was it possible for the Southern people to succeed, acting thus?

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor, or school-teacher. If an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But, strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted, by Congress, from fighting! I allude to the politicians, newspaper editors and preachers of the Gospel. This was not fair. The man who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President Lincoln. I do not think so. President Johnson is a much abler and firmer man than Lincoln was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place, he is a Southern man, and Lincoln was a Northern man. He is a Democrat, and Lincoln was a Whig and Republican. President Johnson was a slaveholder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the great change which has taken place. President Lincoln was wholly unacquainted with slavery and Southern institutions. President Johnson is a man of iron will and nerve, like Andrew Jackson, and will adhere to his principles and political faith. On the other hand, President Lincoln showed himself to be nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, ready to change his measures and principles at the bidding of his party. President Johnson has filled all the highest and most honorable offices in the State of Tennessee, with great ability and satisfaction to the people. There is no stain or blot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the issues between the North and South, was made by President Johnson. He voted for Breckinridge in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging then, from his antecedents, the South should have every hope and confidence in him.

Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt that in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his nett profits are greater, with hired labor, than with slave labor. Every landholder can rent his farm or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes out, after subsisting his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make any thing except by the increase of his slaves. These are divided out amongst his children, at his death, and they pursue the same course of toiling and struggling through life, to raise negroes for their children. And thus the system goes on, *ad infinitum*, without profit or remuneration. The lands are worn out, and the country remains unimproved. If a planter or farmer is enabled to save any thing, after supporting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life, or to the improvement of the country.

The idleness and vagrancy of the negro, in a free State, may be a nuisance to society. It must be corrected in the best way we can. I have no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, freedom will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the negro. No one should turn off his negroes, if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes and work as they have heretofore done. They have had no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill-will towards them on that account.

Mr. Chairman, as much as we all feel the humiliation and degradation of our present situation, and deeply lament the losses which have befallen the Southern States, yet we should be happy to know that this cruel and bloody war is over, and that peace is once more restored to our country. This is a great consolation amidst our wants, distresses and humiliation. The husband will no longer have to leave his wife and children; the father and mother will not be called upon any more to give up their sons as victims to the war. It is to be hoped that, in a very short time, civil government will be restored in South Carolina; that law once more will reign supreme over the State, and that life, liberty and property will be protected everywhere, as they heretofore have been.

The resolutions submitted to this meeting express a hope, on the part of the people of Greenville, that the President will enlarge his amnesty proclamation, and grant a pardon to all who are liable to prosecution. The secession of the Southern States was far greater, and very different from a rebellion proper. It was organized by constitutional sovereign States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and not by unauthorized assemblages of citizens. Treason may be committed against the State of South Carolina, as well as against the United States. After South Carolina left the Union all her citizens were liable, as traitors, in the State courts, who took sides with the United States and fought against her. If they were liable to be punished as traitors in the United States courts, for taking side with the State, then all were traitors and liable to be executed as traitors, whether they fought for or served the one or the other Government! This would indeed be a most cruel and lamentable condition. Death was their portion, act as they might. To stand neutral they could not, and to choose between the State and United States was death! Surely a principle so monstrous and absurd cannot be enforced. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands in the Southern States who deeply regretted the secession of their State, but after the State seceded, felt that their first allegiance was due the State.

But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a rebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections; and they acted towards each other, throughout the war, as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerents, and none were treated as traitors, during the whole of the four years' war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both Governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging, cannot now be demanded as a traitor, tried and executed as a traitor. There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and on the field of battle. To call such a war a rebellion, simply is a misapplication of terms. The greatest and best men of the Southern States were most conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle. In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than General Lee. That he should now be hung as a traitor, would be an act of national infamy, that would shock the whole civilized world, and render the name of the United States odious in history.

Whilst I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and done their duty at home and on the field of battle, yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war, and wisdom in council, will illustrate many a bright page in history. They have been unsuccessful in their revolution, but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and honored as heroes and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

I cannot and would not, Mr. Chairman, ask my fellow-citizens to forget the past, in this war, so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies, which never can be forgotten in the Southern States. But I do entreat them to become loyal citizens, and respect the national authorities of the Republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. Determine to live, and teach your children to live, as true American citizens. They will be in the future, if there is not now, as much of pride and grandeur in the name of 'American citizen,' as there once was in that of 'Roman citizen.' The Republic is destined to grow increasing in national power and greatness for centuries to come. As soon as the ferment of the revolution subsides, we shall be restored to all our civil rights, and be as free and republican as we ever were. There is no reason why there should be any sectional jealousy or ill feeling between the North and the South. They are greatly necessary to each other. Their interests are dependent, and not rival interests; and now that slavery is abolished, there will be no bone of contention between the two sections.

