Mr. Robinson, the present comptroller, was nominated by the convention—because he is an able and henest officer in a place most difficult to fill; because his views of State policy are entirely Democratic; and because the points of difference between him and Democrats, upon national topics, have ceased to exist. John Van Buren's brilliant talents are too well known to require allusion. The office for which he is designated is in the line of his profession, and he will restore its ancient reputation.

Mr. Armstrong, for canal commissioner, is a

tion.

Mr. Armstrong, for canal commissioner, is a merchant of this city, interested in the traffic of the canals, and conversant with their wants. His integrity and capacity are alike unquestioned.

Mr. Sweet stands high in his profession as an engineer, and as an accomplished gentleman.

Mr. Perrin's nomination was the reward of arduous labors rendered in past years to the Democratic cause.

This is a representative ticket. It embraces the whole scope of the Democracy—old men and

This is a representative ticket. It embraces the whole scope of the Democracy—old men and young, soldier and civilian, some who have at times departed from the organization, and those who have at all times adhered to it. But it is a single ticket, and represents a single interest—the Democracy of the future. Its election (by a majority numbered in tens of thousands) will inaugurate a new era, auspicious, we believe, of good government, wise progress, and the permanent advancement of the people.

government, wise progress, and the permanent advancement of the people.

The Naval Race.—The long talked of naval race between the two double-end gunboats algorquin and Winooski, will soon take place. The object of the race is to develop a mechanical principle between engines of Government construction and those of civil contract. For a long time there has been considerable rivalry between two eminent engineers of this country, viz: Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, and Mr. Dickerson. This rivalry has induced much controversy as to the nature and character of marine steam engines for the United States Navy. For months the controversy assumed the shape of an extended newspaper controversy, in which the public were enlightened to a considerable amount of mechanical technical terms, the whole affair ending as it begun, without dispensing with any of the points in controversy. The present case, however, has been decided upon to determine the relative merits of the two systems of engineering, and it seems to be the determination of the naval authorities in this city to afford the public the largest amount of instruction and amusement in witnessing the affair.

The course arranged is around Long Island. The vessels are to sail three times around the Island. The first day they are to be limited as to pressure of steam and the consumption of coal, after which they are to coal and steam to the fullest extent and capacity of each steamer, yet not to exceed the maximum pressure of steam usually carried on board United States vessels.

The two vessels are now moored together at the foot of Delancey-street. Admiral Gregory (United States Navy) has the charge and direction of the whole affair, and has thus far exhibited the utmost impartiality in the preparation of the vessels.

impartiality in the preparation of the vessels

THE HAYTIAN WAR STEAMER GEFFRARD.—The Haytian war steamer Geffrard, whose arrival off the Battery has already been reported, has been visited by a number of our citizens. The vessel was built at Bordeaux about six years ago, and is used for special government service by the Haytian republic. She is a schooner-rigged sidewheel steamer of one hundred and fifty tons burther and measures one hundred and fifty tons burther and measures one hundred and fifty tons. wheel steamer of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and measures one hundred and twenty feet in length, thirteen feet breadth of beam and sixteen feet depth of hold. The engines and machinery were built at Greenwich, England, by Penn & Son. The average rate of speed of the Geffrard on the voyage from Port au Prince was eight miles an hour, but it is believed that after repairs have been made she will attain a much higher rate of speed. She is armed with two four-pounders of smooth bore, and carries a crew of fifty-four men, including the officers. The vessel sits about eight feet out of water, and draws nine feet and a half; her stern is round, after the American elipper fashion; the bow is sharp, surmounted by a fine piece of gilded scroll-work; the lines are graceful. The vessel is painted white, but presents a rather dingy appearance, owing to her late voyage and the climate from which she comes.

omes. The Haytian naval uniform consists of an invisi-The Haytian naval uniform consists of an invisible blue dress coat, pantaloons of blue cloth or white duck, heavy bullion epanlets, and cocked hat decorated with a red and blue cockade, bearing a representation in gold of the arms of the republic, viz: a palm tree surmounted by a liberty cap, with standards above two crossed cannon.

