THE ABBEVILLE BULLETIN.

BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., AUGUST 10, 1865. VOLUME I. NO. 3.

The Abbeville Bulletin.

BY HUGH WILSON.

TERMS.—The Bulletin will be furnished weekly to subscribers for Two Dollars a year, in advance. Provisions will be taken at the market price.

Single copies, ten cents.

☞ See advertisement of Bacon and Lard wanted.

☞ A good cook, and also, a house girl, may find a good home on application at this office.

☞ During the last week we have had some excessively warm weather, and frequent showers of rain.

FINE HATS.—Mr. G. W. Kelley has a good assortment of fine hats, which he is offering at low prices.

SALE DAY.—Last Monday was Sale Day.—The attendance was about as usual. There were no sales, and but little of interest occurred during the day.

SCHOOL.—Rev. Clarence McCartha gives notice that the exercises of his School will be resumed on Monday, the 4th of September next. He is favorably known in Abbeville as an experienced and a thorough teacher, and one who gives general satisfaction.

☞ The attention of the citizens of Abbeville is called to the notice of Lieut. Black, to be found in another column. They would do well to take "due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

☞ We direct the attention of the public to the card of Mr. John Aldous, Carriage and Sign Painter, to be found in another column. Mr. Aldous is a sober and industrious man, a prompt and efficient workman.

THE CORN CROP.—Accounts received from different sections of the District represent the corn crop for this season as very good. The cotton crop is very light, owing to the small amount planted this year.

SUPPRESSED.—We learn that the publication of the Edgefield Advertiser has been suppressed for disloyal sentiment expressed by its editor. We regret that this old and honored paper should have acted in such a manner as to elicit the censure of the authorities.

☞ Our young friend, Mr. Jas. W. Fowler, has made arrangements by which he can furnish the Augusta papers to purchasers the next day after they are printed. For further particulars take ten cents to the Post Office and ask for the papers which you wish.

MONEY.—Money is gradually returning to our District, and business is more brisk than it was a month or two ago. We hope that business may soon go on in much the same old way as before the war. Cotton being a good price we are bound to have money. It is probable that cotton will never be less than twenty-five cents in greenbacks. Labor being cheaper, and cotton demanding a higher price, its culture will be more profitable in the future, than before the war.

CO. A, 56TH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—A portion of this Company has been for some time garrisoning this town, and it is with pleasure that we are able to say that since their arrival everything has moved on smoothly. Not a single case of disturbance has occurred. They are uniformly polite and courteous to our citizens. Our people have been caused no inconvenience on account of their presence.

Mr. Editor: Please announce the following named gentlemen as suitable men to represent Abbeville District in the State Convention to meet in accordance with the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor of South Carolina:

HON. D. L. WARDLAW,
HON. A. BURT,
DR. G. W. PRESSLY,
CAPT. ROBERT TOLBERT,
CAPT. GEO. R. McCALLA,
PROF. J. P. KENNEDY.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor: Many voters would suggest the following named gentlemen as suitable persons to represent Abbeville District in the State Convention:

HON. D. L. WARDLAW,
THOS. THOMSON, ESQ.,
CAPT. GEO. R. McCALLA,
GEN. S. McGOWAN,
HON. A. BURT,
PROF. J. P. KENNEDY.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. — Mr. Leroy J. Couparle makes some important announcement this week in the advertising columns. It would be well for purchasers to call and examine his large and varied assortment of the latest and most fashionable Goods that have been brought to this market since the war. Mr. Couparle is a business man, a liberal trader, and an accommodating merchant. He has in his store, as clerks, some polite and courteous gentlemen, who will take pleasure in exhibiting his fine Stock to purchasers. His Goods are sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. He has a large Stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description. He, also, has on hand the most Fashionable Hoop Skirts; Perfumery, of all kinds; and Groceries in abundance.

A. B. Moore, Charles Clark, A. G. Magrath, R. M. T. Hunter, J. A. Campbell J. A. Seddon, D. L. Yulee, A. K. Allison, Geo. A. Trenholm, and others of less notoriety, are now held as prisoners at Fort Pulaski. Trenholm was released a few days since to go to Hilton Head for an interview with General Gillmore. He went under parole, and without any guard whatever. Report says that while at Hilton Head he conducted himself in a contumacious and unbecoming manner, and placed after his name on the hotel register "late Secretary of Treasury, C. S. A." However this may be, he was to day remanded to the fort, under charge of Lieutenant Thomas, Assistant Provost Marshal.