I thought, Mr. Chairman, that when the Southern States seceded there was an end to Republican institutions, that the great American experiment was a failure, and that we should soon have, both at the North and in the South, strong military Governments, which would be Republican in name only. But, sir, my hope of Republican institutions has revived with the restoration of the Union. It is a crying shame to think that mankind, free and enlightened, are not capable of governing themselves! That they must have a master, or ruler, in the shape of a king or monarch, to govern them, who may not have as much sense or virtue as the humblest of his subjects! If civil government is once more restored in the South, and the ship of State gets fairly under way again, we may be assured of the perpetuity of Republican principles.

In all the seceding States except South Carolina and Florida, Provisional Governors have been appointed with a view to the restoration of civil authority in those States. This has not been done in South Carolina because the people have not yet given sufficient demonstration of their willingness to return to their allegiance to the United States. As soon as this is done by the people, in their primary assemblies, a Provisional Governor will be appointed by the President, with power to call a Convention of the State, for the purpose of reforming the Constitution and abolishing slavery. When this is done, and the Constitution approved by Congress, the State will be allowed to resume her position again in the Federal Union. The people will elect their members of the Legislature, and govern themselves as they heretofore have done. The military authorities will be withdrawn, and civil government restored. In North Carolina all loyal citizens are allowed to vote for members of the Convention who were legal voters there previous to the revolution. The same course will be pursued in all the States. The right of suffrage, afterwards, will be regulated by the Legislature of each State.

The resolutions which I have had the honor of submitting for the adoption of this meeting are similar, in purport, to those adopted at Charleston, Columbia, Abbeville and other places. They simply express our willingness to adopt the terms of the President's proclamation and return to our allegiance. We likewise ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor and the restoration of the civil authorities. There is nothing in these resolutions to which the most sensitive can object. If a man is in a loathsome dungeon, there is no impropriety in asking to be released, no matter how innocent he may have been. Nor is there anything wrong in his promising to behave himself if restored to his liberty. The resolutions likewise provide for sending some one to represent the situation of the country to the President. This has been done in other States, and in other Districts of this State. It may have some influence on the action of the Federal Government, to have a free and full conference with the President, in reference to the condition, wishes and feelings of the State. It is reported that President Johnson receives kindly all suggestions which are made in reference to the reconstruction of the States.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you, sir, and this large and most respectable assemblage of the citizens of Greenville, for their patience and courtesy in listening to me, and most devoutly pray to God that we may be once more a free, happy and united people.

ORANGEBURG
AND
COLUMBIA.

THE tri-weekly express line of C. BRIAGS and SPRING (covered) WAGONS leaves Columbia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m., leaving charged the schedule. They leave Orangeburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, immediately after the arrival of the train from Charleston. Relays of fresh horses have been stationed at points on the road. Connection always made with the following morning's train for Charleston. Seats can be engaged by application to E. COFFIN, or J. H. POWERS, at the store of R. M. Stokes, Columbia, S. C., or to JOHN W. WARD, Treadwell's Hotel, Orangeburg, S. C.

July 19 wths 3

TOWNSEND & NORTH

BEG leave to inform their old friends and patrons that they will shortly have a stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, quite sufficient to supply all demands; but, for the present, they will keep a variety store.

They are now receiving and opening Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Tinware, Inks, Water Buckets, Brooms, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Matches, Needles, Mustard, extra fine Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Sweet Oil, assorted Jellies, Pickles, Hyson Tea, Water Crackers, Butter Biscuit, Ginger Cakes, Sugar and Flour. They will endeavor, as far as possible, to keep such articles as are needful until they can get on their stock of Books. *Store next to Bollmann's.*

July 20 4

THE UNDERSIGNED

RESPECTFULLY notify their friends and customers that they have RE-OPENED their store at their old stand, No. 98 East Bay, corner of Vendue Range, Charleston, S. C., where they will constantly keep on hand and for sale at LOWEST MARKET PRICES, a general assortment of GROCERIES, imported and domestic WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS, of well known brands.

BOLLMANN BROTHERS

July 20 wfs

BOLLMANN BROTHERS,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN BRANDIES, WINES,

SEGARS,

AND J. A. J. NOLET'S IMPERIAL

EAGLE GIN

AND

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

TO ARRIVE:

100 PIPES Imperial EAGLE GIN.
1,000 boxes AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
500 boxes BITTERS, (Magentrophen.)
100 Mille Cigars, of all grades.
Quarter and eighth casks Cognac Brandy
" " " Rochelle "
" " " Port and Sherry Wines.
Scotch Ales and London Brown Stout Porter.

