

## By Telegraph.

### The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 21.—The Convention to-day passed an Ordinance ratifying all the laws passed by the Legislature during the war not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinances of the Convention, except the issuance of Treasury notes and State bonds.

MONTGOMERY, September 22.—The Convention passed an ordinance abolishing slavery by a vote of 89 to 3. An amendment to the Constitution was also passed, erasing all provisions relative to slavery, and making it the duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to pass laws to protect the freedmen in person and property, and to guard the State against the evils which may arise from sudden emancipation.

### Col. John J. Seibels.

This morning, the citizens of Montgomery attended to his last resting place on earth the remains of this most worthy and noble gentleman. Overwhelmed as we are by the suddenness of this grief, language fails to come to our relief in a proper expression of our sorrow. After a life of activity, usefulness and high position, he had but just reached that point in his history where his great manly heart and mind would have sent their most gorgeous light and warmth abroad over the fortunes of his country.

Col. Seibels had so long been in public life as to accustom the people to the idea of a right to his influence, but for many months past, attributable to the peculiar condition of affairs, in the direction of which he was most properly supposed to exert a great good influence, he appeared to be taken entire possession of by them, and in no instance was he ever known to refuse to do what it was possible for him to do, or to confer whatever was possible to be conferred.

Col. Seibels' person was one of uncommon manliness and noble bearing, and well portrayed the great and quiet affluence of his qualities—he was as superb in intellectual and moral courage as he was unsurpassed in personal chivalry—and we can truly say of him, as was said of Cæsar:

"His life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in him, that nature might stand up And say to all the world, *This was a man!*"

In mid-life he has left us, at the point of his highest usefulness, and we are still here, not only to regret his loss in our selfishness, but to mourn it in our true heart's sorrow. Perhaps not above the frailties of humanity, he yet went over the high-road of time with no blemish, no reproach upon his habits, his thoughts, his life, his character, or his name. His hospitalities were as grand as his home, and many, too many of the refined and elegant and sincerely social relations of life have been severed by his death.

We will not now invade the sanctuary of domestic grief. We have only attempted to write down hastily a few words of the many that might be spoken, and will be spoken, of the statesman, the patriot, the man of honor, the citizen, and our early friend.—*Montgomery Mail.*

The President's household is much the largest that has ever graced the Executive mansion. His family proper embraces his wife, a son, son-in-law, two daughters, and several grandchildren. His son-in-law, Judge Patterson, one of the recently elected Senators of Tennessee, appears a very respectable gentleman of about fifty years, of dignified manners and good address. Although without legislative experience, he has been many years on the bench, and will, doubtless, maintain a very reputable position in the Senate. In politics, he has always been a Democrat. His wife, who, on account of the ill-health of Mrs. J., will preside as lady of the White House, was educated at Washington, D. C., during Mr. Polk's administration, when she was a frequent guest in his family. She is a person of frank and pleasing manners, without any affectation, possesses good sense, and is well adapted to fill the important position to which she has been called, with credit to herself and the satisfaction of all reasonable people who shall enjoy the social privileges of the White House.

Contractors under the Confederate States Government, it has been decided by Attorney-General Speed, are not "civil agents," and hence need not apply for pardon on that account alone.

The following extracts are from a communication to the *London Times*, which we take from the *New York Times*, a Republican paper. Individual acts of cruelty there no doubt were, and the perpetrators should be held to a rigid accountability. We have no sympathy for any man who would exercise cruelty upon a prisoner of war:

In what I have to say, I wish to distinguish between what I saw and what I heard. What I say about the Libby Prison in Richmond I saw with my own eyes. What I say about Andersonville, where I never was, I merely heard.

I was resident in Richmond, with occasional intervals of absence, from October, 1862, till April, 1863. During this period, I repeatedly visited the Libby Prison. Up to the end of 1863, I believe that nowhere have prisoners of war ever been better treated. They had the very best that could be procured, seasoned with kindness. Those prisoners who will perhaps hereafter deny this statement, were probably never in any other war prison except the Libby, and know nothing of the hardships which, in every country, no less than in the North and South, prisoners of war have had to endure. Upon the 20th of December, 1863, I went over the prison, accompanied by an Austrian, a Prussian, and a French officer, and by other foreigners. Each of these officers knew war well, and each said (and two of them have since repeated in prison) that they had never seen prisoners of war better treated. A young Englishman, who was an officer in the Federal army and a prisoner, sent through me a message to his friends and to his brother in the Sixtieth Rifles, to the effect that "he was well and kindly treated." At this moment, the Northern press was devoid of war news, and was filled with harrowing tales of cruelty in the Libby. Permission had previously been given to the Federals to send boxes to their captured brethren. Before long accusations appeared in the Northern journals that Southern officers were robbing the boxes and selling their contents at the exorbitant rates which the destitution of Secession facilitated. The only chance of stopping these accusations was by stopping the Northern supplies and demanding that Northern officers should clear this matter up. The accusations were withdrawn, and the supplies were re-commenced. I myself frequently saw Northern officers dispensing the contents of Northern boxes to the prisoners on Belle Isle and in the Libby. I may remark, *en passant*, that nine prisoners out of ten on Belle Isle habitually swapped what they got for execrable whiskey—a proof, at any rate, that they were not starving.

