

## By Telegraph.

Election Returns from Winoosburg.

WINOOSBURG, September 4.—The result of the election in this town for the Convention stands: Jas. R. Ryan 132, W. R. Robertson 130, John Bratton 126, W. J. Allston 37, Rev. J. Boyce 14, scattering 6.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Cotton 44½. Flour declined 15 cents. Coffee steady. Sugar, Cuba and Muscadado, 13½. Molasses dull. Pork \$32. Sterling nominal, at 9½. Gold 44½, closing dull.

Sale of Southern Bank Notes.

RICHMOND, August 23.—There has been a slight improvement in some of the Virginia banks, while some are not so good. We quote:

Wheeling banks and Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Alexandria, 90 to 95c. Farmers' Bank, 50c.

Exchange Bank, at Alexandria, 45c. Bank of the Valley, Bank of Old Dominion, Traders' Bank, Bank of Rockingham and Bank of Virginia, 30c.

Bank of Commerce and Bank of Rockbridge, 27½c. Bank of Winchester, Merchants' Bank and South-western Bank of Virginia, 25c.

Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank of Fincastle and Exchange Bank of Virginia, 22c.

Bank of City of Petersburg and Bank of Richmond, 20c. Monticello, Howardsville, Scottsville, Pittsylvania and Central, 10c.

Bank of the Commonwealth and Philippi—no sales. North Carolina bank notes range from 20c to 30c.

South Carolina bank notes average 15c, except Union Bank of South Carolina, 30c. People's Bank, 25c.

Bank of Newberry and South-western Railroad Bank, 23c. Bank of Hamburg, Planters' and Mechanics', and Bank of Chester, 18c.

Georgia—Average for good banks, 15c, except Georgia and Central Railroad Bank, 55c.

Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia, 35c. Bank of Middle Georgia, 25c.

Bank of State of Georgia, 20c. Alabama—Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40c.

Eastern Bank of Alabama, 25c; all others, 20c. Louisiana bank notes range from 25c to 90c.

Tennessee bank notes range from 10c to 45c. We quote gold to-day 143 buying and 145 selling.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.—A correspondent writing from Jaffa, June 20th, after describing the immense clouds of locusts now desolating that country, says:

"They forced their way into the garden, defying all human efforts to prevent them, and in less than a day, the whole garden, to the extent of eight acres, was covered with them, and the trees, to the number of three thousand, as well as every other green leaf, with the exception of the palm trees and the prickly pear hedges, were stripped.

"Whether eating or drinking, reading or writing, or lying awake in bed, (for it is impossible to sleep,) one hears their noise from without, like the noise of armed hosts or of the running of many waters, and within they keep dropping on and about you. At meals I am kept busy driving them away; while I drive half a dozen away from the bread, as many will jump into the sugar basin, or even into my cup of tea, &c., and when undressing they leap out of our very clothes without our having known that they were there."

INDICTED CONFEDS.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court yesterday returned into court indictments against Luke Tierman Brien, George H. Stuart, Jr., Robert Swan, James R. Herbert and William W. Goldsborough, who, as heretofore stated, had been presented for treason, as having been engaged in waging war against the United States. Brien appeared in court and gave bail with Mr. G. B. Wilson, in the sum of \$5,000, to appear at trial when required; his own recognizance for a similar amount being taken. The indictment against him specializes the 11th September, 1862, as one of the days in which, with others in arms, &c., he invaded Washington County, Maryland, and captured and took possession of Hagerstown. The indictment against the other four charges that on the 18th of June, 1863, they, with others in arms, invaded Washington County, Maryland, and also captured and took possession of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. These last have not given bail on the indictments as yet.—Baltimore American.

## Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received an official report from Col. Samuel Thomas, of the operations of the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Mississippi, at Vicksburg, for the month of July. According to this report, improvements are rapidly being made in Mississippi. The railroads are being rebuilt, roads and bridges repaired, telegraph lines extended to the cities and towns of the interior, and in a short time communication will be easier and much more rapid.

A tabular statement accompanying the report, shows that during the month 110,770 rations were furnished to freedmen, and 9,495 to refugees. A calculation based upon the last Confederate tax returns, and from estimates placed on the number in the several counties of the State by officers and citizens, show the present number of freedmen to be about 100,000 less than in 1861, or at the beginning of the war. Present number of freedmen in State, 436,600. Destitute and in hospital, 84,649. It is expected that 16,649 will reimburse the Government for rations.

