

Come On.

The Richmond Times says that an opinion prevails at the North, in certain quarters, and among a certain class of individuals, that immigration to, and residence in, the South—unless in numbers large enough for protection—would be very hazardous to the lives and limbs of Northern men. A correspondent of one of the New York papers invites immigration to the Valley of Virginia; but very amusingly cautions his people "to come in sufficient strength for their safety." Now, all this is simply bosh and nonsense. Neither the people of the Valley of Virginia, nor of any other portion of the South, are such fools and savages as these idle and vicious representations would imply. There was a time when it was the interest and wish of the Southern people to exclude Northerners. This was when slavery existed, and when every Northerner was regarded as an Abolitionist, and many of them as John Browns in disguise. But slavery no longer exists, and with it has departed that necessity, which, as an instinct of self-preservation, imposed a jealousy and distrust of Northern men.

The South now needs and desires nothing more than immigration to supply her with capital and labor, and to develop her resources. It would be both foolish and suicidal, in any portion of her people, to pursue a course that would deter immigration, or make it unsafe. Whatever may have been the former prejudices of our people, they must and will yield to considerations of personal interest and general welfare. Whoever brings labor and capital to the South now—no matter where from—will be welcome, if he is honest and behaves himself. Nobody from the North need be afraid of being tomahawked, scalped and roasted. We have no cannibals amongst us who hunger and thirst after the flesh and blood of Northern men. The thirst is now for greenbacks.

So, in spite of all the correspondents to whom we alluded, or any one else may say, to take pleasure in assuring all persons at the North, who may contemplate immigrating to the South, that it will be equally safe for them to do so, whether they come singly or in companies, provided they are well armed—with currency. We warrant them against being burnt, broiled, hashed or fricaseed by the savages of the country, who have recently acquired a civilized taste for beef, hog meat and greenbacks, which will be the salvation of all Northern immigrants and travelers through the South. Missionaries have been sent among these heathens, who have labored so successfully that all these barbarous practices have been discontinued. When the war ended, all desire to kill Yankees visiting the South disappeared.

During the late "unhappy struggle," before we were all "reconstructed," there was a general homicidal propensity which was indulged in upon several memorable occasions, which it is now unnecessary to particularize.

It will be not only to the interest of the Southern man, but of the Northern man also, that the latter should immigrate to the wasted but still fertile fields of the South. Those who come first and soonest will do best, and will secure those desirable lands which will soon be passing into the hands of the Swedes, Danes and Scotch, now coming to the South. The farmers are anxious to dispose of their surplus lands, and in every community there will be profitable openings for the man who brings Northern capital, labor and the enterprise and energy which characterizes the people of the North. That system of small farms and skillful labor which is so remunerative in New England, will be equally so in Virginia and other Southern States within the same degrees of latitude. To all the interests and purposes of free white labor, the South is a new country, where the settler will not have to battle with the wilderness, nor undergo the labor of felling forests to prepare the soil for the reception of his seed.

AFTER VALLANDIGHAM AGAIN.—We find the following in the Cincinnati Commercial, of the 16th instant: Mr. C. L. Vallandigham visited Eaton, Ohio, night before last, to transact some business. As soon as it became generally known that he was in the little town, a rumor became prevalent that he was there for the purpose of making a speech. It happens that the people of Eaton are very much opposed to Mr. Vallandigham personally, and the idea of his making a speech in their midst so exasperated a lot of the young men of the place, that at early candle-light they visited the place where he was stopping and made a loud call for his appearance. Understanding that trouble was in store for him, Mr. Vallandigham made a hasty exit from the house, and pursued his retreat through fields and over fences in the direction of the depot, running at the top of his speed, followed by an angry and excited mob of boys and young men, one of whom struck him a severe blow and knocked him to the ground while he was getting on the train.

We publish the following circular, as it contains information of considerable interest at the present time:

HEADQUARTERS ACT. ASS'T COM. BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABAN. LANDS, DISTRICT WESTERN SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., November 22, 1865. Circular.

In order to avoid the evils that must necessarily follow a failure on the part of employers and freedmen to enter into contracts for the ensuing year, it has been determined to require that contracts be made immediately. The accompanying form has been adopted, and will be observed.