The prisoners at Fort Pulaski are allowed considerable liberty, and take their exercise about the parade and parapet with a degree of freedom which they could not have expected to have accorded them. They are as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances, but display great nervousness and anxiety. They eagerly inquire the latest news from Washington, as though more than half expecting with every arrival to find their apprehensions realized. They are upon the best terms with the officers of the garrison, with whom, as with visitors, they readily engage in conversation and lively debate, and I have heard that they do not refuse bibulous sociality with those who propose it.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MEXICO.

The empire of Maximilian, says the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, is nodding to its fall. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of our country, Napoleon III sought to infringe upon the traditional policy of the American Government by rearing an Imperial desdotism on the ruins of Mexican liberty. While our intestine troubles continued, the affair went on swimmingly. The patriot cause languished; and Juarez, its acknowledged representative, was a fugitive from his country's capitol, and a friendless wanderer in the wilds of Zacatecos and San Luis Potosi.

The settlement of difficulties in this country will enable the United States to interpose for the deliverance of a sister Republic from the yoke of foreign mercenaries and their domestic allies.

Our honor as a nation requires us to oppose most earnestly the establishment of this Austro-French dynasty. We are committed to the Monroe doctrine by every imaginable method. By legislative resolves, by executive proclamations, and by the action of popular conventions have we pledged ourselves to resist European colonization on this continent, and to prevent European interference with existing American Governments.

We should not meet this obligation by a diplomatic protest, but we should be prepared to vindicate our principles by an appeal to arms.

Nor does the question only involve a punctillio that might be adjusted without serious detriment to our interests.

It is easy to foresee that the proximity of a flourishing empire in Mexico would endanger the permanency of our Republican institutions. It would furnish a convenient asylum for every restless agitator who might desire at a safe distance, to intrigue for the overthrow of our Government.

We might find also an ample justification for this measure in the unjust treatment inflicted on American citizens by the present Government of Mexico. If these cases of oppression are fairly represented in the public journals, they of themselves, present a *casius belli* that leaves us no honorable alternative but to eject the authors and abettors of such atrocious cruelty.

We are inclined to think that Maximilian will see the gathering storm, and thereupon prudently withdraw from the country. Should rasher counsels prevail we may be assured that the colored troops alone under the direction of capable officers will be able to dispossess the French, and reinstate the political Government. In the meantime, if necessary, we can sweep the commerce of France from the high seas, and with our superior naval force can blockade every French port from Brest to Toulon. There was a time when this might be looked upon as idle gasconade, but with the events of the past four years fresh in our memories they may be justly reckoned as words of soberness and truth.

THE TAX LAW.

The United States Tax Bill is a subject o much interest to us all, and one upon which most of our citizens have had very little chance of informing themselves; hence we publish some of its most important provisions, that people may know what they will have to pay, that they may not hereafter be annoyed by unnecessary apprehension:

"There shall be paid annually upon the annual gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any source whatever, a duty of five per centum on the excess over six hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, and a duty of ten per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars. And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 21st of December, next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said duty."

This is the most important clause of the law; the one of general application for the execution of which it is provided, "That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age to make and render a list, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the amount of their income, gains or profits as aforesaid," under oath.

No farmer, manufacturer, mechanic or any other person will pay any tax at all on his income, unless it amounts to six hundred dollars, after deducting the necessary expenses for carrying on his business. In addition to this, he is allowed to deduct his house rent and all taxes he pays to the General Government, to the State, county and town from his necessary expenses, and he pays no income tax at all, unless his income amounts to more than six hundred dollars after these deductions are made.

In the event that a man is unable to pay his taxes, and his property has to be taken by the Government agents and sold for that purpose, the law reserves to him the following articles: "The tools or implements of his trade or profession, one cow, arms and provisions, household furniture kept for use, school books and apparel necessary for a family."

In addition to this, there are many specified taxes, only a few of which are of general interest enough to our citizens to be noticed in a short article like this.