July 20 wfs

BOLLMANN BROTHERS

HAVE now on hand and are in weekly receipt of all grades REFINED SUGARS, bags of COFFEE, boxes Soap, Starch, &c. Also, all grades of Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, and every other article connected with a wholesale grocery.

Our senior partner is residing at the North for the present, and attending in person to all our purchases, which are for cash only. We assure our friends and customers that we can and will do as well by them as any other house in this city.

Cotton and all Country Produces will be purchased at highest market prices, or taken in exchange for groceries.

Charleston, S. C., July 20. wfs

Brass and Copper Wanted.

H. SOLOMON & CO. still continue to purchase BRASS and COPPER. The highest market price will be paid.

H. SOLOMON & CO.,
West side of Assembly street,
July 6 Below Hasel.

Headquarters Military District of Charleston,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 71

IN accordance with General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, the following Sub-Districts are created within this Military District:

1st. The First Sub-District will comprise the city of Charleston—the district of country outside Charleston city limits, within five miles of the fortifications on Charleston Neck, the Parishes of St. Andrew's and St. John's Colleton, Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter. Brevet Brig. Gen. W. T. RUSSELL is assigned to the command of the Sub-District. Headquarters at Charleston. The garrison will consist, for the present, of the 47th N. Y. Vols., 54th Mass. Vols., 165th N. Y. Vols., 2d U. S. C. T., and the companies of the 3d R. I. Artillery now on duty in the district.

2d. The Second Sub-District will comprise Colleton District and the country within five miles of Summerville.—Brevet Brig. Gen. James C. Beecher, 55th U. S. C. T., commanding. Headquarters at Summerville. Garrison to consist of the 35th U. S. C. T. and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.

3d. The Third Sub-District will comprise the Districts of Orangeburg and Barnwell.—Brevet Brig. Gen. A. S. Hartwell commanding. Headquarters at Orangeburg. Garrison to consist of the 54th N. Y. Vols., 55th Mass. Vols. and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.

4th. The Fourth Sub-District will comprise the Districts of Richland and Lexington—Col. Y. Hamilton, 25th Ohio Vols., commanding. Headquarters at Columbia. Garrison to consist of 25th Ohio Vols. and one company 1st Ohio Cavalry.

5th. The Fifth Sub-District will comprise the District of Charleston, except such part as is placed by this order in the First and Second Sub-Districts. Headquarters at Mount Pleasant. The garrison will be designated in a future order.

6th. The commanders of sub-districts will, with as little delay as possible, make such disposition of their forces as will, in their judgment, best enable them to thoroughly suppress any disaffection to the Government, and maintain order within the limits of his command. They will immediately organize Superior and Circuit Courts, as directed by General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, informing these Headquarters of the organization of the Court, the names of the Assistant Provost Judges and of the citizens associated with them. The greatest care will be taken in selecting loyal citizens as associates of the Assistant Judges; the persons so appointed must not only be of undoubted loyalty, but must possess the confidence and respect of the community from which they are selected.

By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
Lt. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Assistant Adj't Gen.
Official: F. HAYS, Jr., 1st Lieut. 55th Mass. Vols., A. A. A. G. July 11 2

Headq'rs Department of the South,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 103

THE following General Orders from the War Department are hereby published for the information of this command:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 15, 1865.

General Orders No. 116.

The payment of all Bounties to recruits for the military service, will cease from and after June 1, 1865. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 118.

Enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who, if they had remained in the volunteer regiments from which they were transferred to the Veteran Reserves, would, under existing orders, now be entitled to muster out of service, will be discharged, provided that no man shall be mustered out who declines to serve his full term. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of
Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. BURGER, Asst Adj't Gen.
Official: T. D. HOGUES, Capt 25th U. S. C. T., Act. Ass't Adj't Gen. July 20 5

Headq'rs 4th Sub-District, Military District of Charleston, S. C.,
CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,
JULY 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.

IN compliance with General Orders No. 102, Headquarters Department of the South, dated at Hilton Head, S. C., June 27, 1865, the following officers and citizens are announced as the Board constituting the Superior and Circuit Provost Courts of this Sub-District, and, for the present, will convene their sessions at Columbia, S. C.:

Superior Court.

2d Lieut. GEORGE W. IDEN, 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., Provost Judge.

DANIEL F. McDONALD, Esq., of Columbia, Associate Judge.

ANDREW G. MAGRATH, Esq., of Columbia, Associate Judge.

Circuit Court.

WILL be presided over by one of the Associate Judges, to be designated by the Sub District Commander. By order of

N. HAUGHTON,
Lt. Col. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., Comdg.
JOHN WATTS, Lt. 25th Reg't O. V. V. I., A. A. A. G. July 18