DAILY NEWS.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

[From the Columbia Phœnix.]

JOURNAL

OF THE

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF S. C.

COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, September 13, 1865.

Pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, providing for the calling of a Convention of the people of the State, to assemble in Columbia, on Wednesday, the 13th of September, A. D. 1865, the delegates from the several election districts of this State assembled in the Baptist Church, in the town of Columbia, on this day, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Fairfield, Mr. F. J. Moses, a delegate from Sumter, was called to the Chair. The Chair then proceeded to appoint Mr. J. H. Norwood, a delegate from Darlington, and Mr. F. W. McMaster, a delegate from Richland, temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of the following individuals were then exhibited, and their names enrolled as members of the Convention:

From Abbeville—Messrs D. L. Wardlaw, S. McGowan, Thomas Thomson, W. A. Lee, and J. W. Hearst.

From All Saints—Mr. W. A. DeLettre.

From Anderson—Messrs. J. L. Orr, John Wilson, Alexander Ervin, W. S. Pickens.

From Barnwell—Messrs. A. P. Aldrich, J. J. Brabham, J. M. Whetstone.

From Chester—Messrs. James Hemphill, A. P. Wylie, C. D. Melton.

From Chesterfield—Messrs. John A. Inglis, Henry McIver.

From Christ Church—Mr. R. T. Morrison.

From Clarendon—Messrs. Jas. McCauley, John Peter Richardson.

From Darlington—Messrs. David C. Milling, J. H. Norwood, J. E. Byrd.

From Edgefield—Messrs. W. S. Mobley, G. D. Tilman, R. G. M. Dunovant, F. W. Pickens, Paul H. Hammond.

From Fairfield—Messrs. James H. Rion, John Bratton, William R. Robertson.

From Greenville—Messrs. William H. Perry, James P. Boyce.

From Horry—Mr. Joel B. Skipper.

From Kershaw—Messrs. A. D. Goodwyn, L. W. R. Blair.

From Lancaster—Messrs. R. M. Sims, J. L. Reed.

From Laurens—Messrs. C. P. Sullivan, William Mills, Jr., A. W. Moore, B. W. Ball.

From Lexington—Messrs. L. Boozer, John Fox.

From Marion—Messrs. A. Q. McDuffie, Wm. S. Wilson, R. H. Reeves.

From Marlboro'—Messrs. T. C. Weatherly, C. W. Dudley.

From Newberry—Messrs. E. P. Lake, Henry Summer, H. Stewart.

From Orange—J. H. Morgan.

From Pickens—Messrs. Edward Herndon, L. B. Johnson, Alexander Bryce, Sr., James LaFayette Boyd.

From Richland—Messrs. A. R. Taylor, Wm. Wallace, F. W. McMaster.

From St. Andrew's—Mr. Wm. Izard Bull.

From St. Bartholomew's—Mr. A. Campbell.

From St. James' Goose Creek—Mr. W. M. Brailsford.

From St. James' Santee—Mr J. T. Dukes.

From St. George's Dorchester—Mr. W. A. Chisolm.

From St. Matthew's—Mr. T. J. Goodwyn.

From St. Peter's—Mr. H. C. Smart.

From St. Phillip's and St. Michael's—Messrs. Charles Macbeth, Alfred Huger, H. D. Lesesne, W. H. Gilliland, James Conner, W. M. Martin, F. Melchers, P. C. Gaillard, John Schnierle, Geo. W. Williams, James Rose, John A. Wagener, Charles H. Simonton, P. J. Coogan, A. O. Andrews, Edward Frost, William S. Henerey.

From St. Stephen's—Mr. W. H. Cannon.

From St. Thomas' and St. Dennis'—Mr. C. M. Furman.

From Spartanburg—Messrs. J. Winsmith, John W. Carlisle, M. C. Barnet, James Farrow.

From Sumter—Messrs. F. J. Moses, John N. Frierson, Thomas M. Muldrow.

From Union—Messrs. W. H. Wallace, T. N. Dawkins, Wm. J. Keenan.

From Williamsburg—Mr. J. A. James.

From Winyah—Mr. R. Dozier.