The Geffrard's visit to this port is for the purpose of having her bottom overhauled and new copper laid on. It was found almost impossible to have this work done in Hayti, owing to the meagre shipbuilding facilities of the island.

[New York Herald, 9th inst.

Central America.—The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Parkersburgh, from Central American ports, arrived at her anchorage on the evening of the 16th ult. Her cargo consists of the following: For Liverpool—521 bales cotton, 76 ceroons cochineal, 1 package mdse., 3 cases balsam, 6 pkgs. specie, 1032 ceroons silver ore, 135 bags coffee. For Southampton—642 ceroons cochineal, 307 ceroons silver ore, 2 bags coffee, 19 pkgs. specie. For New York—34 ceroons cochineal, 1 bag coffee, 15 bales cotton, 1 package specie, 69 bales deer skins, 1196 dry hides, 1 package balsam, 1 package mdse. For Panama—164 bags rice, 2 ceroons cochineal, 12 pkgs. specie, 5 pkgs. sugar, 40 bags coffee.

Female Voting.—The question whether women shall vote is getting practically decided in Europe. The inhabitants of Ain, in France, chose the other day nine of their townswomen to be of the municipal counsel there; and lawyers in England are ready to contend that if the ratepayers of a parish should take it into their heads to depute half a dozen benevolent ladies of their number to the board of guardians, by a clear majority of votes, no legal obstacle would prevent their admission. John Stuart Mill proposes to discard, in all future reform bills, any distinction of sex; while, says an English writer, to show how it would work, we have just been favored with a specimen election-speech by Lady Jonkinson, who, so to speak, unsuccessfully contested Dorsetshire in her husband's name.

OBICUARY.

DIED. in Montgomery, Ala., on the 3d instant, after painful illness, Mrs. G. O. B. CALHOUN, late consort o Major J. L. Calhouy, leaving an infant one month old.

© 25 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED TO DE SING A DAY! AGENTS WANTED TO DE SING A NORTH NEW TOWN AND THE SING AGENTS WANTED TO DE SING AGENTS WANTED TO DE SING AGENTS WANTED TO DE SING AGENTS WANTED TO TOWN TO DESCRIPTION OF THE SING AGENTS WANTED TO TOWN THE SING AGENT WANTED TO TOWN THE SING AGENT WANTED TOWN

\$90 A MONTH: AGENTS WANTED FOR GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

September 15

JOINERS WANTED.—TEN GOOD JOIN-ERS wanted, on Steamer Fannie. Apply at DRY September 13

POR SALE-A LOT OF OLD PAPERS

TO RENT.—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence on East Bay, between Society and Laurensstreets, containing six upright rooms, pantry and dressing room; out-buildings briek, with good accommodations for servants; also, stable and cistern. The propcrty has recently been put in good order. Possession
given ist October. Apply at this office.

September 15 September 15

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

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

POR SALE, OR TO RENT, A VERY To rent, SEVERAL OFFICES in Broad-street.
Apply to R. M. MARSHALL, Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 33 Broad-street.
August 6

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

THE MISSES MARSHALL WILL OPEN A SCHOOL on the 9th of October, at the residence of their father, Rev. Alex. W. Marshall, No. 18 Amherst-street, for children and young ladies. The Elementary as well as the higher branches of an English education will be taught, including French and Music. For terms, apply as above. fmw15

BUCATIONAL.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY WILL OPEN A DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, CORNER RADCLIFFE AND RUTLEDGE-STREETS, on Monday, 17th inst.

Cantamber 13

September 13

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of the late WM. L. MOULTRIE, M. D., of St. John's (Berke'ey) Parish, planter, will please present them, properly attested, to JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., corner of Pitt and Montague-streets; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to the same.

JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Qualified
JOHN HARLESTON, Executors.

September 15

THE UNDERSIGNED

AVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for carrying on a GENERAL HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP PAINTING AND GLAZING BUSINESS. Estimates given for Painting and Glazing all damaged buildings at the lowest possible rates for cash.