Merchants who sell over twenty-five thousand dollars pay fifty dollars tax; those who sell over one thousand and under twenty-five, pay ten dollars tax, and those selling under one thousand are not taxed.

The tax on liquors may be summed up as follows: Distillers making over three hundred barrels pay a license of fifty dollars; making less than three hundred, pay twenty-five dollars; those making less than one hundred and fifty barrels of apple or peach brandy, pay twelve dollars and fifty cents. In addition to this, a tax of two dollars has to be paid on every gallon of whiskey, and a tax of one dollar and fifty cents on every gallon of brandy, and every retailer of liquors must pay twenty-five dollars tax.

Lawyers, physicians, and dentists pay ten dollars tax each. Auctioneers from ten to twenty, according to sales, and one-fourth of one per cent. on amount of sales. Cotton pays two cents a pound; manufactured tobacco forty cents a pound; snuff forty cents a pound, and segars ten dollars a thousand. Carriages and gold watches from one to two dollars each, according to value; pianos pay from two to four dollars, according to quality.

All railroads and stage routes pay a tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of their receipts, and ferries pay three per cent. All manufacturers of cotton or wool pay a license of ten dollars and a tax of five per cent. on the value of goods they make.

The tax of forty cents a pound laid on manufactured tobacco was intended to be paid by the manufacturer, but there is no officer authorized to collect it. Hence it can only be paid by those who ship tobacco to other States. The same may be said of the tax of two cents a pound on cotton.

The foregoing is the present United States revenue law, as it now exists; in it there is no tax on lands at all, but in the place thereof a tax on the income of all farmers, who clear more than five hundred dollars a year.

There is, however, a back tax on lands to be collected for one year only, as the law was repealed after one year. This tax is eighty cents on every hundred dollars worth of land valued by the tax books of 1860.—*Raleigh Standard.*

FOR THE BULLETIN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT HONEA PATH.

Mr. Editor: It was our privilege to attend a Celebration of the Honea Path Sunday School, on the 28th of July. We had expected from the tenor of the invitation received, and sundry hints of the preparations in progress, that it would be a grand affair of its kind, but the event exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Arriving at the place the previous evening we found an arbor and stand for speakers, which in size and appearance formed our beau ideal of the place for a genuine rural celebration. On visiting it early in the morning the question presented itself, Where are the people to come from to occupy these seats? but as carriage after carriage arrived and every available mode of conveyance from the crank car to the "gravel train," was put into requisition, the question was changed to, How are all these people to be accommodated? As the hour for commencement approached school after school from the neighboring churches marched up with gayly waving banners and took their places in the grand procession. Arriving at the stand at a given signal the two ranks opened, facing inward, and as the chosen speakers traversed the whole line of one thousand and seventy-two Sunday School Scholars, a "Happy Greeting to All" was sung by the youthful band, followed by the victorious strains of the "Sunday School Army." The breaking in and seating of this host of children occupied nearly an hour. Many who came early and very prudently secured good seats, had the pleasure of giving them up and retiring in chagrin before the sweeping tide of children. Seven large Sunday Schools were present, six as invited guests. These filled the arbor, and even every available place about the speaker's stand. At length all were seated, that is, all the children—the spectators found standing room outside the arbor. The Banner of the Day, bearing on its front, the words, "Welcome; Thrice Welcome!" and on the obverse the Saviour's injunction, "Love one another," was suspended over the heads of the speakers. In every part of the assembly could be seen beautiful devices and appropriate quotations from Scriptures. The scene, as that vast congregation of children burst forth in a strain of enlivening song, was truly sublime. After prayer by Rev. W. P. Mouzon, they were addressed by Revs. McCartha and Stepp.

They then adjourned to the grove adjoining where about two hundred and fifty feet of table laden with everything that could tempt the appetite was found. Extensive as were these preparations they could not at one time accommodate the Sunday schools. They were, however, again and again replenished until every one was satisfied. Full justice was done to this part of the exercises, and visitors showed their appreciation in a very marked manner. There was, however, none of that pushing and crowding, and violation of the rules of propriety often displayed on such occasions.

These matters having been fully discussed the congregation re-assembled and was addressed by Revs. Morse and Mouzon. Thus closed the eventful day, without a jar or accident to mar the general joy.