From York—Messrs. R. A. Ross, W. C. Beatty, W. C. Black, Cadwallader Jones.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for permanent President, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.....100
Necessary to a choice..... 51
Mr. D. L. Wardlaw received.....42 votes.
Mr. C. W. Dudley received.....36 votes.
Mr. T. N. Dawkins received.....12 votes.
Scattering.....10

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.....101
Necessary to a choice..... 51
Mr. D. L. Wardlaw received.....55 votes.
Mr. C. W. Dudley received.....35 votes.
Mr. T. N. Dawkins received..... 9 votes.
Blank..... 1

The Chair announced that Mr. D. L. Wardlaw, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected permanent President of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. A. P. Aldrich, Edward Frost and John A. Inglis.

The President elect then addressed the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Orr, it was

Resolved, That the President appoint a Clerk, Messenger and Doorkeeper for the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Orr, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Gov. Perry, inform him that the Convention was organized, had elected the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw President, and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Aldrich introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Dudley, were ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That under the present extraordinary circumstances, it is both wise and politic to accept the condition in which we are placed; to endure patiently the evils which we cannot avert or correct, and to await calmly the time and opportunity to effect our deliverance from unconstitutional rule.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one member from each Judicial District, be raised, to prepare business for the Convention, and to which shall be referred all matters relating to the public welfare of the State.

Mr. Orr, from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, reported that his Excellency would communicate with the Convention to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Frost, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report rules for the government of the Convention.

Messrs. Frost, Moses and Inglis were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Melton, it was ordered that the returns of the Managers of Elections for St. Luke's be referred to a committee of three, to investigate and report thereon.

Whereupon, the President appointed Messrs. Melton, Aldrich and Orr of the committee.

Mr. Inglis offered the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Orr, were postponed, for further consideration, until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the following committees be appointed, and a Chairman of each be designated by the President of the Convention:

A committee, consisting of one member from each Judicial district in the State, represented in this Convention, to be styled "The Committee on the Constitution of the State," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the Constitution, or the remoddeling, altering or amending of the same.

2. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee on Federal Relations," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the relations of this State to the Government of the United States.

3. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee on Colored Population," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the subject of slavery, and the condition of the colored people of the State.

4. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee of Ways and Means," to which shall be referred all propositions touching the raising and disbursing of money by this Convention or the State, and also all pecuniary claims against the Convention.

5. A committee of thirteen members, to be styled "The Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions," to which shall be referred all propositions of matters to be ordained or resolved by this Convention, not properly or exclusively referable to any one of the other committees herein provided for.

6. A committee of seven members, to be styled "The Committee on Printing," which shall be charged with procuring such printing to be done as shall be required by the Convention, and superintending the proper execution of the same.

Mr. Pickens offered the following Ordinance, which, on motion, was ordered to lie on the table:

We, the delegates of the People of the State of South Carolina, in General Convention met, do ordain, That the Ordinance passed in Convention, 20th of December, 1860, withdrawing this State from the Federal Union, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The fortunes of war, together with the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Generals in the field commanding, having decided that domestic slavery is abolished; therefore, under the circumstances, we acquiesce in said proclamations, and do hereby ordain implicit obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof.

On motion of Mr. Simonton, ordered that when the Convention adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Ryan—That to-morrow he would offer certain amendments to the resolutions offered by Mr. Inglis.

On motion of Mr. Simonton, the Convention was adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M.

J. H. NORWOOD,
F. W. McMASTER,
Secretaries of the Convention.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

MESSAGE

OF

Governor Perry.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Members of the State Convention:

GENTLEMEN: You have been convened in obedience to the Proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for the purpose of organizing a State Government, "whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." As Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, under whose orders you were elected and have assembled, it is proper that I should address you on the present occasion, and assist you, if I can, in restoring our beloved State "to her constitutional relations to the Federal Government," and aid you by my suggestions in presenting "such a republican form of State Government as will entitle South Carolina to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and her people to protection, by the United States, against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

The great political convulsions which have recently taken place in the Southern States, and the terrific war which has swept over South Carolina, devastating her territory and depriving her citizens of all civil government, are too well known to you, and too painful in their detail, for me to bring them unnecessarily in review before you. Instead of dwelling on the past and grieving over its errors and misfortunes, let us, with manly fortitude, look to the future, and accommodate ourselves to the circumstances which surround us, and which cannot be changed or avoided.