It is hoped that the stipulation in this form providing for the continuance of these contracts after the restoration of civil authority, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Legislature of this State, will prove satisfactory to all parties. It is recommended that, as far as practicable, in order not to break up their homes for the present, freedmen to be employed by and make contracts with their former masters, and that care be taken to provide for the maintenance of the helpless and infirm. This end will be most easily secured by paying the freedmen for their labor in clothing, food and shelter and medical attendance, and such additional wages in money as may be agreed upon. Commanding officers of Sub-Districts will designate an officer at each court house in the Sub-District to act as agent for the Freedmen's Bureau, and to take charge of the making of contracts. This officer, associated with two citizens of the Military District, (magistrates, if they can be obtained,) will constitute a board under the provisions of Circular No. 5, from headquarters of the Bureau. In cases where the employer and freedmen cannot agree upon the terms of the contract, this board, after a careful examination of all the facts, will fix the terms. The two citizens (members of the board) shall be paid three dollars per day for the time actually engaged in the discharge of their duty—the account to be certified to by the officer associated with them and approved by the Sub-District Commander.

To defray the necessary expenses of these proceedings, a fee of fifty cents shall be charged and collected for each freedman so employed; in cases where ten or a less number are employed, if more than ten, twenty-five cents, will be collected for each additional freedman so employed. The entire fee to be paid by the employer. These fees will be collected by the officer in charge, and accounted for to the Sub-Assistant Commissioner. No disbursements by him will be allowed, except the per diem of the associate members of the board, upon approved accounts. A weekly report will be made by him to the Sub-Assistant Commissioner, which will be accompanied by a correct copy of all contracts entered into.

Sub-Assistant Commissioners will report weekly to these headquarters, the number of contracts made, the number of freedmen contracted with, and every other matter of importance or interest connected with this business. They will also, to the full extent of their power, enforce the faithful performance of the conditions of these contracts. The interests of freedmen will be carefully guarded, and their rights in every respect protected, but, at the same time, they must be compelled to fulfill their agreement, and, if idle or vicious, must be punished.

No effort should be spared to correct the erroneous impression that prevails among freedmen, in regard to a division of land; that it is not necessary for them to make contracts, or they will be permitted to leave their present homes, and go in great numbers to any other part of the country.

RALPH ELY, Brevet Brig. Gen'l. Acting Ass't. Com'r. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22, 1865. To Brevet Brigadier-General Ralph Ely, Act'g. Ass't. Com'r. B. R., F. and A. L. Sir: By authority of the Assistant Commissioner, you are hereby directed to assume charge of the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in the District of Western South Carolina, with Headquarters at Columbia, South Carolina.

Subordinate Assistant Commissioners within this District will be subject to such general regulations as you may publish in accordance with orders from the Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina and Georgia. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HOWARD, Brevet Brig. Gen., Insp'r. Gen., and Chief of Staff.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT CASE.—A case was mentioned in the Court of Conciliation, on Tuesday, which is likely to attract much attention, as affecting large interests in this and other cities of the South. It seems that Messrs. Stillman, Heinrichs & Co., a wealthy firm in Baltimore, deposited with R. T. Foster & Co., at various times in 1862 and 1863, considerable sums of money in Confederate notes to await orders for investment, or to be returned in some kind of currency. No orders were given for investment, and, in 1864, Foster & Co., acting as the banks did in similar cases, invested like amounts of Confederate notes in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, in the name and account of Messrs. Stillman, Heinrichs & Co., having first advertised, as the banks did in like cases, in the Richmond papers, that unless depositors withdrew their deposits, the same would be invested before the 1st of March, 1864, in 4 per cent. Confederate bonds, in order to save taxation on the "old issue," prescribed by a recent Act of the Confederate Congress. And Foster & Co. claim that such investment is a complete exemption of all liability to the plaintiffs. The latter contend that Foster & Co., instead of holding the money as special deposits, as they had a right to do, elected to convert the same to their own use, and made it their own by placing the same to their credit in bank, and checking upon the common fund as their own, and thereby became indebted to the depositors for the value of the amount deposited, as money had and received.

The case is fixed for argument on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.—Mr. John Howard for the plaintiff, Judge J. W. Crump for the defendants. Much interest will be felt in the decision, as there are many cases, and of large amount, involving the same principles.—Richmond Times.