The school was established some years ago by Rev. W. T. Farrow, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, and is still continued according to the principles of that institution. It numbers one hundred and fifty-five scholars, and is supported alike by Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Great credit is due the energetic superintendent, Mr. Getsinger, who, by his zeal and energy, has awakened a new and decided interest in the cause at that place. May the school be blessed of God, and be the means, in his hands of renovating the community and carrying its children to the foot of the throne, and dedicating them to the glory of God. C.

NOTICE.

FOR the benefit of the Citizens and Garrison of Abbeville, S. C., the following Rules and Regulations will be adopted to preserve health and cleanliness. Each family will be held responsible for the good condition of their yards. They will be policed three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; and all filthy substance collected will be placed in front of their respective premises, when it will be removed.

The Health Officer will visit the premises of each family three times a week, and any party found guilty of not complying with this notice will be fined according to the nature of their case.

GEORG R. BLACK,
Lieut. 56th N. Y. V. V., and Health Officer.

Aug. 10, 1865, 3-tf

COACH AND SIGN PAINTING.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a Good Stock of Paints and Varnish, and that he is now prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE AND SIGN PAINTING, at reasonable prices, for cash or provisions. I occupy the Paint Shop formerly owned by E. J. Taylor.

JOHN ALDOUS.

Aug. 10, 1965, 3, tf

School Notice.

THE Exercises of my School will be resumed on Monday, September 4th.

Terms per session of five months:

Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, (any or all,)	$25.00
Advanced English Branches,	18 00
Primary Class,	12.50

Payable in advance.

CLARENCE McCARTHA.

Aug. 10, 1865, 3-3t

BACON AND LARD.

CALL at the Bulletin Office and sell your Bacon and Lard.

WM. H. WILSON.

Aug. 8th, 1865, 3-3t

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK. Also, a House Girl. For further particulars apply at this Office.

[Aug. 10, 1865,–3-1t

HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY DISTRICT WESTERN S. C.,
4TH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NEWBERRY, S. C., July 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDE
No. 2.

I. All permits heretofore granted for the sale of Ale, Wine, Cider, Brandy, Whiskey, or any intoxicating drinks, are hereby revoked, and selling of the same to any person or persons is prohibited.

II. Any person having in his possession any horses, mules, wagons, cotton or any Government property, will immediately report the same to the nearest military post and have it recorded.

III. All cotton being transported must be inspected by the nearest Provost Marshal, and marked "Inspected and Passed."

Any person failing to comply with this order will be adjudged guilty of violation of Orders, and punished accordingly.

By Order of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Commanding District.

HENRY B. LOOMIS,
1st Lieut. 56 N. Y. Vols.,

OFFICIAL: R. CHARLES ROPER,
1st Lt. 56 N. Y. V. V., and Ass't Provost Marshal.

August 3, 1865, 1-tf

By the Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, His Excellency President Johnson has issued his proclamation, appointing me, Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules, and regulations, as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of the said State, who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State. All the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the civil Government of the State was suspended in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason) shall, on taking the Oath of Allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina, to promptly go forward and take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States before some Magistrate or Military Officer of the Federal Government who may be qualified for administering Oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made, and such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient to the Department of State in the city of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that the Managers of Election for the State of South Carolina will hold an election for Members of a State Convention at their respective precincts on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has Members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention. A number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty Oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a local voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the Oath and apply for a pardon in order to be entitled to vote or become members of the Convention.

The Members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodelling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all Laws in force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of this State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged, to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owner.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the application for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that applications must be by petition, stating the exception and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of [L. S.] Greenville, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

B. F. PERRY.

By the Provisional Governor:
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
August 3, 1865, 2,-5t

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH.
HILTON HEAD, S.C., June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 102.

With a view to establish and preserve good order, settle disputes, encourage industry, compel obedience to laws and orders and educate the poor, the following rules and regulations are hereby established, and will be put in operation throughout this Department with as little delay as practicable:

I. District Commanders will divide their commands into sub districts of suitable size, each comprising one or more counties, parishes or congressional districts. To each sub-district they will assign a commanding officer, (with a suitable number of troops) an assistant Provost Marshal, and an Assistant Provost Judge. A permanent Provost Guard will be placed under the immediate orders of the Assistant Provost Marshal.