The President of the United States has manifested a generous and patriotic solicitude for the restoration of the Southern States to all their civil and political rights, under the Constitution and laws of the United States. He desires to see the Federal Union reconstructed as it was before the secession of those States; and he will oppose the centralization of power in Congress, and the infringement of the constitutional rights of the States, with the same zeal, energy and power with which he resisted the assumed right of secession on the part of the States. In order to accomplish this re-union of the States, the President desires that South Carolina, as well as all the other States in rebellion, should accept, as inevitable and unavoidable, the great final results of the war.

African slavery, which was a cherished institution of South Carolina from her earliest colonial history, patriarchal in its character, under which the negro has multiplied and increased with a rapidity proving that he has been kindly cared for and protected, is gone, dead forever, never to be revived, or hoped for in the future of this State. Under the war-making power, the military authorities of the United States have abolished slavery in all the seceding States. The oath you have solemnly taken to "abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves," requires you, in good faith, to abolish slavery in your new or amended Constitution. The express terms on which your pardons have been issued, stipulate that you shall never again own or employ slave labor. It is likewise altogether probable that the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, abolishing slavery, will be adopted by three-fourths of the States, and become a part of the Constitution. Moreover, it is impossible for South Carolina ever to regain her civil rights and be restored to the Union till she voluntarily abolishes slavery, and declares, by an organic law, that neither "slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," shall ever again exist within the limits of the State. Until this is done, we shall be kept under military rule, and the negroes will be protected as "freedmen" by the whole military force of the United States. But I know that you are all honorable men, as well as patriotic men, and will do your duty faithfully to yourselves and your country, however painful it may be.

In making this unavoidable change in your Constitution, abolishing slavery, and which will require the substitution of hired labor for that of slave labor, it is to be hoped that none of those evils will be experienced which some have anticipated. By a wise, just and humane treatment of your "freedmen" and women, you may attach them to you as strongly in their new condition as they were whilst our slaves. They will soon learn to see and feel their dependence on you, and know that their interests require them to be true and faithful to you. It is to be expected that so great and sudden a change as this in the condition of the negro will produce at first confusion, idleness and dissatisfaction. This, however, will only be temporary. Time and experience must bring order and system. The "freedman" will soon find out that he must work or perish. Legislation will necessarily be required to regulate the relative duties of the employer and employee.

It is very desirable that you should avail yourselves of the present opportunity of reforming and popularizing the State Constitution in several particulars. It is the reproach of South Carolina abroad that her Constitution is less popular and republican in its provisions than that of any other State in the Union. And it is thought by many that to this cause alone may be traced the origin of that discontent and dissatisfaction with the Federal Government which, after being nursed for thirty-three or four years, ended in the secession or rebellion of thirteen or fourteen States.

The basis of representation in the Senate of this State, as you know, is entirely arbitrary, and founded on no just principles of property or population. At the time it was adopted—more than seventy-five years ago—it was, no doubt, fair and equal. But since that time the entire relative condition of Election Districts has changed. The upper country, at the adoption of our State Constitution in 1790, was comparatively but newly settled, had a sparse population and very little wealth. But, since that time, this portion of the State has increased in wealth and numbers in a much greater ratio than the lower country. Hence it is that the Parish representation in the Senate is unequal and unjust. Twenty or thirty votes in one of the Parishes, whose population and taxation combined entitle it to only one member in the House of Representatives, have the same representation in the Senate that three thousand voters have in Edgefield District, whose population and taxation entitle it to six members in the House. This is contrary to all republican principles of political justice and equality.

In the early history of South Carolina the representation in the Parishes was repeatedly changed to equalize it among the respective Election Districts. But all such changes have been obstinately refused during the last seventy-five years. Now that slavery is abolished, a reformation in this respect is imperative and must be adopted. In effecting this change, it would be well to adopt the basis of representation in the House of Representatives, which is founded on population and taxation. Each Judicial District in the State should, however, have a Senator, and the City of Charleston two, in addition to one from the District of Charleston. The other Senators, if the present number be retained, may be given to the largest districts in population and taxation, as fractions are now represented in the House of Representatives. The two great elements of Representative Governments are wealth and population, and they should be both equally represented, so that the one cannot legislate to the injury of the other.

