SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY NEWS.

BY CATHCART, MCMILLAN & MORTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., OCTOBER 11, 1865.

ISINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

DAILY NEWS.

"We do not say these words in a doubtful or halting spirit towards the South, in whose good sense and patriotism we have great confidence. What we now utter is out of the abundance of cau-tion. Higgling, pettifogging, prevaricating, quib-bling about test oaths, and on such settled points at the Constitutional amountment is simply wortal tion. Higgling, pettifogging, prevaricating, quibbling about test caths, and on such settled points as the Constitutional amendment, is simply mortal poison to their future. All that Northern conservation claims for the South, and all that it will insist on for them, is simply thus summed up: If the South shall, in good faith, absolutely abolish slavery and recognize one sovereign nationality, and shall send as elected to Congress men not original, notorious and absolute conspirators, nor yet men of any new crop of blatant political heretics, then the conservative masses of the North will successfully demand that such States, so represented, shall not be excluded because of the Act of 1862, nor be subjected to the test of negro suffrage; and they will, in such case, further demand that the thus evidently loyal South shall not be destroyed by an oligarchy under any pretext, or by the assertion of any such assumed power as would give to Congress the right to wantonly disfranchise them.

"But it is for the South to make the case on which the North will stand up for them, in the name of the Hision, as against any and all disminists.

"But it is for the South to make the case on which the North will stand up for them in the name of the Union as against any and all disunionists. No party in the North could live on any other ground than this if it would, and no Northern party of sense and patriotism and influence would occupy any other ground if it could. The national body must be presented to health, and the sooner the better. And there is no sensible reason why the South shall not ify to effect the cure of the national case, which is in their own hands. Every hour is big with the fate of the South. The crisis is fairly upon us, and in this crisis we believe that the Southern people will promptly and gallantly spurp all other counsels but those which shall lead them to a noble stand by the national policy of the President as disclosed in his resolve to restore the Union, and not to bring again to life even one of the seeds of the blasted and withered rebellion. The law of necessity, when necessity is invoked to seve the life of the national party laws. The law of necessity, when necessity is invoked to save the life of the nation, is the LAW PARA-MOUNT."

save the life of the nation, is the LAW PARA-MOUNT."

That able and influential journal, the Philadelphia Inquire, referring to the reply of President Jourson to the Charlottosville committee, says:

"At the same time he suggests that it is the wish of the Executive that 'loyal and true men, to whom no objections can be made, should be elected to Congress.' The reply ought to satisfy those Virginians that it will be a fruitless experiment to elect a conservative candidate whose conservatism failed him in the hour of trial. From the composition of the next Congress, which is largely Republican, it is a reasonable inference that no candidate will be admitted from a Southern State whose conscience is too tender to take the oath. The act requiring the administration of that obligation was passed to meet the present emergency, and it was intended thereby to prevent the return to Congress. of the men who want from it was

and it was intended thereby to prevent the return to Cangress of the men who went from it upon secossion, or of others who aided or assisted the rebellious movement."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Metropolitan Record, a journal which has gone beyond all others of the North in its advo-date of the South, has a column of earnest super-

The washington correspondent of the New York Metropolitan Record, a journal which has gone beyond all others of the North in its advocacy of the South, has a column of earnest appeal on the same subject. We have only room for the conclusion. After quoting the test oath, the writer says (italics are his own):

"This oath was framed and adopted by Congress, and the act embracing it was approved on the 2d of July, 1862. It stands to-day between every representative and his duties, and will not be repealed except by Southern votes. It is very easy to say the oath is illegal or unjust; but it is a fact, and must be met as such. It will not be repealed by such a Congress as we had last winter. It must and will be repealed sometime. That work must be done by Southern members; but before they can repeal the oath they must take it. I think I have now said enough to be understood. If the South wants representation in the next Congress, it behooves her to see that she sends men who can go into Congress."—Richmond Republic.

Love, Law, Tar and Feathers.—William Calvert, of Laporte, Indiana, cloped with Mrs. Nunn, who "wouldn't be a nun." Calvert was arrested and prosecuted by the outraged husband, whose abraded honor was soothed by a healing plaster, in the shape of a deed for a house and lot, which Calvert made over to one of the Nunn children. Mrs. Nunn was also induced to deed her property to her children, when the two were permitted to depart from the temple of justice. On leaving the court room, Calvert was surrounded by a host of sympathizing friends, who conducted him in triumph to a neighboring wood, where they presented him with a new and tight-fitting suit of clothes, the raw material of which originally came from the inside of a pine log and the outside of a goose. A party of the lady's friends were equally as gonerously disposed toward her, but were prevented from carrying out their designs by the meddlesome interference of the city marshal. Calvert was formerly a gay, dashing fellow, but now there are nun so poor as to do him reverence.