Letters from Confederate prisoners in Johnson's Island, Camp Chase and Camp Douglas, appeared every day, exhibiting that whatever the Libby was, other war prisons were at least as bad. The war was at its savagest. Complacent arm-chair critics, who have never seen war, know little the meaning of these half dozen words. Food in Richmond was for each family a daily effort. Every one was on the shortest commons. If, as on more than one occasion (but not on many) happened, meat rations for one or two or three days were not issued to the prisoners in the Libby, this was because there were no meat rations to issue. Up to the very last, the best that could be done was done. Whatever may have happened elsewhere, and whatever may have been the provocation in Richmond, intentional cruelty there was none. I speak advisedly when I say that through 1864 not a prisoner in the Libby prison fared habitually harder than Gen. Lee. In the middle of 1864, Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, told me he had given orders that delicacies, such as chickens, which not twenty men in Richmond could afford, should be daily bought (if they could be had) in the market for sick Federal officers in the Libby. In February, 1865, a Federal General, who had shown great courtesy to an English gentleman of my acquaintance, was brought to the Libby. I do not mention his name, because the fact that he was kind to an Englishman will be no recommendation in the eyes of some of his countrymen. I immediately approached him and sought if in any way I could assist him. He replied that he was as well treated in every way as he wished, and would not allow me the gratification of being of the slightest use to him.

At Andersonville, a remote point in Southern Central Georgia, the food difficulties were enormous. Every week, announcements appeared in Northern journals that this General or that was on the eve of releasing

the Federal prisoners, and tolerably plain intimations of what these prisoners would do in Georgia when released, were given and gibed over. It was impossible, by reason of the threatening cavalry forays, to spread the prisoners about in half a dozen camps throughout Georgia and Alabama. The Federals compelled a concentration of Federal prisoners at the best spot, as regards inaccessibility, that could be found, and that spot was Andersonville. It was impossible to collect depots of food—first, because it was so scarce; secondly, for fear of inviting a raid. Wherever the Northern troops went, they destroyed everything that could be eaten, or that could be carried or conveyed food.

The prisoners toward the end of 1864, doubtless suffered horribly. But, though columns upon columns of evidence and assertion may hereafter appear in Northern journals, there is nowhere a Southerner but believes, and will continue to believe, that these sufferings were in the main caused—first, by the persistent refusal of the Federals to continue the exchange of prisoners; secondly, by the wholesale destruction of food, which starved not only thousands of Federal soldiers, but also thousands of Confederate men, women and children.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.—Secretary Seward visited Richmond on Sunday, and had a consultation with General Terry, returning to Washington the same evening. General Joe Johnson, who arrived in Richmond on Saturday, will probably be elected President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Wynne and Pollard are engaged in a suit as to the proprietorship of the Richmond *Times*. Meetings of returned Confederate soldiers are to be held at Bennington, on the 27th instant, "the object being to give a healthy tone to public sentiment among this class of the community." The citizens of Nottoway County ask that the negro troops be removed. Over five hundred citations of confiscation have been issued in Richmond. The Richmond *Times* says that the "negroes are beginning to come to their senses, and are less insolent and more industrious than formerly."

DEATH OF A NOTED WOMAN.—Late foreign papers announce the death of Mrs. Kate Trelawney, better known as Miss Kate Howard. She was possessed of quite a fortune. Notwithstanding her liaison with Napoleon, she married a Capt. Trelawney, and ever since was known by that name. She died at her country-seat, near Versailles, at the age of forty-one years. Her funeral took place at the Church of Chesney. The building was too small to contain the crowds which came to the service from Paris, Versailles and the neighborhood. The poor in the neighborhood lose in her a generous benefactress.