The Jamaica Insurrection.

As a mark that the rebellion in St. Thomas in the East is crushed out. I have to mention that the laborers in the river district, as well as those upon Coley and Half Head estates, have turned out actively to work. There can be no doubt that the salutary examples which have been made of hundreds of these rebellious negroes, have driven terror into the minds of the many who are left alive, and forced them to return to their usual avocations. The estates are being visited for the purpose of identifying those who had been engaged in this bloody massacre, so that it is not unlikely that even among those who have turned out to work, there may be found many of the rebel negroes.

The court martial, presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Brand, resumed its sittings on Saturday, at about 3 o'clock. Eleven rebels were tried and condemned; among these were two women, who took considerable share in the insurrection. They were executed the same evening, at about 5 1/2 o'clock. Several were catted and released. One, a notorious villain, after receiving one hundred lashes without a murmur, was set at liberty. On his way, he met a man, to whom he administered an oath that he would take up arms and join him against the authorities. He forced this man to accompany him, and while pursuing their journey onwards, two loyal subjects appeared. The man whom he had made to swear allegiance to, called upon them, in the Queen's name, to take him into custody. This was immediately done, and the rebel of one hundred lashes was safely re-conducted here. He is now awaiting his trial. His chance of escape is little.

Many such characters have been catted and released, and the instance I have just recorded may be taken as a fair example of the character of some of these rebels, and of what we might even now receive here at their hands if we were not protected by the troops. The question is asked here by men and women, "Is there no place to which these rebels who have been catted can be transported?" It is indeed heart-rending to see the state of alarm in which the peaceable and loyal subjects of Morant Bay are (especially the respectable ladies) caused by the very thought that some of these released rebels have it yet in their power to do secret injury. The authorities here are not to blame. Can you fill the Kingston Penitentiary to overflowing? Where would you put eight hundred or a thousand rebels? Then the only alternative is to scour their backs well and let them go, in the hope that the severe castigations which they receive (to quote from the worthy Provost Marshal) "will be a caution to them," and will make them "wiser and better men."

On Sunday, at about 2 P. M., the Wolverine came off the port, having in tow the schooner Oracle, reported to have been seized at Port Antonio, with General Lamothé and others, and a cargo of gunpowder on board. After waiting a short time she steamed off for Kingston. At about the same time the Lily made her appearance off the port, and an American schooner, apparently bound for the South side of the island, being in sight, she proceeded in that direction, it was thought for the purpose of overhauling her, a report being current here that a large cargo of arms and ammunition was expected to have left New York for Kingston during the present month, in furtherance of the mammoth insurrection that was fixed in Kingston for December 26. I have heard nothing of her since.

The court-martial, presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Brand, met at 12 o'clock to-day (Monday). Sixteen of the rebels were condemned to death, and one to be flogged—one hundred lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged. Among them is the notorious Cowell, of whom I wrote in my last despatch. This fellow pretends to be a Baptist parson, and often officiated in Paul Bogle's Chapel at Stony Cut. He was in an extremely emaciated condition, and could hardly support himself. He called upon the people to take warning by him.

There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration, whether the burial of so many people, "packed," as I heard a Blue Jacket say, "like sardines," in the town, is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here—already the effluvia of the dead bodies commence to taint the atmosphere. Last night, particularly, disagreeable effluvia arising from the graves in which these dead bodies are interred, pervaded the entire town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance.

THURSDAY, October 31, 7.10 o'clock.—We have had a narrow escape of being buried in the bowels of the earth. Evidently God is pouring out his displeasure upon the land. We have just been visited by an unusually severe shock of earthquake. The undulations were from North to South, and lasted between five and six seconds. The house in which I was shook like an aspen leaf, as if at each shake it would be torn from its foundation. The very gravel on the ground rolled together, as if clinging to each other for protection. I do not remember having felt so severe a shock.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over 1,050 rebels have been hanged and shot in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts-martial close their sittings, there will be far over 2,000 who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white and colored races of this island. It is now a quarter to 3 o'clock, and Henry Bogle, the son of the late Moses Bogle, together with his mother, Mrs. Moses Bogle, have just been brought in. The young rebel is so severely wounded that he had to be carried, his feet being placed in hampers. No doubt these two notorious insurrectionists will meet the same doom that has ushered Paul Bogle into another world. At 6 o'clock this morning, the fifteen doomed to death were executed at the usual place. The rebel prisoners are not kept idle—their services are turned to account. They are engaged in cutting down the rank vegetation round and about the town—also at headquarters, the volunteers' quarters, (Belle Vue), the police station, and other places where the troops are stationed.—Morant Bay (Oct. 30) Correspondence Jamaica Standard.