II. Within each sub-district Superior Provost Courts, and Circuit Provost Courts, composed of not more than three members each—shall be held at stated times and places. The superior and circuit provost courts to have concurrent jurisdiction over all cases as hereinafter specified that can be properly tried before them.

III. The Superior Provost Court will habitually hold its sessions at sub-district headquarters, and will be presided over by the Assistant Provost Judge, who may associate with him, one or two respectable loyal citizens, giving the preference to local magistrates, other things being equal.

IV. Circuit Provost Courts shall be held at important points and at stated times, within the sub-district, and shall be presided over by one of the members of the Superior Provost Court, designated by the sub-district commander for that purpose. The president of the Circuit Provost Court may associate with him one or two loyal citizens or magistrates.

V. The courts above named shall have power to try all cases between citizens, and between citizens and soldiers, and all crimes and all violations of military orders and the laws of the United States which do not come within the jurisdiction of a court martial, and to issue the usual process for the attendance of witnesses, and decrees for the possession of property, and for the payment of debts, damages and costs. The decrees will go only to the right of possession and not of property. They may impose fines not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.) and imprison not exceeding two months. Offences by citizens requiring a severe punishmen, will be tried by a military commission. They will appoint their clerks and other officers, and shall keep a record of their proceedings subject to the revision of sub-district and higher commanders, and will adopt rules and forms of procedure, which shall be as simple as possible. Citizen members of courts may be allowed three dollars for each days' attendance. The fees charged will be merely sufficient to pay all expenses.

VI. Appeals from the Provost Courts will be had to the sub district and district commanders, under such rules and on such terms as the district commanders may provide.

VII. All parties to suits before the Superior or Circuit Provost Courts may employ counsel. But all persons bringing suit or appearing as counsel before said courts, as well as the citizen members of said courts, will be required to give proof that they have taken the oath of allegiance.

VIII. It is the duty of the military authorities throughout this Department, when called upon to do so, to aid the assistant commissioners and agents of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands," in the exeution of duties under the laws of the United States and the orders of the commissioner of said Bureau issued in accordance therewith; and, when there is no such assistant commissioner or agent upon the spot, to take cognizance themselves of all violation of such laws and orders. All cases of such violation may be tried before the courts hereinabove authorized.

IX. All cases properly coming within the jurisdiction of these courts will be brought to trial promptly, and all unnecessary arrests of citizens will be avoided.

X. The existence of the courts hereinabove authorized, will cease whenever and wherever, the functions of the officers of the civil laws are restored to operation by proper authority.

XI. District and sub district commanders are directed to provide, whenever practicable, for the education of the children of the poor within their commands, and for that purpose they are authorized to detail regimental chaplains and non-commissioned officers and privates for teachers.

The education of the children of Refugees and Freedmen will be relinquished into the hands of the assistant commissioners and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, whenever they are in readiness to take charge of the same.

By command of Major General Q. A. GILLMORE, Commanding District,

W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL: R. CHARLES ROPER,
1st Lieut. 56th N. Y. V. V., and Ass't Provost Marshal.

Aug. 3, 1865, 2-2t

HeadQuarters Military Dist. Western S. C.
FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
NEWBERRY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

I. The case of John B. Glymph, by his own statement, shows that he had a conversation with a freedman, on his plantation, about the contract, who wished to consult a United States officer to ascertain if it was correct, and so told Mr. Glymph. Glymph was indignant that the colored man should not confide in him, and, when he started for this place, seized a shot gun and deliberately fired, the contents entering the arm and back of the negro. As Glymph has been several days in jail, it is ordered that he be released on executing a bond, with sufficient security, to keep the peace and appear for trial whenever called.

II. Wm. Lemons is a clerk in a hotel at this place. Burrel Mayes, whom no one would suppose to be anything but Anglo-Saxon, has a taint of African blood. Some time ago he escaped from his master, went to Columbia, volunteered as a soldier, under the name of John Brown, in a South Carolina Regt., was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, captured, sent North, and finally returned as a prisoner of war.