Col. Thomas, in speaking of the issuing of rations, says:

"Meat and meal captured from the Confederates, have been the principal articles thus issued, and are not the regular rations prescribed by the War Department. The amount of rations issued to the whites is about the same as that issued to the freedmen. The issue to both classes will be rapidly reduced during August and September, but it may have to be enlarged again during the winter months to prevent suffering. No more rations will be issued to people cutting wood, and the wood-yards will be closed during this month. More people are engaged in this business than ever before, but they can support themselves. Not less than 5,000 people are cutting wood for the steamers on the Mississippi River."

There are three orphan asylums under charge of Col. Thomas, in reference to which he remarks: "They are in good condition, and have as many inmates as can be accommodated with the present buildings. \* \* The people of the State refuse to receive orphan children on the present form of indenture, as it calls for six months schooling. They are not willing to give more than three months, and as a general thing refuse to agree to give any."

The colonies of freedmen working lands assigned them are all doing well. Col. Thomas says:

"Their crops are maturing fast. As harvest time approaches, I reduce the number of rations issued, and compel them to rely on their own resources. At least ten thousand bales of cotton will be raised by the people who are conducting cotton crops on their own account. Besides this cotton, they have fine gardens and corn enough to furnish bread for their families and food for their stock till harvest time returns."

The Treasury Department has turned over to the Commissioner all the lands, houses and tenements held by them. This included houses in the cities of Vicksburg and Natchez, which were being rented from month to month, and the plantations leased January 1st, 1865. In this connection Col. Thomas says:

"Claimants are making great exertions to have their property returned where it is leased, but not used for the benefit of refugees and freedmen. They agree that the President's proclamation secures to them the property, and implies that all the property held by the Government should be restored. I find it difficult to take possession of any more property in the State, as all the citizens have taken the amnesty oath, with but few exceptions, who have applied for special pardons. \* \* \* The feeling against taking the property of the most violent rebels is strong."

Col. Thomas says he lately visited a large portion of the State, and found it in a much better condition than expected. In the Eastern part, fine crops are growing; the negroes are at home working quietly; they have contracted with their old masters at fair wages, and all seem to accept the change without a shock, and the citizens unite in saying they will assist in putting down all abuse of the negroes, and hope the negroes will be so controlled as to make life and property secure.

The total number of emigrants that have arrived here since 1847, would amount, in round numbers, to three millions.

Within the past forty days four hundred negroes have died in Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. Brough, of Ohio, died on the 29th ult.

## Misrepresentation of the South.

Under its editorial head the Washington Union publishes the following communication:

Messrs Editors: It would be amusing, were not the subject too serious for jest, to laugh at and disregard the gross misrepresentation of the Washington Chronicle, and the "occasional" correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, daily reproduced prominently in the former, whenever the South or a Southerner, and particularly South Carolina, or one of her citizens, is alluded to.

The most recent instance of this occurs in the Chronicle of the 21st, where an account is given by a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, of the trial of a Miss Neely, of Davie County, North Carolina, at Salisbury, for shooting a negro. It is headed flauntingly, "Important trial in South Carolina," and in the text the chivalry are, as usual in that amiable sheet, sneered at by the use of this word, which I imagine is always accompanied by a curl upwards of the editor's nose, who probably possesses none of the quality he holds in such contempt.

A few days ago, "occasional" ventured to designate Mrs. Jeff. Davis, a lady of unimpeached amiability and accomplishment, as "a Borgia"—a poisoner! He also asserted that she bore the title of Lady Davis in the South. The first is mendacious—the second simply false. A gun-boat or ram, built at Charleston, was named the "Lady Davis," and that was the only "Lady Davis" down South as a title.

I suppose, being a "rebel" though I have taken the oath prescribed to reinvest me with my political and civil rights, I may not be privileged to defend anything South, even where truth would rebuke error, but I venture to send you this modest protest against a spirit designed to widen the chasm which separates the sections. And, in closing, let me say, that if the Union is ever to be "an Union" in the only sensible sense of that term, the present fashionable mode of misrepresentation and abuse by ribald pens and bad hearts must be changed, and "bye-gones be bye-gones."