No. 21 STATE-STREET, near Chalmers.

WM. DOUGLASS.

WM. C. MILLER,
September 13 3 Late with Carmalt & Briggs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS 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.

Place of business in Charleston at No. 63, West side of East Bay-street, and three doors north of Tradit-street. September 5

THE UNDERSIGNED

S PREPARED 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.

WALTER S. WEST, Architect.

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

AT NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CONSIGNEES per Merchant's Line Schr. MARY STEDMAN, PEARCE Master, are hereby notified she will commence discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf, This Day. All Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset, will be stored at their risk and expense.

WILLIAM ROACH, Agent. September 15 2 #3"CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER "FRANCISCO." Smoot, Master, are hereby notified that she is now discharging at South Atlantic Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf after sunset will be stored at their risk

WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents.

and expense.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- By GEORGE BUIST, Esquire, Ordinary .-Whereas, HENRY M. MANIGAULT, of Charleston, Planter, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of PETER MANI GAULT, late of St. James Santce, Planter: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said PETER MANIGAULT, de coased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, No. 3 Rutledge street, on 29th day of September, 1965, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if

be granted. Given under my hand, this 14th day of September. GEORGE BUIST, Anno Domini 1865. September 15 Judge of Probates.

any they have, why the said Administration should not

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE !- THE ORIGINAL nd best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless. Reliable and Instantaneous. Produce 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

HEADQUARTERS,
FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 14, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131.] PAR. II. A SESSION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF

the First Sub-District of the Military District of Charles ton will be held at the Barrows, commencing Monday September 18. By order of W. T. BENNETT.

Breyet Brig.-Gen. Com. Post and First Sub-District. GEORGE S. BURGER, 1st Liout. 54th N. Y. Y. V. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS. DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., } HILTON HEAD, S. C., September 5, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.] THE FOLLOWING ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY ARE

hereby announced, viz: Brevet Major-General CHARLES DEVENS, U. S. Volunteers, to the Command of the Military District of Charleston, S. C. Brevet Major-General ADELBERT AMES, U. S. Vol-

unteers, to the Command of the Military District of Western South Carolina. Captain HENRY SETON, 54th New York Veteran Vol

unteers, as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Major-Gen eral Commanding the Department, By command of Major-General Q. A. GILLMOR

W. L. M. BURGER. Assistant Adjutant-General. Official: T. D. Hodges, Captain 35th U. S. C. T., Act

Ass't Adj't Gen. 3 September 14 SOUTHERN ADVERTISING AGENCY.

A DVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED ON THE MOST reasonable terms for the LEADING NEWSPAPERS in the South. Specimen copies can be seen by applying to HORACE P. RUGG. P. O. Box 241. No. 108 Market-street. Advertisers will do well to call. September 12

L. W. SPRATT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE OVER M'HAY & CAMPBELL, HASEL-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE. He will act as Agent in procuring PARDONS and adusting CLAIMS on Treasury Department, August 16

FOR LIVERPOOL .- BARK IRMA will take eighty bales Cetto u on deck.

Apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM,

Mills House.

ORLEANS LINE,—F.OR NEW
YORK.—The A I selector JUL, A A. HALLOCK, Capt. J. P. Brewster, now Joading at
Wanderhorst's Wharf, having part of Jargo engaged, will leave on or before Wednesday, 20th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to
September 14 STYLES & CARTE R.
Vanderhorst's Wh. wf.

FOR NEW YORK—STAR LINE.

The A1 Packet Schr. WM. HUNTER, Capti diz
Harksen, will have immediate dispatch for the
above port. For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. J. STURGES,
September 8 No. 10 Adger's Wharf.

NEW YORK & CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS LEARY LINE.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS

R. BAXTER......COMMANDER

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP



QUAKER CITY

WILL LEAVE BROWN'S WHARF, TO MORROW, the 16th September, at o'clock, precisely. For Freight or Passage, having HANDSOME AGCOMMODATIONS, apply to THADDEUS STREET, No. 74 East Bay. September 15

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

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