In considering the quotion of population, it is proper that the "freedmen," who take the places of the white men in the lower country, and also in the upper country, in a large proportion, should, in some way and to some extent, be counted. This is due the lower country where there is such a large preponderance of this class of persons. The Federal basis of representation in Congress, counting three-fifths of the negroes, would seem to be just and right. It was the compromise agreed on by the framers of the liberal Constitution, and no doubt founded in wisdom.

The question of suffrage and who shall exercise the right of voting in South Carolina, is one of grave importance, and must be settled by you in your new Constitution. In 1790 the State Constitution declared that no one should be allowed to vote unless he was a freeholder or tax-payer and a free white man of the age of twenty-one years. In 1810 the right of suffrage was extended to all free white men of the age of twenty-one, who were residents of the State two years, and of the Election District six months, previous to voting. The qualification of a freeholder or the payment of a tax was no longer required. It was thought proper at that period that a free white man who had to serve in the militia, do patrol duty, work on the roads, and defend his country in time of war, should be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature and other officers of the State, without the ownership of a freehold or the payment of taxes. To extend this universal suffrage to the "freedmen" in their present ignorant and degraded condition, would be little less than folly and madness. It would be giving to the man of wealth and large landed possessions in the State a most undue influence in all elections. He would be enabled to march to the polls, with his two or three hundred "freedmen" as employees, voting as he directed; and control all elections. The poor white men in the Election Districts would have no influence, or their influence would be overpowered by one man of large landed estate. In Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and several other non-slaveholding States at the North, free negroes and colored persons are entirely excluded from voting. In most of the Northern States there is a property qualification required of all voters, which excludes them. If the New York qualifications of a freehold for a person of color voting were adopted in South Carolina, very few of the freedmen in this State would ever be able to exercise the right of suffrage. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and perhaps other slaveholding States, free negroes formerly were entitled to vote, but it is understood that they seldom saw proper to exercise this franchise.

The radical Republican party North are looking with great interest to the action of the Southern States in reference to negro suffrage, and whilst they admit that a man should be able to read and write and have a property qualification in order to vote, yet they contend that there should be no distinction between voters on account of color. They forget that this is a white man's government, and intended for white men only; and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the negro is not an American citizen under the Federal Constitution. That each and every State of the Union has the unquestioned right of deciding for herself who shall exercise the right of suffrage, is beyond all dispute. You will settle this grave question as the interest and honor of the State demand.

South Carolina is the only State in the Union where the Chief Magistrate is not elected by the people. This should no longer be the case. It is a fundamental principle of the republican creed, that the people, in whom all sovereignty is inherent, should select their own rulers and representatives. Those powers only are delegated which cannot be properly exercised by the people. It is eminently wise and proper that the Governor of a State should derive his authority and election immediately from the sovereign power of the State. The people should elect their Chief Magistrates, members of Congress and members of the Legislature. Having done this, the minor offices might be filled by appointment, and the people relieved of the trouble, loss of time, and demoralization in making those petty elections. When the Governor has been elected by the people, he might safely be entrusted with more power than he has ever exercised in South Carolina. He should be made re-eligible, or elected for a longer term than two years. He should be required to live at the seat of government, and should receive a salary sufficient to defray all his necessary expenses. The General Assembly of South Carolina is an Electoral College for the State, as well as a Legislative body. They have the election of Governor, Electors of President and Vice-President, Lieutenant-Governor, United States Senators, Judges and Chancellors, all State officers, Magistrates, Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, Poor and Free Schools, Commissioners and Masters in Equity, and various other officers. This embarrasses legislation, occupies a great deal of the time of members, and is productive of evil consequences. The most of these elections and appointments should be taken from the Legislature.

The election of Presidential Electors by the Legislature is clearly a usurpation on the part of that body, and which no other State in the Union tolerates at the present time. The Federal Constitution declares that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, Electors of President and Vice-President." The State, and not the Legislature, is to "appoint" Electors. The Legislature is to "direct" the "manner" of appointing only. The people are the State, and should "appoint." No one will contend that the Legislature, which represents the State, is the State itself. This gross error will no doubt be corrected by the first Legislature which assembles under your new Constitution, and it may be well for you to express a wish for its correction.