One of the greatest oil strikes in the United States is that which occurred a few days ago in Chimberland County, Kentucky. We have seen a dispatch and read a letter from John Nicholson menager of the Cumberland Oil and Salt Company, dated at Burksville. He states that the New York and Kentucky Oil Company had struck oil at the mouth of Crocus Creek, and that the well, which he saw it on Friday, the 8th instant (the day oil was strick), was flowing at least one thousand harvels per day; that some persons who saw it estimated it at even as high as three thousand harvels par day; that some persons who saw it estimated it at even as high as three thousand harvels per day. Some idea can be formed when he says it was flowing a stream sometimes from five to six feet high, through an eight-inch square; and flowing pure oil. Louissuile Democrat, Sept. 13.

Our English Guests.

A company of gentlemen are now seeing the sights along the Ohio and Alleghany Rivers, followed by a number of newspaper reporters. They came from England to look at the resources of "the Great West," as it is called; and seem to have a fine time, dancing, making speeches and looking around the oil-wells. Their new railroad, the Atlantic and Great Western, is a marvellous success—particularly when we remember that it was built by English capital in the height of the American war. As an evidence of English confidence in the future of the United States—something very unusual; and therefore sweet and grateful—this railroad, is a profitable, illustration. It is with pride that we escort these gentlemen from town to town, and show them the marvellous development of prosperity and enterprise which not even war could stop. The madness of petroleum has died away, and what was recently a mania, like the tulip or the mulberry, has sectled into a steady and preductive business. There are wonders to be seen by the barren and rugged banks of these greasy Pennsylvania streams. Lands that ten years ago were considered scarce-lyworth their taxes are now sold for thoisands of dollars per acro. There are spots on Oil Creek that would command as large a price as any part of Broadway. Large towns spring up in a single month; and no part of the country shows more evidence of Yankee thrift and skill than this Valley of the Alleghany. Gentlemen who have been accustomed to moss, and ivy, and castles centuries old, and the calm precise methods of slow and sure England, will certainly look with wonder upon petroleum's doings in America. Our sober truth has surpassed the gorgeous fables of the Arabian Nights.

It is not morely to see sights, and make speeches, and climb slipperyladders to look into immense oil-tanks, that Sir Morton Peto and his friends are in America. They represent vast English interests, and have succeeded go welly with their Atlantic and Great-Western. Railroad that they will probably repeat the investments that will

underlic millions of acres, and the fruits that grow

of the iron and coal and lead, the minerals that underlic millions of acres, and the fruits that grow upon them.

Our Pacific railroads are peculiarly inviting to moneyed men. It is the purpose of the British Government to open a path to the Pacific Ocean. Let these gentlemen find one. They must see that their Atlantic and Great Western, rich as it is now, will become far more valuable when its freight trains are burthened with the teas of China and the spaces of the Occidental nations. England has long desired a road to the Pacific, and her engineers hwe time and again endeavored to find a way through British America, The favorite has been to continue the Grand Trunk Railway to Lake Superior, and thence by way of rivers and lakes and branch roads to Puget Sound. The difficulty with this plan lies in the climate. For six months in the year the route would not be useful. Accordingly, British enterprise will probably be compelled reluctantly to abandon the project of a British railroad. If Sir Morton Peto and his friends have much money to spend let them go to work and do for British America, and indeed for the British Empire, what its engineers have failed to do.—N. Y. Tribune.

Our New Servant. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

I think I must tell the children and their mammas of a wonderful servant we have had for about two months past. She is not Irish, or German or African, but that exceedingly rare bird, a genuino American servant—handy, clover, and oute Her virtues are manifold. In the first place, she is wonderfully quiet—goes silently and steadily about her work, doing all that is required of her "with neatness and dispatch." She is good tempered—is never "on the rampage," never insolent, never unkind to children. She has no followers—never goes off without warning, never wastes.

ers—nover goes off without warning, never wastes, never blunders, don't drink, and don't break the eighth commandment.

I call her a servant, but she seems to be more like a helpful friend, a kindly companion; and yet she is but a soulless thing, after all—a mere won-dayslarica seems.

like a helpful friend, a kindly companion; and yet she is but a soulless thing, after all—a mere wonderful piece of human mechanism; she is—one of Wilcox & Gibbs' admirable Seving Machines.