Lemons makes the justification for assault and battery, that Mayes came into the hotel and requested him to take charge of his carpet bag, passing it over the counter. The next day he returned, procured his carpet bag and went on his way. By some means Lemons learned that Mayes was tainted with African blood; he became enraged, that a negro should ask him to do any service, followed until he found and commenced beating him.

As there is not the shadow of an excuse for his conduct he must remain in jail until a competent court can punish him as he deserves.

III. John Whitman charged by a freedwoman with beating her, was arrested, and on examination states that he was informed the woman was insolent to his wife, the particulars or provocation for which he did not ascertain; but he took the woman, stripped her naked, tied her down, and then with a leather strap gave 25 stripes. This is clearly a case of assault and battery, and would be punished as such except that Mr. Whitman alleges that he would never have punished the woman had he not supposed he had a right so to do, from the fact that Capt. Murray, of the 25th Ohio Vol., lately commanding at this place, approved contracts with the power inserted to the employer to punish, and also told them in numerous instances that they could buck and gag and tie up by the thumbs when necessary. This is the excuse given for many outrages committed upon the colored people in this section of the State.

That there may be no excuse for future offences, the Brev't Brig.-Genl. Com'dg issues this Order, directed to all the districts in his command, viz: Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, and Pickens.

Why an officer in the United States service should approve contracts with such a dangerous delegation of power, and in addition authorize the exercise of punishment so brutal and inhuman, as seldom to be used in the army, is very remarkable. The contract said the punishment should be lawful. Yet no man so stupid but knows, that the lawful punishment which slavery imposes cannot now be allowed to scourge the naked back and limbs of freemen and women. Slavery and the lash are synonomous, you cannot separate one from the other in the mind of the African. Yet a girl whose insolence may have been produced, as sometimes it is, by violent and threatening language, or insolence if you please, from the white person, who was of size to be held in Mr. Whitman's left hand, is tied and beat, on the supposition that it was right, because a United States officer had delegated such power. The colored people are told they are free, yet under the shield of the United States government, they are flogged some of them as they never were before. There are many persons who feel all the bitterness which the rebellion engendered, and while brooding over the mortification of defeat, loss of property, and emancipation of slaves, exhibit the cruel meanness of wreaking vengeance upon the innocent and helpless freedmen.

[illegible] the publication of this order, like offences will be severely punished. You have sworn to sustain the proclamation of the President, consequently the abolition of slavery. Such conduct you will readily see is a violation of your parole, a forfeiture of your oath. Nearly all the difficulties attending the immediate emancipation of so large a class, and the transition from slave to free labor, could be removed entirely, or greatly mitigated by a cheerful acquiescence on the part of all.

Some very foolish, if not very wicked men are contributing not only to their own injury, but that of the entire state. By disregarding the rights of the freedmen, they contemn and despise the authority of the United States, and render necessary the presence of military power, to prevent that which they ought not to do, and to accomplish that they ought to effect. To day the spirit of rebellion with some is strong. The spirit of rebellion against the emancipation of slavery, rebellion against the rights freedom grants to all, without regard to color or rank. No one can deny that many are believing slavery will not be destroyed by a refusal of the States to amend the constitution. Many are striving to embarrass the system of free labor, with a view to show the world that slavery ought not to be abolished; also to make the condition of the freedmen miserable, so they should feel that their condition was preferable in slavery to freedom. Another fact is evident, that the freedmen have no confidence in their former masters. They look upon them as those through whom for years they have been held in servitude, and who they fear would lose no opportunity to remand them back to slavery.

With these facts conceded, the course of the former master is plain. The dogma of State rights as you understood the fatal and bloody delusion of secession, taught from your earliest infancy; Slavery, with which you have been reared from the cradle, have, in consequence of your own acts, been forever destroyed. They are dead, with no more hope of resurrection than a separate Confederacy, buried beneath the best blood of the republic, and amidst the graves of hundreds of thousands whom the nation will mourn for years. You put in peril your own institutions and your own country to destroy this republic, and failed; accept now the fruits of the rebellion, bitter though they be; and carry out the terms of your surrender and allegiance in the spirit of chivalric men. Do not, because you may be distant from a military post, visit upon the harmless and unoffending negro the hostilities and resentments you feel against the United States.