The appointment of the State officers might be given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He might also, with great propriety, be empowered to make the appointment of many of the District officers, and thereby relieve the people of a fruitful source of demoralization in making these petty elections. The question is suggested for your consideration.

In all elections made by the Legislature, the voting should be *viva voce*, so that each member's constituents should know how he voted. The ballot is secret, and conceals the Representative's vote from his constituency. The people have a right to know how their Representatives voted in elections as well as in legislation. In all elections by the people, the ballot is certainly the proper mode, as it enables every man to vote independently, according to his own convictions. No one has any right to know or question his vote. He votes as a sovereign. But the Representative votes for others, and they have a right to know his vote.

It would be well to consolidate the Treasury Department. The State of South Carolina is neither so large or so wealthy as to require two Treasurers. The Secretary of State and the Surveyor-General should be required to keep their offices only at the seat of Government. The facilities of traveling between Charleston and Columbia are now such that there is no necessity for a division of these offices at the expense of the State. The Court of Appeals ought also to be required to sit altogether in Columbia, where one law library and one set of officers would be sufficient for the Court.

In order to give additional importance and consideration to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, he ought to be made *ex-officio* President of the Senate, or, which would be as well, let the President of the Senate act as Governor in case of a vacancy, till another election can be made by the people.

You should provide for the election of members of the Legislature at an early day—the second Monday in October—so that the General Assembly may be convened in time to order the election of members of Congress and United States Senators, before the first Monday in December next. It is important that all of the Southern States should be fully represented when Congress assembles.

In your new Constitution, you should provide for and declare valid all Legislative, Executive and Judicial acts of the State since her secession, on the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, which are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Likewise all civil officers elected since that period should be authorized to continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were elected or appointed.

In organizing a Provisional Government, I thought it wisest and best to reappoint all civil officers who were in office at the suspension of civil government in South Carolina. I told the President that we had no parties or political divisions in the State. All had acquiesced in her secession from the Federal Union, and now all would be equally loyal in their efforts to restore her to that Union. I had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, at the sacrifice of the interests of the State. Those who were in office had been elected by the people, were familiar with their duties, and better calculated to discharge them than new men. Moreover, the plan adopted put in motion at once the machinery of the State. Time was important. The acts of the Provisional Government should likewise be sanctioned by you.

I was authorized by the President to lay a tax, by assessment, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention. This I declined to do, in consequence of the utter destitution of the people, and you will have to make such arrangements for your expenses as you may think most advisable.

The want of money or a circulating medium cannot continue long. The sale of cotton, as soon as its transportation to market is practicable, will supply the country with money enough for its most pressing wants. The farmers and planters, now that their slaves are emancipated, may very well dispose of a portion of their lands, to relieve their embarrassments, and acquire the means of enriching and improving the remainder. Northern capitalists and European immigrants will readily make investments in real estate in South Carolina. In a short time money, which is superabundant in the Northern States, will naturally and necessarily flow South, seeking its value, as water flows seeking its level.

After the collapse of the so-called Confederacy, the Southern States were left in a most anomalous condition in reference to their monetary affairs. The gold and silver had been exported as an article of commerce during the war; the State banks were all broken and their bills driven out of circulation, and the Confederate money became, of course, valueless. This left the South without any kind of money or a circulating medium. Eight millions of people, in a high state of civilization, occupying a rich and fertile country, without money or the means of exchange, except by barter.

Gloomy as the present may seem, the future will be bright and glorious. Nothing is ever likely to occur again to mar the harmony of the Union. The great cause of dissension between the two sections has been removed. There are no rival interests. The North and the South are mutually necessary to each other, and all the pursuits of the one are dependent on those of the other. The United States, as a whole, combine all the elements of national prosperity and greatness in a higher degree than any other people on the face of the earth. No empire in the world ever united in so eminent a degree the three great sources of independence, power and wealth—agriculture, commerce and manufactures. As long as civilization continues, this great Republic will flourish and increase in numbers, wealth and grandeur. It can only crumble and break into fragments when ignorance and darkness shall have pervaded the land.