I was very late in availing myself of the services of this great, beneficent hand-maiden of modern womanhood. I have longed for one vagnely for years, and made many resolutions to procure one, but have refrained, from painful doubts of my own ability to manage a creature that seemed to me so "fearfully and wonderfully made." Being but modestly endowed with mechanical ingenuity and insight, I dreaded the trouble and veration of learning to work any machine, and my inquiries of friends were always for the most simple invention. The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of Wilcox & Gibbs, I at last decided upon it, procured it, and am more than satisfied.

I began my acquaintance with it with some trepidation, but it soon put me quite at my ease. We were capital friends at once, and, as yet, have had no falling out. Together we fell right to work, and manufactured an article of clothing very creditably that very morning.

The simplicity of this machine is only ganalled.

ditably that very morning.

The simplicity of this machine is only equalled The simplicity of this machine is only equalled by the unerring accuracy with which it works. Our little daughter, after a very few trials, was able to manage it nicely, and the two are now on excellent terms. The only trouble is that mamma cannot supply work fast enough. She laughs to see it hungrily devour the tedious long seams which were once her aversion, and then lick up the little seams, hems, tucks and fells with such apparent relish.

Ab mothers and vives when works

rent relish.

Ah, mothers and wives, when work presees—
when muslins, linens and prints cumber your
drawers, and little ones clamor for spring "tog
gery," the thought that in your sitting-room
waits, ever to help you, a silent, trusty friend, of
forty sewing-women power, is wondrously sustaining, isn't it?

And while the novelty lasts, at least, a sewing

And while the novelty lasts, at least, a sowing machine is a great incentive to industry in the family. Reatless little girls delight in a kind of work so exceedingly like play; and boys even take to it, and think it "jolly good sport" to be able to manufacture their own shirts.

As for myself, I must confess I have not yet come to any real hard work with my machine. It still amness me. I am still experimenting with it, and wondering at its Puck-like swiftness. I delight to set it at a long seam, and see it go like a greyhound on the scent—like Flora Temple on the course. In short, I don't believe there will be any end to my enjoyment of my machine while the dry goods held out.—The Little Pilgrim.

messager of the Cumberland Oil and Salt Company, dated at Burksville. He states that the New York and Kentucky Oil Company had struck oil at the mouth of Crocus Creek, and that the well, when he saw it on Friday, the 8th instant (the day oil was strick), was flowing at least one thousand barrels per day, that some persons who saw it estimated it at even as high as three thousand barrels per day. Some idea can be formed when he says it was flowing a stream sometimes from five to six feet high, through an eight-inch square; and flowing pure oil.—Louiseille Democrat, Sept. 13. The North Carsina Gonvention met at Raleigh Oct. Ad. and organized by electing flom. E. d. Reade President and Joseph H. Moore, of Halifar, clerk. Over one hundred members were present. Messrs. Cannon and Holden, of the Standard, were elected Printers, and Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and to prepare rules for the government of the convention, which adjourned until the next day.

Gen. Howard will next inspect the condition of freedmen's affairs in North Carolina, and will leave for that purpose in about a week.

HEADQUARTERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BURBAU REPUGBES, FEEEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA. CHABLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5, 1865.

SCHOOL CIRCULAR, No. 1.1 To the People of South Carolina:

In entering upon my duties as Superintendent of Edacation for the State of South Carolina, in accordance with Special Orders No. 19. Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for South Carolina and Georgia, it is my carnest desire to secure the co-operation of all persons in the state.

A is admitted on all hands that no work is of more in portance, as affecting the future prosperity of the country, than the removal of the mass of ignorance which now weighs down the laboring classes throughout the South. The sooner this work is begun the better for all parties concerned.

In the present crippled financial condition of this State, it is not expected that she can assume the respon-sibility of providing the means of education of all within her borders. It is, therefore, in no spirit of arro-gance on self-sufficiency that the various Beneviolent as sociations of the North propose to assist in the work of educating the ignorant classes of this and other states of the South. The proposition is made with the singere desire of bearing their share of the burdens Providence has put upon us all, and for the purpose of securing brighter and more prosperous future.

These Associations now stand prepared to furnish feachers whenever the Agents of this Bureau shall call

I, therefore, earnestly request all persons in any part of this state, who may feel an interest in this work, to communicate with me, furnishing me with all the infor-mation they can give as to the facilities for establishing chools in their respective neighborhoods.