THE LATE REBEL ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The United States supply steamer Memphis, which arrived at this port on the 15th instant, brought as a prisoner of State one George Davis, Attorney-General of the late so-called Confederate States of America. Mr. Davis was arrested by the United States Marshal at Key West, on the fourth of the month, and turned over to the custody of Commissioner G. M. Ransom, senior officer of the United States naval force at Key West, as will be seen by the following order:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA: KEY WEST, November 6, 1865.

Commander G. M. Ransom, Senior Officer, U. S. Navy, Key West, Florida. Sir: I have arrested Mr. George Davis, (on the island,) late the Attorney-General of the so-called Confederate States. I have to request that the said Mr. Davis may be forwarded to New York in the United States naval supply steamer Memphis, and that the commander of said steamer be instructed to telegraph the Hon. Attorney-General at Washington of the arrival of Mr. Davis, until the pleasure of the Government is known.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, BENJ. H. KERR, Deputy United States Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

In pursuance of this order, Mr. Davis was placed on board the Memphis and brought to New York. The Government at Washington, on being informed of his arrival, directed him to be transferred to Fort Lafayette, United States Marshal Murray being charged with the execution of the order. The prisoner was sent to the Fort yesterday morning. He was very taciturn, having nothing to say relative to the justness or unjustness of his arrest, and seemed disposed to take matters very coolly until the pleasure of the Government regarding him should be made known. [New York Herald, 18th.]

THE PUBLIC SECURITY.—It may gratify many of our readers, especially those living in the more exposed portions of the State, to know that the convention, at its late session, did everything within the necessarily limited scope of its jurisdiction to provide for the public security by the arrest of marauders, the suppression of crime and enforcement of civil authority. A resolution—afterward approved by President Johnson—was adopted, making it the duty of the Provisional Governor to order the formation in each county in the State of one or more militia or volunteer military companies, and it is understood His Excellency has declared he would at once issue his proclamation to that effect. Arms, we are informed, will be furnished where required, and there is every possible indication that before the first of December, there will be fully organized, all over the State, so strong a home military force as will entirely prevent, or effectually crush, any attempt by lawless or ill advised persons to endanger the peace of the State, or the lives or property of its citizens.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE SUITS AGAINST GENERAL WOOL.—It will be remembered that during the administration of military and civil matters in this city and State, by Major-General John E. Wool, then commander of this department, four well-known Union citizens—A. D. Evans, Thomas R. Rich, Thomas Sewell, Jr., and Thomas H. Gardner—were by his orders arrested for openly condemning the course pursued by him towards various persons, residents of Baltimore County, who had previously entertained Harry Gilmor, and others of the rebel army during their raids in 1862. Suits were instituted in the Superior Court, claiming damages to the amount of \$20,000. The cases were removed to the United States Circuit Court. A few days ago General Wool appeared in court, but the trial of the case was postponed until the next term. The Hon. Henry Winter Davis, who was counsel of the plaintiffs, has withdrawn from the cases, and Henry Stockbridge, Esq., now acts as such. [Baltimore American.]

"THE WARDS OF THE NATION."—It is stated by the Freedmen's Bureau, says the New York Post, that the emancipated slaves in portions of the South will die of starvation this winter unless provided for by the Government. The President has, therefore, decided to supply them, and the destitute whites also. In speaking of the freedmen, the President declared, in an emphatic manner, that they were "the wards of the nation, and must be cared for." The Secretary of War added, "Yes, they are wards in chancery."

You can't open your lips, ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant Sozodont or not. No occasion for words. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

Dr. James B. Hambleton, who will be remembered as the editor of the Southern Confederacy, published at the beginning of the war, announces himself as a candidate for Congress, in a late number of the Rome Courier.

The order of the Provost Marshal-General of Georgia, excluding Mr. L. Cohn, of Augusta, from his department, has been rescinded by General Steadman.