South Carolina, as an integral part of this great power, must partake of its richness and prosperity. The abolition of slavery will give new energy and self-reliance to her people, stimulate industry, and promote economy in all the vocations of life. In less than ten years we shall realize in the loss of slavery a blessing in disguise to ourselves and our children.

In resuming her allegiance to the United States, I know that South Carolina does so in good faith, and with perfect sincerity to her plighted honor. As she was the first to lead off in this great and most unfortunate secession movement, it now becomes her duty to set a bright example of loyalty to the other Southern States, in returning to the Union, and cheerfully performing all the obligations to the Federal Government. She will receive, in return, from that Government, a restoration of all her civil and political rights as a sovereign State, with a general amnesty for the past.

You should be careful to do all that is necessary to aid the President in carrying out his wise and generous policy of reconstruction, and do nothing which may tend to embarrass him in that policy or impede the restoration of the State to the Federal Union. It is a remarkable fact that the brave men who have imperiled their lives and made every sacrifice in war, for the last four years, are promptly and cheerfully acquiescing in its results, whilst some of those who have kept out of danger and made less sacrifices are less inclined to acquiesce in the inevitable results of that war.

I have the gratification of informing you that the policy I have pursued in my administration of the Provisional Government of the State has met the entire approval of the President, and he has directed the military authorities not to interfere with that policy, but to aid and assist me in carrying it out. I have likewise the pleasure of communicating to you that very recently I had an interview with Major-General Meade, commanding the Atlantic States, and Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, in reference to a seeming conflict between the civil and military authorities of the State; and that all difficulties were satisfactorily arranged. The civil law, the courts, and civil officers of the State are restored, and their functions will not be interfered, with by the military authorities, except in cases where freedmen and persons of color are concerned. These cases have been assigned to the Courts of the Provost Marshals for adjudication, till the completion of the President's policy of reconstruction. All other cases will be heard and decided by the civil and municipal courts under and according to the laws of South Carolina.

It is also a source of congratulation to know that the colored troops, whose atrocious conduct has disgraced the service and filled the public mind with the most horrible apprehensions, have been withdrawn from the interior of the State, and are to be placed in garrisons on the coast, where they can do no further mischief. In all of my personal interviews with the President, and in all of my dispatches to him, I urged this course most earnestly. The white troops are, I believe, doing their duty beneficially to the country, in preserving the peace and good order of the State. It is thought that their presence amongst us for some time yet will be necessary, in order to enforce the relative duties of the freedmen and their employers.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would invoke the Almighty to watch over your deliberations, and direct your actions in every particular, to the best interests, honor and glory of our beloved State.

B. F. PERRY.

THE EUTAW (Ala.) Whig states that Gen. Longstreet passed through that place last week, on his way to visit a relative in Noxubee county, Miss.

COMMERCIAL.

AUGUSTA MARKET, Sept. 11—2 P. M.—FINANCIAL. F. C. Barber & Son furnish us the following quotations: Gold, buying, 40c. premium; selling, 45c. premium; Silver, buying, 35 premium; selling, 40; Sterling, $4.45. Bank notes.—Georgia R. R. Bank, 20 ℔ cent. discount; Central, 40 ℔ cent; Bank State of Georgia 85 ℔ cent; Marine Bank, 60; Bank of Savannah, 80; Bank of Athens, 80; Bank of Middle Georgia, 65; Union Bank of South Carolina, 60; S. W. Railroad Bank South Carolina, 80; Planters and Mechanics', 80; Peoples' Bank, 75; City Council, 20 ℔ cent—all discount.

COTTON.—Light stock offering—market irregular, middlings 32 cents.

DOMESTICS—Are very scarce. We quote 4-4 Sheeting, 28@32c.; 7/8 do. 22@27c.; Osnaburgs, 23@24c.; Yarns, $2.75@$3.00 ℔ bunch, by the bale.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Sept. 12.—NAVAL STORES. Sales of 22 bbls. Crude Turpentine are reported at $3.55. Market steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Is quiet, with sales of 160 bbls. on private terms—stock light.

No transactions in Rosin, Tar or Pitch.

TIMBER.—One raft received since our last, which has been sold at $13.50 @ M. measurement.

COTTON.—Most of the Cotton coming in is for shipment to Northern ports. We note the sale to-day of 36 bales at 32@35c. according to quality.