Whenever residents of the state are willing to accept positions as teachers, and are otherwise qualified, they

will be employed.
Surely no argument is needed to convince the intelligence of this State that education is the prime condition of its future safety and prosperity, and that the work of education cannot be commenced too soon, or carried on with too much earnestness. If on no other ground than self-interest alone, this matter recommends itself to the attention of every planter in the state.

Let the freedmen on your plantations know that there is a school at hand, where their children may be educated, and you give one of the strongest inducements to

contentment and steady industry.

The purpose of this Eurcau, and especially this branch of it, is neither to destroy or unnecessarily interfere but simply to assist in repairing the "waste places," and in laying sure the foundations of the future happiness and greatness of the people of this state and of the whole country. This is the spirit in which we shall labor, and we trust the people of South Carolina will meet us in a similar spirit, and co-operate with us in our ciforts, so long as these efforts may be needed, to secure the ends for which this Bureau was established-the protection and education of the ignorant, and the wellbeing and safety of the whole community.

afety of the whole community.

REUBEN TOMEINSON,

Superintendent of Schoole for South Carolina. HDORS, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., October 3, 1855.-1 [GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 43.]

I. LIEUT. COL. B. B. MURRAY, 15TH MAINE

VOLS., is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty as Provost Marshal-General of the Department. Captain and Brevet Lieut. Col. B. F. SMITH, 6th U. S. Infantry, is hereby announced as Provost Marshal General of the Department, and will be obeyed and re spected accordingly.

Lieut. Col. MURRAY will turn over to Breyet Lieut.

Col. SMITH all papers and records appertaining to the Office of the Provest Marshal-General II. Brevet Major CHARLES R. SUTER, U. S. Engi-

neers, having been assigned to other duties, by order of the War Department, is hereby relieved from duty as Chief Engineer of this Department.

By command of Brovet Maj. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS. W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. G. October 10

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., October 2, 1865.]
[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.]

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE War Department are hereby published for the informaernment of this command:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON. September 22d, 1865. [SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 508.] (Extract.)

15. By direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel I. M. DAILY, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is hereby dis-honorably dismissed the service of the United States, of date his regiment was mustered out, for dropping the name of Major THOMAS GIBSON, of the said regiment, from the rolls thereof without authority, and after his (DAILY'S) attention had been directed to the irregularity. Also, for making, or allowing to be made, a false certificate, or statement, upon which an illegal muster was made to fill the vacancy intended to be created by the dropping of the said Greson's name.

No final payments will be made Lieutenant-Colone DAILY, without a Special Order from the War Depart

Commanding Generals of Military Divisions and De partments will promulgate this Order to their respective

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant-General. By command of Brevet Major Gen'l Chas. DEVENS.

Assistant Adjutant-General HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.]

THE POLLOWING PARAGRAPH FROM SPECIAL Orders, No. 511, Adjutant General's Office, September 23d, 1365, is republished for the information of this Editor

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, BI 37.1 WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1865. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 511.] HI SER HELL SER (Extract.)

23. By direction of the President, Assistant Surgeon CHARLES B. CHAPMAN, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, is hereby dishpuorably dismissed the service of the United States, for neglect of duty in absenting himself from his conimand, whilst, it was under orders for must thereby embarrassing the public service, and neglecting

my wift thereto no final payments without a specia Commanding Groppels of Military Divisions and De-partments will promplesso this order to their respective

Assistant Adjutant General. By dominand of Brovet Major Gen'l CHARLES DEVENS October 10 3 Assistant Adjutant-General. W. D. M. BURGER, O

By order of the Secretary of War.

Tivoli Garden.

FREE LUNCH AND MUSIC EVERY EVENING. October 2

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., HILTON HEAD, S. C., October 4, 1865.

GENERAL OBDERS, No. 46.]

I. BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL WHICH convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to Special Order No. 34, Par. I, dated Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, Hilton Head, S. C., August 16th, 1865, and Special Order No. 44, dated Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, Hilton Head, S. C., August 24th, 1865, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. WILLARD, 35th U. S. C. T., is President, was arraigned and tried: Private JOHN HENRY, Co. "K," 85th U. S. C. T.

CHARGE.

"Descrition."

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that Private JOHN HENRY,
Co. "R," 35th U. S. C. T., having been duly enlisted into the service of the United States, did desert the same, at or near Six Mile Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, on or about the 2d day of June, 1865, and did remain away until arrested by the Provost Marshal, at Kingston, S. C., and sent, under guard, to his Regiment at Summerville, S. C., on or about July the 8th, 1865. To which Charge and Specification the acquised pleaded

FINDINGS. The Court, having maturely considered the evidence dduced, find the prisoner, Private JOHN HENRY, Co. "K." 35th U. S. C. T., as follows:
Of the Specification—"Guilty."
Of the Charge—"Guilty."