INTERESTING DECISION.—A Memphis paper says Judge Trigg has decided to admit all attorneys to the bar without taking the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress. He is of opinion that the only mode by which all the lawyers of the court could forfeit their right to practice after they had once been admitted, would be the secession of the State of Tennessee from the Union, and this he was not prepared to admit had ever taken place; and the only mode in which individual members of the bar could be debarred, would be the preferment of charges and trial of each case separately.

Gen. King, at Augusta, has issued a general order, "that hereafter whenever contracts or agreements in writing are entered into between parties, the consideration therein named to be paid, shall be in lawful money of the United States; that is, in the paper currency issued and declared a legal tender by the Government," and orders that all contracts not in accordance with this order, which have been made previous to it, are void.

"Four millions of our countrymen have been suddenly translated from the dark prison house of chattel slavery to the light and air of relative freedom," says the *New York Tribune*, and it might have added that one million out of the four have been translated beyond light and air mainly through the instrumentality of such friends as the *Tribune*.

Ketchum is altogether the coolest defaulter of modern times. After stealing two or three millions from his father, he sent a note to him saying: "Please take care of my wife and child; I have taken care of myself."

It has been decided by Judge Jackson, the United States Judge at Wheeling, that parties who took the oath under President Lincoln's proclamation, before President Johnson's was issued, are entitled to the benefits of Lincoln's amnesty proclamation.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY OHIO.—Provost Marshal-General Fry has notified the Governor that the number of men furnished by Ohio, from April 17, 1861, to April 30, 1865, is 216,339 men, whose time of service varied from three months to three years.

The ex-rebel Gen. Longstreet arrived in Mobile on the 4th instant. The *Daily News*, of that city, devotes half a column to a laudation of him, ranking him as next to Stonewall Jackson, and "far superior to Murat." [Exchange.]

An Illinois editor refers to a "lie" that he says he "can't stand." We should think he might stand lying; he can certainly lie standing.

### Building Lot for Sale.

THAT desirable BUILDING LOT, located on the North-east corner of Plain and Marion streets, (containing nearly half an acre,) formerly occupied by J. E. Dent, Esq., is offered for sale. For terms, etc., apply to WM. HITCHCOCK. Sept 23

### Mules for Sale.

THE undersigned will offer at private sale, opposite Bedell's Row, THIS DAY and MONDAY, twenty-odd head of fine MULES, two WAGONS and twelve sets HARNESS. Sept 23 2\* P. B. LEE.

## FLOUR!

20 BARRELS, just received at C. S. JENKINS'. Assembly street, next Market street. Sept 23

### For Sale,

ONE of the NORCROSS PLANING MACHINES. The planer is a good one, and in excellent order. Inquire at this office. Sept 23 1\*

### WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

T. S. MOOD informs the ladies and citizens of Columbia that he still attends to the REPAIRING of JEWELRY, at his residence, directly in rear of the Catholic Church. All work neatly done. Sept 23 4\*

### The Rear House!

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c. CRACKERS and CHEESE at 11 a. m.

"DROP IN," as you are on your way down town. T. C. POLOCK, Near Main street, Sept 23 Directly opposite City Hall.

### Headq's 1st Sub-District,

DISTRICT OF WESTERN S. C. COLUMBIA, S. C., September 21, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1. I HEREBY assume command of the 1st Sub-District, District of Western South Carolina—Headquarters at Columbia, S. C. I. The Staff of the Sub-District will remain as follows: Lieut. JOHN WALTON, 25th O. V. V. I., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Capt. WM. P. SCOTT, 25th O. V. V. I., Assistant Provost Marshal. Capt. GEO. N. HOLCOMB, 25th O. V. V. I., Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. L. B. MESNARD, 25th O. V. V. I., Acting Commissary of Subsistence. III. All orders heretofore issued from these Headquarters will remain in force. W. P. RICHARDSON, Sept 23 1. Brevet Brigadier-General.

### LUMSDEN & M'GEE,

Auction and Comm'n Merchants AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAVING built a large Store-house in the most central part of the city and convenient to the different Railroads and Hotels, solicit consignments of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE generally. We promise faithful and prompt attention to all who may favor us with their shipments for sale, forwarding or storing.

REFERENCES. Hon. T. C. PERRIN, Abbeville, S. C. H. T. PEAKE, Esq., Charleston, S. C. H. F. JOHNSON, Esq., Columbia, S. C. Gov. B. F. PERRY, Greenville, S. C.