The Shipping Gazette says that oil springs have been discovered in England.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 21. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamship Quaker City, West, New York. WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY. Br. bark Echo, Vibert, Liverpool. Brig Iza, Williams, Boston.

Fresh Goods.

5 BBLs. BACKWHEAT FLOUR. 2 " " EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP. JAVA COFFEE. 10 bbls. Extra C. SUGAR. Choice BITTERS. For sale by Nov 24 2 C. H. BALDWIN.

Local Items.

Visitors to Columbia, who are "hunting for a home," are referred to the advertisement of Mrs. Rawls.

A National Bank has been established in Charleston. When will we have one in Columbia?

We are informed by the Chairman of the Board of Managers that Gen. McGowan's majority over his competitor, Dr. Griffin, in this District, is 145.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

Persons in search of such articles are informed that Messrs. Parker & Frupp (corner Main and Camden streets) keep on hand lime, hair, plaster of Paris and other articles required for building purposes. They also advertise a stock of groceries, &c. Call and see them.

A CITY CLOCK.—We don't know a more universal want than that of a correct time-keeper. A public clock is almost absolutely necessary, and we hope our city fathers will, at an early day, go to work and have the old tower refitted and a clock put up. If the lack of funds is the only excuse, we verily believe that the amount necessary could be raised by voluntary subscriptions from the citizens.

NEW COTTON FACTORY.—We are gratified to learn that the Kalmia paper and cotton mills have recently enlarged their cash capital to \$225,000, and are making preparations to commence work. The paper factory will be erected near Kalmia, and it is stated that the cotton factory will be established in the premises at Columbia, owned, and until the fall of the city, occupied by the printing house of Messrs. Evans & Cogswell.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE MASONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—This body adjourned yesterday, after a pleasant session of three days. The following is a list of the principal officers elected: J. L. Orr, M. W. G. M.; J. H. Nash, R. W. Deputy G. M.; Dunklin, R. W. Senior G. W.; Paddon, R. W. Junior G. W.; H. W. Schroder, R. W. G. Treasurer; A. G. Mackey, R. W. G. Secretary; J. L. Reynolds, R. W. G. Chaplain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

Proposals for Erecting a Market. E. H. Moise & Co.—Kerosene Oil. Moise & Cohen—Dissolution. Mrs. Jas. S. Rawls—Boarding. E. L. Kerrison—Residence for Sale. James G. Gibbes—Groceries, Mules, &c. " " "—Furniture, &c. C. H. Baldwin—Fresh Goods.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, November 8—Morning.—The cotton market is flat and very irregular, although there is no quotable decline in American descriptions; other kinds generally from 1/4 to 3/4 lower.

Sales for the last two days have amounted to 8,000 bales—2,000 to speculators and exporters.

LIVERPOOL, November 9—Evening.—The sales of cotton for the last ten days amounted to 25,000 bales, the market being firmer, and with an advance of 1/4 to 3/4.

Breadstuffs unsettled. Provisions firm, with an upward tendency.

LONDON, November 9.—Consols closed at 89 1/2; 5-20's at 63 1/2 to 64.

MOBILE, November 20.—Sales of cotton here, this day, have amounted to 900 bales. Middling 49 to 50, with a good demand, and firm.

The friends of Dr. A. N. TALLEY nominate him as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election in April next. Nov 2 \*

Atlanta Medical College.

THE Course of Lectures in this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, and continue four months—the Faculty having changed the time for the session from summer to the winter months. JOHN G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.

For Sale,

MY DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE, corner Henderson and Laurel streets. The house has every convenience for a respectable family. Possession given about 1st January next. Nov 24 6\* E. L. KERRISON.

Kerosene Oil! Kerosene Oil! 100 GALS. clear Odorless KEROSENE OIL. ALSO, 1 gross UNION LAMPS. Just received and for sale by E. H. MOISE & CO., Pickens street, one door below Plain, Nov 24 1 Opp. Nickerson's Hotel.

To Builders and Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A SHED, for a temporary Market, on Assembly street, will be received by the Committee on Market, on or before the 27th inst. For further particulars, apply to J. M. BLAKELY, J. S. GUIGNARD, JOHN STORR. By order of Council. Nov 24 4