SENTENCE. And the Court do, therefore, sentence him, Private JOHN HENRY, Co. "K," 35th U. S. C. T., to hard labor for the period of three years, at such place as the Com manding General may direct, and to forfeit to the United States Treasury all pay and bounty that is now due, and that which may become due.

II. Corporal LEWIS H. SEIP, Co. "B," 47th Penna

CHARGE " Theft."

SPECIFICATION:—In this, that he, LEWIS H. SEIP Corporal Co. "B," 47th Penna. Vet. Vols., did steal from GODFRIED ASSENHEIMER, Private Co. "B," 47th Penna. Vet. Vols., one gold watch, valued at \$49.00 (forty dol-lars), and \$23.00 (twenty-three) in bills.

All this at Charleston, S. C., on or about the 5th day of September, 1865. To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded,

· Not Guilty." FINDING. The Court, having maturely considered the evidence

adduced, find the prisoner, Corporal LEWIS H. SEIP, Co. ¹ B," 47th Penna. Vet. Vols., as follows: Of the Specification—"Guilty."
Of the Charge—"Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court do, therefore, sentence him, the said Corporal LEWIS H. SE'P, Co. "B," 47th Penns. Vet. Vols., to be publicly deprived of his insignia of his rank, to be ignominiously discharged and drummed out of the serrice of the United States, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for the period of two years, at such place as the Commanding General may direct.

III. Private JAMES FISHER, Co. "B," 35th U. S. C. T. CHARGE FIRST.

"Violation of the 46th Article of War." Specification:-In this, that he, JAMES FISHER Private Co. "B," 35th U. S. C. T., a regularly posted sentinel over the Store occupied by the Regimental Sut-ler, did quit his post without being regularly relieved. This at Ridgeville, S. C., between the hours of S and 12 q'clock, P. M., on or about July 11th, 1865. CHARGE SECOND.

"Theft." SPECIFICATION:-In this, that he, JAMES FISHER,

Private Co. "B," 35th U. S. C. T., while regularly posted as a sentinel at the Store of the Regimental Sutler. did forcibly enter said Store, and take from it forty-five dollars (\$45.00) in money, more or less, and ten (10) dollars worth of Sutler's checks, more or less. This at Ridgeville, S. C., between the hours of 8 and

12 o'clock, P. M., on or about July 11th, 1865. Towhich Charges and Specifications the accused plead-

ed-"Not Guilty."

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the prisoner as follows: Of the specification of the 1st charge-"Guilty." Of the 1st charge-"Guilty."

Of the specification of the 2d charge-"Guilty.". Of the 2d charge-"Guilty." An the Court do, therefore, sentence him, Private

JAMES FISHER, Co. "B," 35th U. S. C. T., to be igno miniously discharged the service of the United States to be confined at hard labor for the period of five years at such place as the Commanding General may direct and to forfeit to the United States Treasury all pay now due or that may become due. II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the

Court, in the case of Private JOHN HENBY, Co. "K," 35th U. S. C. T., are approved, and will be carried into execution. The Auburn Prison, Auburn, N. Y., is the place designated as the place of confinement for Private JOHN HENRY. The Provost Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order. III. The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the

Court in the case of Corporal LEWIS H. SEIP, Co. "B," 47th Penn. Vet. Vols., and Private JAMES FISHER, Co "B," 35th U. S. C. T., are approved, and will be carried into execution. Sing Sing Prison, Sing Sing, N. Y., is designated as the place of confinement for these men. The Provost Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order. By command of Bvt. Major-General CHARLES DEVENS.

W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-General. OFFICIAL: T. D. HODGES, Captain 35th U. S. C. T., Act. Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF 80. CA., } HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 6, 1865.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47.]

L. BEFORE A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, WHICH convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders, No, 34, Paragraph I, dated Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Hilton Head, S. C., August 16, 1865, and Special Orders, No. 44, dated Headquarters, Department of South Carolins, Hilton Head, S. C., August 24, 1865, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. WILLARD was President, was arraigned and tried: Lieutenant E. T. BENNER, 4th Pennsylvania Veteran

CHARGE,

"Neglect of duty." Specification 1st. In this, that he, Lieutenant E. T. BENNER, Company K, 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Commanding City Jail, Charleston, S. C., did, through grievous negligence, allow, on or about the 22d of August, 1865, eight prisoners to escape from the City Jail, Charleston, S. C.