Abbeyville Bulletin, Greenville Enterprise, Newberry Herald, Winnsboro News and Anderson Intelligencer copy once a week for three months. Sept 23 stu3mo

### The South Carolina College.

THE exercises of this College will be resumed on the FIRST MONDAY in January next. The Faculty having been authorized by the Board of Trustees to exercise their discretion as to the requisites of applicants for admission, such indulgence as the circumstances will permit will be extended. Applicants must present themselves on the first Monday in January. M. LABORDE, Chairman of Faculty. Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23, 1865.

All papers in the State will please publish once a week until 1st November next, and forward bills to the Treasurer of the College, Rev. C. BRUCE WALKER. Sept 23

## Auction Sales.

### Estate Sale,

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, I will sell, on the premises, the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late J. J. ODOM, deceased, consisting of: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenter's Tools, Plantation Utensils, Ploughs, Chickens, Hogs, Goats, Cattle, in fine condition. Terms made known at the sale, or upon application. D. B. DESAUSURE, Administrator *Cum Testamento Annexo.*

## C. S. Jenkins

HAS REMOVED TO Assembly Street, West Side, one door north of Market Street, Where he has on hand a well-selected stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, CONFECTIONARY, HATS, SHOES, &c., &c. To which he invites the public attention.

WHITE CUT SUGAR, "Crus'd" "Clarified SUGAR, Light and Dark Brown do., FLOUR, BARLEY, SMOKED BEEF, CHEESE, MUSTARD, CANDLES, SOAP, YEAST POWDERS, TROUT, Oyster and Butter CRACKERS, BOURBON WHISKEY, CLARET WINE, "St. Julien," Old Club House Gin, Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Lemon Syrup, Stomach Bitters, (Boker's), Portable Lemonade, Spanish and American Segars, Navy Tobacco, Elegant French Confectionary, Sugar Plums, Cream Drops, Gum Drops and Stick Candy, Horse Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Brooms, Cloth Whisks, Blacking, Curry Combs, Clothes Lines, Ladies' and Gent's Shoes and Hats, of the latest styles, Ladies' and Gent's Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Ribbons, Spool Cotton, black and white, Shirting, Towelling, Pins and Needles, China Doll Babies. Sept 23 2\*

## Groceries,

## DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c., which he is offering at low prices, at his store, corner of Bull and Camden streets: COFFEE,

Java and Rio. SUGAR, Crushed, Pow'd, White, Coffee, Brown. TEA, Hyson and English Breakfast. CHEESE, Extra English Dairy. SPICES, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace. CANDLES, Sperm and Adamantine. SOAP, Colgate's and Fay's Pale, Extra and No. 1, Toilet Soap, &c., Low's Windsor, Colgate's Honey, Colgate's Almond and Assorted, Julian's Rose Powder. FISH, Sardines and Mackerel. LARD, Choice Western. FLOUR, Extra and Superior Western. CORN MEAL, Fresh-ground Country. VINEGAR, White Wine and Cider. TOBACCO, "Killickinnick," in papers; Anderson & Co.'s "Solace," in tin foil; Plug Tobacco, various brands.

STARCH, &c. Duryea's Superior, Colgate's Fig Blue. BLACKING, Army and Navy, Bixby's and Moss', in boxes. RICE, Salt, Sweet Oil, Chocolate, Jamaica Ginger, Soda, Matches, Buckets, Covered Boxes, Slaves, Clothes Pins, Clay Pipes, Mucilage Jellies, Lemon Syrup, Catsup, Pickles, Corn Starch, Cove and Spiced Oysters, Lobsters, Condensed Milk, Segars, Copperas, Saltpetre, Spice and Coffee Mills. BROOMS AND BRUSHES, Straw Brooms, Whisks and Dusters, Scrubbing Brushes, Shoe Brushes.

CONFECTIONARY, Stick Candy, assorted Candies, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Cream Drops. PAPER, Reams Straw Wrapping, various sizes. INK, Black, in quart and pint bottles. SHOES, Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Balmoral Shoes and Brogans. DRY GOODS, Black, Mourning and Fancy Prints, Osaburgs, Homespuns, Longcloth, Swiss Muslin, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Paper Cambric, Corset Jeans, Corsets, Buttons, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Sewing and Embroidery Cotton, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Madras and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Suspensorys, Shirts, Tapes, Braid, Scissors, Combs, Towels, Sewing Silk, Flax Thread, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Boot Laces, Hair Pins, Parasols, Umbrellas. Sept 23 1\* RICHARD CALDWELL.