However obnoxious it may be, every man is free and and must be treated as such, that done the whole is accomplished, and nearly every obstacle removed. You have been for years learning the folly of resistance to the Government and have been almost ruined. Surrender now at the outset all prejudice against universal liberty. Your own happiness and prosperity demand it. Encourage the system of free labor. Develop its resources, and the waste places will blossom once more, and grass grow green on battle plains. Your own welfare depends on the welfare of the colored race. Without his labor your fields will not be cultivated, your wealth not increase. When you make his condition miserable, it reacts and entails the same upon yourself. Treat him kindly. Learn him by your acts that you consider him free and desire not to enslave him again, and you restore his confidence.

After four years of bitter war, after you had exhausted all the resources of a mighty section, the prowess of a brave people, you ask that we may be lenient, forgiving, and not exasperate your people. What you ask will be granted. The Government of the United States, its people, its army, every officer and soldier will treat you kindly. In return they ask that what is meted out to you who have done so much of wrong to yourselves and the republic, shall be cheerfully by you meted out to a people without guilt, who are free because they cannot avoid it, who have not been even required to stretch forth the hand to take the proffered boon. A people faithful while you were absent in the army, neither destroying your lands, houses or family. Yet never known to withhold aid or betray the path of the Union prisoner.

You cannot expect the sudden change in your system of labor to work smoothly at first. The negro is to be learned to discharge the duties and obligations freedom enjoins, as well as a true conception of the rights it guarantees.

He is to be taught that there is no immunity from labor; that in the sweat of his brow must he earn his bread. That he is not entitled to any share of his former master's land, or mules, or stock. That he has only been given the title to himself; that he can no more be sold on the auction block. That the wife cannot be taken from his bosom, the child from his side, and sold forever from his sight. That vagrancy, and idleness and theft will be punished by the proper authority, because they are crimes in all regulated society. That while he can make contracts he is bound by them when made, and must fulfil them. That he cannot throw down the hoe and abandon the crop at pleasure, but will be required faithfully to labor and obey his employer in all lawful commands, and not absent himself from his duty without permission. That he must be respectful and courteous, that insolence is no more to be tolerated from a freeman than a slave.

Most of this instruction must be imparted by their former owners, how necessary that they should learn to recognize the rights and thereby be placed in a position more effectually to teach the duties of freedmen.

Many of the freedmen are declining to sign contracts unless they can be told by proper authority they are right. The power to punish reserved in some contracts, and the continuance of the lash, have moved their suspicions, and they prefer working on, leaving it to the employers to give them what they choose, for fear by making a mark on paper they will sign away some of their liberty. After consultation with citizens of this section, it is proposed to form a basis of remuneration, in a general order, which will be just to all, to apply where no contract has been made, and which will extend to all the districts in this command.

The many good citizens who are contributing, by word and deed, to have accepted the new order of affairs, will deserve well of their State, if they can so mould public sentiment, that the same spirit which led to rebellion, four years ago may now be powerless to embarass their communities by thwarting the design of the government.

Courts will soon be established in every district within this command, as directed by orders from Dep't. Head Quarters, where testimony of witnesses will be taken without regard to color.

In order to assist this section of the State, to the extent of his power, with a view of more fully explaining to all, the planters and freedmen, the nature of their rights and duties, the Brev't Brig. Genl. Com'dg, will designate three or four places in each district, of which public notice will be given, where he will meet the inhabitants, and save many the necessity of a long ride to the Court House town of the District. Planters are requested to inform the freedmen of the time and object of the meeting, and encourage them to be present, so their obligations may be explained, and misconception, as to liberty beyond the law, may be corrected.

The clause inserted in former contracts delegating the power to punish, is hereby declared null and void.

The laws of this State in regard to the distillation of liquors will be enforced. Only fruits in their season, and not cereals, can be distilled. The sale of liquors will be regulated as your State laws provide. Hereafter none will be sold except by permission of commanding officers of sub-districts.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Commanding District.

HENRY B. LOOMIS,
1st Lt. & Adj't, 56th N. Y. V. V.

OFFICIAL: R. CHARLES ROPER,
1st Lieut. 56 N. Y. V. V. and Ass't Pro. Marshall.

Aug 3, 1865, 2-1t