Specification 2d. In this, that he, Lieutenant E. T. BENNER, Company K, 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volnteers, Company R. Arth Pennsylvania Voteran Volunteers, Commanding City Jail, Charleston, S. C., did, on or about the 31st of August, 1905, allow five prisoners to escape from the City Jail, Charleston, S. C., on or about

the 22d and 31st days of August, 1865.

To which Charge and Specifications the accused pleaded Not Guilty." PINDING.

The Court, having maturely considered the evidence dduced, find the accused, Lieutenant E. T. BENNER, 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, as follows Of the 1st Specification of the Charge, "Guilty," exepting the words "Eight."

Of the 2d Specification of the Charge, "Not Guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty."

E. T. BENNER, 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, 'To be Reprimanded in General Orders."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court, in this case, are approved.

The Commanding General hopes that it will not be necessary to notice such gross neglect of duty in Lieu-tenant BENNER again. He will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

By command of Brevet Major-General CHARLES W. L. M. BURGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General. Official: T. D. Hodors, Captain 35th U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. 3 October 10

GIVE US A CALL.

MOTTS' SAMPLE ROOMS:

Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &C.

FREE LUNCH from 11 till 1 o'clock every day.

PROPRIETORS:

FREE COLLATION SERVED EVERY EVENING AT MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BAR.

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"LIVE OAK CLUB HOUSE," No. 32 GEORGE-STREÉT Free Lunch at II A. M. and 9 P. M., Every Day.

Dinners and Suppers to Order, IN THE LIVE OAK STYLE.

Lodging for Gentlemen. September 13

58 RESTAURANT 58

L. F. GOODWIN KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND Choice Ales, Wines, Liquors and Segars,

At No. 58 Wentworth-street, CHARLESTON, S. C. 20 FREE LUNCH every day from 11 to 1 o'clock. OR

September 22 ·

HARN & SHERHAMMER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN,

AND IMPORTERS OF Foreign and Domestic ALES, WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER BROAD & CHURCH-STS., CHARLESTON, S. C.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER KING AND SOCIETY-STS.

THE ABOVE HOTEL HAS BEEN COMPLETELY enovated and refurnished, and is now open for the pptronage of the public, under an entirely new manage-

A BAR, fitted up with the latest and most modern improvements, is attached to the House, where may always be found LIQUORS of the most superior quality in the

City.

LIQUOR can be obtained at the table, and will also be furnished in the rooms at all hours and all days of the week, if desired.

Mr. H. H. PARSONS, formerly connected with the Pavilion Hotel, is attached to the Hotel, and would be gratified to meet any of his old friends.

LORING & BENNETT, Proprietors.

GILMOR HOUSE. MONUMENT SQUARE,

Baltimore, Md. THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL HAS BEEN NEWLY furnished throughout, and is now open for the respection of guests.

RIRKLAND & CO.

October 4

Imo.

METROPOLITAN:HOTEL LATE BROWN'S, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS LEADING HOTEL, RENOVATED AND RE-FURNISHED, is now in perfect order for the re-eption and accommodation of its old patrons.

September 30 3mo

CHARLESTON HOUSE. H. C. STOLL, FORMERLY WITH W. G. BANGROFT & CO.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT THE OLD STAND. No. 287 King-street,

THIRD DOOR BELOW WENTWORTH, CHARLESTON, S. C. 69 Country orders promptly attended to. September 18

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY,

BURKE & BOINEST PUBLISHERS. HORACE P. RUGG.

No. 108 MARKET-ST., ADVERTISING AGENT.

P. O. BOX 241. October 3 SLATE! SLATE! SLATE! JOHN GALT,

WHOLESALE SLATE DEALER,

Sole Agent for the Following Celebrated Companies: EAGLE SLATE CO., VERMONT. LEHIGH SLATE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPOTS:
CORRER 10TH AVENUE AND 12TH-STREET, NEW

CHAPMAN SLATE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

ORN CITY.
TERRANCE SQUARE, BUFFALO, N. Y.
CORNER FRANKLIN AND WASHINGTON-STREETS,

ORDERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE NEW YORK AGENCY, or left at the Slate Yard of DEMAREST & RUMLY, on East Bay, between Wentworth and Hasel-treets, who are the only Agents in Charleston authorized to reserve orders for Slate from the above-named Opartics. And the Court do, therefore, sentence him, Lieutenas