THE CODE.

Passed by the Legislature of South Carolina on 20th Dec. 1865.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CRIMINAL LAW. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in Gen-eral Assembly, and by the authority of the

SOME VELONIES WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY. Sec. I. Either of the crimes specified in this first section shall be felony without benefit of clergy, to wit: For a person of color to commit any wilful homicide unless in selfdefence; for a person of color to commit an assault upon a white woman with manifest intent to ravish her; for a person of color to have sexual intercourse with a white woman by personating her husband; for a person of color to raise an insurrection or rebellion fu this State; for any person to furnish arms or ammunition to other persons who are in a state of actual insurrection or rebellion, or permit them to resort to his house for advancement of their evil purpose; for any person to administer, or cause to be taken by any other person, any poison, chloroferm, soporific or other destructive thing, or to shoot at stab, cut or would any other person, or by any means whatsoever to cause bodily injury to any other person, whereby, in any of these cases, a bodily injury dangerous to the life of any other person is caused, with intent in any of these cases to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery, burglary or larceny; for any person who had been transported uader sentence to return to this State within the period of pr hibition contained in the sentence; or for a person to steal a horse or a mule, or cotton packed in a bale ready for

SEC. II. A kitchen, smoke-house, corncrib, store-room, dairy, servants' room, carriage-house, barn or stable, rice-pounding snill, threshing-mill, store-barn, mill house, gin-house, work-shop, factory or potato-house, within two hundred yards of a dwelling house, and used by any person residing in the dwelling house, or in either of the buildings here enumerated, shall be considered parcel of such dwelling-house in respect to the crimes of burglary and arson, and all crimes which, either by common law or statute, are constituted or aggravated by being committed in a dwelling house. And under this section, any house in which dwells a watchman or other person oppointed to watch or protect properson opportunit to watch or protect pro-perty, shall be considered a parcel of the dwelling-house, of which all the buildings just enumerated shall be protected.

market

SOME PELONIES WITH BENEFIT OF CLESGY. SEC. HI. Either of the crimes specified in this third section shall be felony with benefit of clergy, to wit: For any person to attempt to raise an insurrection or rebellion in this State, or to counsel, aid or hire any other person to raise any insurrection or rebellion, although no insurrection or rebellion may although no insurrection or rebellion may take place; for any person to administer, or cause to be taken by any other person, any poison; chloroform, soporific or other deleteriou thing, or to shoot at, stab, cut or wound any other person, or by any means whatsoever, to cause bodily injury to any other person, whereby, in any of these cases, a badily injury, serious but not dangerous to a bodily injury, serious but not dange life, is caused to any other person, with intent in any of these cases to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the rime of to commit an assault with any kind of load d his crime under the law. arms, or with a sword, dirk, knife, axe, hatchat or other deadly weapon, whereby beddiy injury to any person is caused, with intent to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery or burgiary; cotton, foder, h.y. bacon, fresh meat of any for any person to steal or destroy, or wilfully kind, poultry of any kind, animalofany kind, for any person to steal or destroy, or wilfully conceal, any last will and testament, or any paper in the nature of a last will and testament; for any person to break and enter any corn-crib, cotton-h-use, gin-house, meat-house, stable, shop, store-room, ware house, countinghouse, or other out house, not by the second section of this Act, or by previous law, parcel of a dwelling-house, and steal therein any chattel, money or valuable securities; for any and seller shall each be guilty of a misde person to steal any bull, cow, ox, steer or cuif; or to steal any sheep, hog or goat; for any person unlawfully and maliciously to burn or destroy, or cause to be burned or destroyed, any cotton, in the seed or giuned, joose or in bale, any corn, shucked or unshucked, any wheat, rice, oats, rye, barley, peas or other grain, thrashed or unthrashed, any fedder, hay, straw or shucks, if property to the value of ten dollars be thereby de-stroyed; for any person, unlawfully and maliciously, to burn or destroy, or cause to be burned or destroyed, any gin-house, mill-house, shop, or other out-house or building, not by the second section of this Act, or by previous law, parcel of a dwelling house; for any servant to steal any chattel, money or valuable security, to the value of ten dollars, belonging to or in the possession or power of his master or employer, or being in any and it shall be a misdemeanor for a person of dwelling house; for any person to take from any field, not belonging to or being in the *possession of such person, any cotton, corn, frice or other grain, although the same may not have been severed from the soil fraudulently, with any intent secretly to convert the same to the use of such person taking the same; for any person wilfully to set fire to

to the growing crop. SEC. IV. The punishment of felony with benefit of elergy, for the first offence, shall, more of the fellowing m des, to wit: trans portation beyond the limits of this State, less than five years; confinement in a penitentiary, work-house, or penal farm, (when such institutions shall exist,) for a period not less than three months, nor more than ten years; with such imposition of hard labor nd solitary confinement as may be directed; whipping in all cases involving the crimen falsi : disqualification to vote, for a term of years not exceeding twenty, at any election made by the people of this State, or any part thereof, for any civil or political office; con-finement in tread-mill or stocks, solitary confinement, hard labor, corporal punishment; imprisonment, not less than three mouths nor more than ten years; fine, not less than one chandred dollars, nor more than five thousand an order, under which any weapon unlawful-dollars. But no punishe est more degrading by kept may be seized and sold, the proceeds. white person for a crime but infamous. SOME MISDEMEANURS.

surpentine farms; for any person wilfully to

or flood-gate whereby damage may be caused

SEC. V. The offences specified in this fifth section, shall be aggravated misdemeanors, to wit: For any person to administer or atcause to be taken, or to attempt to cause not immediately part, by corporal punishment.