The temper discovered by these modern State-savers is not inaptly illustrated by the anecdote of the Dutchman who whipped his son and sat him down in a corner. The lad continued to get over the grief of his castigation soon enough to suit the impatient father, when the latter sternly said: "Hans, wot you tinkin'?" "I'm tinkin' nothing, daddy." "Hans, you lie; you're tinkin' damn, and I'll whip you again."

To my mind, this is the animus of most of the ultra papers, and the proud distinction of leader in the nefarious work I assign to your neighbor, the Chronicle.

I hope I have betrayed no temper nor violated THE OATH.

FOREIGN CLEARANCE.—Messrs. Willis & Chisolm will clear this day for Liverpool the British barque Exchange, which vessel will have on board a cargo of 842 bales upland and 179 bales Sea Island cotton, valued at about \$200,000. These gentlemen are loading the British barque Irma, and are daily expecting a third, which will be loaded without delay.

It is their intention to have a vessel constantly on the berth for Liverpool, so that shippers will meet with no delay.

The Exchange is the first vessel that cleared for a European port since the occupation of the city by the Union troops.—Charleston Courier.

It is related of Simon Cameron that in talking with Jefferson Davis about secession, in 1860, he told Davis that if the Southern States seceded, ruin would follow them, slavery be abolished, and he would, with his own hands, plant corn in the streets of Charleston; that last spring, Mr. Cameron planted the corn in Charleston, as he predicted, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has lately received four ears of grain as the product.

A preacher once selected the following words for his text: "The world, the flesh and the devil." Observing that he would arrange each under its proper head, he would commence upon the flesh, pass lightly over the world, and hasten as fast as he could to the devil.

Wade Hampton has applied for pardon.

Wanted to Hire, A SMALL HOUSE, already furnished. Apply at this office. Sept 5

WANTED, OLD COPPER and BRASS, PIG TIN and pure LEAD, for which I will pay cash or barter Tinware. A. PALMER. Sept 5

## Cottage for Sale.

A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, on Laurel street, between Barnwell and Henderson streets, will be sold low, if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to Sept 5 3<sup>d</sup>. DURBEC & WALTER.

Wm. Cronenberg,

Richland Street, N. W. Side, third door from Main,

Cabinet Maker,

FURNITURE, etc., repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Sept 5 1<sup>st</sup>

FRENCH, MUSIC, PAINTING.

MONS. and MAD. DOVILLIERS will receive into their family SIX young ladies desirous of perfecting themselves in the above branches. The French language is the only one spoken in the family, and is obligatory on the part of the pupils. They will enjoy superior advantages in vocal music, both Italian and English. Painting comprises oil and pastel. Drawing includes crayon, pointille, lead pencil, monochromatic, &c. For further particulars, apply to E. DOVILLIERS,

Corner Washington and Bell streets. Charleston Courier and Greenville Enterprise copy once. Sept 5 1<sup>st</sup>

South Carolina—Richland District.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District.

WHEREAS John Robert Seay hath applied to me for letters of administration on all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Mrs. Rebecca Motley, late of the District aforesaid, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Columbia on Friday, the fifteenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the nineteenth year of American independence.

JACOB BELL, Sept 5 tu2 Ordinary Richland District.

A Fresh Arrival

OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

E. E. Jackson.

BLACK BROADCLOTH. BLACK and COLD CASSIMERES. Black and Plaid ALPACAS. Worsted DRESS GOODS, CALICOES. WHITE FLANNEL, ENGLISH CRAPE. JACONET CAMBRIC. Mull and Nainsook MUSLIN. L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS. MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS. IRISH LINEN, BIRD-EYE DIAPER. WHITE BRILLIANTS. HUCKABACK TOWELING. Black and Drab Silice. Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs. Veil Berages and Tissues. Belt Ribbons, Morocco Belts. Linen and Paper Shirt Collars. Silk Neck Ties, Belt Buckles. White Cotton Hose, Gents' Half Hose. Spool Cotton, Flax Thread, Whale Bone. Dress Cord, Silver Thimbles, Pins. Linen Tapes and Braids. Shoe Thread, &c., &c. Sept 5 1

Medical College

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this institution for the session of 1865-1866, will be resumed on MONDAY of November next, and terminate on the first Saturday of March ensuing.