Arrivals at Merchants Hotel, Sept. 15, 1865.

Lieut-Col C J Trobridge, 33d U S A; Lieut Asa Child, 33d U S C T; Capt Wm Jones, do; L W Metcalf, ——; Mrs Capt H Silbey, Savannah; Mrs J H Henderson, do; J W Randall, Co D, 29th Maine; F Jackson, City; Peter Fitzgerald, Hilton Head; Thomas A Hynchnan, ——; Francis A Grahner, Hilton Head; Wm Ryan, Charleston; John Nevilla, City; Chas Thjenhorst, ——.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, Sept. 15.

104 bales Cotton, 70 bales Domestics, lot of Furniture, &c.: To G W Williams & Co. C O Witte, Thad Street, B A Rodrigues, R H Lucas, V J Tobias, M Crouch, Geo A Hopley & Co, G H Walter & Son, T Arnold, F W Claussen, G W Clark & Co, J J Broughton, E H Rodgers & Co, Fass & Mintz, and Lieut H Hagens, A A Q M.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad, Sept. 14.

100 bales Cotton and Naval Stores. To Gibbons & Co, Geo W Williams & Co, R Q Pinckney, P Pinkersohn, J H Baggett & Co, Adams, Frost & Co, J & J D Kirkpatrick, J W Wood, J D Sturges, E L Roach, Mowry & Co, Marco Breese, W K Ryan, Job Dawson, J Mintz, L Boykin, T Street, and M Meyer.

SEPT. 15—100 bales Cotton, Naval Stores and Mdze. To Gibbons & Co, G W Williams & Co, R Q Pinckney, J & J D Kirkpatrick, Job Dawson, P Pinkersohn, M Meyer, J Mintz, T Street, Mowry & Co, and Order.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday. [SEPT. 15

Schr Wm Pickering, Cockerell, Boston, 22 days. Mdze. To P P Locke, W G Trott, Geo W Williams & Co, A Bischoff, Marscher & Koester, T M Bristol, T Hurley, J S Salinas, A Nelson, Goldsmith & Son, G W Steffens & Co, M Duffy, D Briggs, G W Clark & Co, Rev W B W Howe, W C Horlbeck, and G Pillsbury.

Steamship Ben Deford, Loveland, Hilton Head. To U S Quartermaster.

Went to Sea Yesterday. [SEPT. 15

Steamship Ben Deford, Loveland, Boston.

Sailed for this Port.

Schr Maine Law, Amesbury, from Rockport (Me), September 5.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDISCRETION. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with *Organic Weakness*, requires the aid of Medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change in life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "*immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

These suffering from *Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.*

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that effect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarasparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM M'DOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See *Medico Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU,
"SARSAPARILLA."
Sold by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
September 7 1mo No. 594 BROADWAY.

PUGHE'S
AUGUSTA DIRECTORY
AND
ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE UNERSIGNED WILL PUBLISH, AS SOON AS practicable, a DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA. It will contain the Names, Residences and Places of Business of every person for several miles around Augusta, and will also include Hamburg, S. C.

As an Appendix, there will be a BUSINESS DIRECTORY, in which will be found every branch of Business, Profession or Trade in the city, alphabetically arranged and classified under their appropriate headings.

As the Directory will have an extensive circulation in this State, as well as South Carolina, it will afford the best possible medium for Advertisers extending their business notices.

The Directory will be printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound in stiff covers. It will contain a magnificent Colored Map of the State of Georgia.

Advertisements will be beautifully and conspicuously displayed with New Type ordered expressly for the Directory.

Each advertiser will be entitled to a copy of the Directory gratis.

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Proprietor and Publisher Augusta Directory,
Augusta, Ga.
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NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER!

THE SUBSCRIBERS PROPOSE TO PUBLISH, AT an early day, a Newspaper in the town of Orangeburg, under the name of "THE CAROLINA TIMES," to meet the wants of the Merchants and other citizens of the District. The "TIMES" will be found to keep pace with other journals of the day, in General News, Improvements in Agriculture and Mechanical Sciences, the fluctuations in Financial interests, and in all that constitutes a good Journal for Farmers, Merchants, Housewives, and business men generally.

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W. W. LEGARE,
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