FACULTY. F. T. MILES, M. D., Anatomy. J. J. CHISOLM, M. D., Surgery. E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Institutes and Practice of Medicine. JAMES MOULTBIE, M. D., Physiology. HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Materia Medica. THOMAS G. PROLEAU, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical instruction will be given at the Hospitals of the city and at the College Clinic.

Fees for the entire course.....\$105 Martianian Fee, (once)..... 5 Demonstrator's Fee..... 10 Graduation Fee..... 30

The fees for instruction will be required to be paid, in all cases, within a fortnight after the commencement of the Lectures. No exceptions to this rule will be made.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean. E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Trustee for the Faculty. Charleston, Aug. 8, 1865. Sept 5 tu8

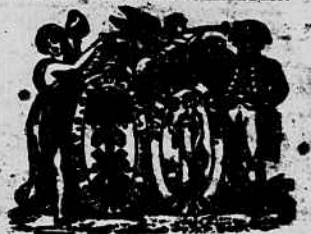
THE EXERCISES

OF Miss A. T. LOGAN'S SCHOOL was resumed on MONDAY, at the same room—one corner North of Richland and West of Main, on the premises of Mrs. Munds. Boys admitted under eight years of age. Sept 6 2<sup>d</sup>

Nurse & Baldwin

HAVE now in store LIQUORS, &c. Several acres of BUILDING LOTS to lease. Sept 2 3

## Provisional Government.



NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the seventh day of September next, the Headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Columbia, where all communications addressed to him must be directed. WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

Greenville, S. C., August 23, 1865. Sept 5

State papers will copy three times. 6

## Executive Dep't of S. C.,

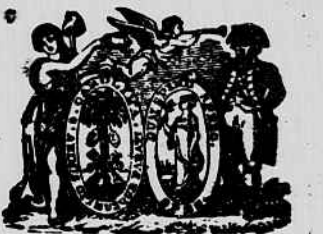


AUGUST 23, 1865.

IN order to facilitate the business of the State Convention about to assemble on the 13th of September—it is ordered that the Attorney-General and Solicitors of the State, re-appointed under the Provisional Government of South Carolina, do attend the sitting of the said Convention in Columbia, to prepare such business as may be designated by the members, as directed by the Convention. B. F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of South Carolina. Sept 5

State papers will copy once. 2

## PROCLAMATION BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT'S. C.,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

WHEREAS a seeming conflict of jurisdiction having arisen between the civil and military authorities of South Carolina, under the Provisional Government of the State; and whereas Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of South Carolina, having sought an interview with me, as Provisional Governor, in the presence of Major-General Meade, commanding the Atlantic States; and whereas all matters giving rise to the seeming conflict were adjusted and arranged with the consent and approval of Major-General Meade:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRAMPTON PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim and make known, that the terms of this arrangement are as follows: "That in all cases where freedmen or persons of color are concerned, the Courts of the Provost Marshals shall have exclusive cognizance to try and adjust them, for the present; and that all other cases shall be heard and adjudicated by the civil courts, municipal authorities and civil officers, under and according to the laws of South Carolina. That the civil courts shall be opened under the Provisional Government, and all civil and municipal officers be allowed to resume their official duties and discharge them freely without interruption on the part of the military authorities. That it is further understood General Gillmore will issue a military order and Governor Perry will in like manner issue his proclamation, making known this arrangement, which is to continue till civil authority is entirely restored in this State and the Government reconstructed."

And I do hereby call upon all persons and order them to strictly obey and carry out the terms of this arrangement. Done in the city of Columbia, the day and year above stated. B. F. PERRY, By order of the Provisional Governor. W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary. The newspapers of the State will give three insertions. Sept 5 3

## FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

WE have just received a FINE ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

MOISE & ORCHARD, Pendleton street, one door West of Rich's'n.

NURSE & BALDWIN, (COMMISSION MERCHANTS)

Have Now in Store Cases of Crockery, &c.

G. T. BERG, ARCHITECT.

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his office from his residence, Arsenal Hill, to Messrs. Stark and Hussung's dwelling, up stairs, opposite Mrs. Fenton's, on the North-eastern corner of Main and Pendleton streets, one square beyond the new State House. Any business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to, and the interest of his clients will be regarded as his own. aug 31 16