SEC. XIV. It shall not be lawful for a percobleroform, soporific, or other deletations son of color to be the owner, in whole or in thing; or for him to commit an assault on any other person, with intent in any of these any other person, with intent in any of these of any kind are said by tend in distilling fore.

cases, to commit the crime of murder, or the person of color, to be engaged in distilling fore.

Sac. XXVII. Whenever, under any law crime of rape, or the crime of robbery or any spirituous liquors, or in retailing the clarency, or with the intent to main, duffigsome other grievous bodily harm to such prohibitions herein contained, shall be guilty be detention of the convict, and substitution other person, or with intent to resist of person, and says that person, although no bodily injury may be and hard taber, as to the District Judge or the substitution shall be, in the case of a many person, although no bodily injury may be and hard taber, as to the District Judge or the substitution shall be, in the case of a many person, although no bodily injury may be and hard taber, as to the District Judge or the substitution shall be, in the case of a many servent to steal any chartles before whom he may be tried; by fine or corporal personshment: If the offence should not involve the remember that any person, although no bodily injury may be and shall seem meet. Sec. XV. If any person shall filled person, imprisonment for a time proportioned to the fine, at the rate of one day shall seem meet.

Sec. XV. If any person shall filled person, and shall included a person in the case of a person of this twelve millions and resolutions which he has already presented to the fine, at the rate of one day shall seem meet.

Sec. XV. If any person shall filled person in the case of a person in the cas

value of ten dollars may not thereby be de-stroyed; for a servant to assault his masteror employer, or any member of his master's or employer's family, or any person authorized to direct and control him.

SEC. VI. All simple farcenies and thefts. where the value of the goods and chattles, moneys and valuable securities is stolen, is less than ten dollars, shall be misdemeanors, punishable by whipping, corporal punish-ment, hard labor and the necessary impris-onment, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. VII. Of chattles, moneys and valuable securities, which were delivered by the owners thereof to any other person to be kept, carried or otherwise dealt with for the onter, or which were in the custody of any other person, under any trust reposed in such other person by the owner, the felonious carrying away by such other person, shall be

Sec. VIII. If any clerk, servant or other employee, shall receive or take into his possession any chattle, money or valuable security, for or in the name of, or on the account of his employer or master, and shall fraudulently embezzle the same, or any part thereof, such clerk, servant or employee shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as if he had been convicted of having feloniously stolen from the employer or master, chattels, moneys or valuable securities of the same amount in value. In any such case, except when the offence shall relate to a chattel, it shall be sufficient to allege the embezzlement to be of money, without specifying any particular coin or valuable security and to prove the embezziement of any amount of moneys or valuable securities. If in any such case, upon the trial the proof shall show a larceny, the Jury shall be at liberty to return a verdict that the offender is not guilty of embezzlement, but is guilty of simple larceny, or of larceny as a servant, as the case may be; and upon the trial of a clerk, servant or employee for larceny, if the proof shall show an embezzlement, the Jury shall be at liberty to return a verdict that the offender is not guilty of larceny, but is guilty of embezzlement, and thereupon, in eithe case, the effect shall be the same as it the offence whereof the offender is fread gailty had been specially alleged; the woust in value being taken to be that which is alleged, unless the verdiet shall fix a less amount. No person tried for embezzlement or larceny as aforesaid, shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny or embezziament upon the same facts.

SEC. IX. If any person shall incite, procure, hire or counsel a servant to commit a largeny or embezzlement of any chattels money or valuable security of his master such offender shall be guilty of an offence and according to the event, may be a misdemeanor or a felony. If the said larceny or embezz'ement should not be committed by such servant, the off-nder shall be guilty of a misdemeaner, and upon conviction be punished as if he had been convicted of simple larcenv of goods below the value of ten dola felony, the off-nder aforesaid shall be a accessory before the fact, may be tried and convicted, whether his principal be or be not previously convicted, and upon conviction shall be punished according to the nature of

SEC. X. A person of color who is in the employment of a master engaged in husban-dry, shall not have the right to selerny corn rice, peas, wheat or other grain, any flour or any other product of a farm, without having written evidence from such master or some per-on authorized by him, or from the District Judge or a Magistrate, that he has the right to sell such product; and if any person shall directly or indirectly purchase any such product from such person of color. without such written evidence, the purchaser meanor. The purchaser, upon conviction of any such offence, shall be liable to a fine not exce ding five hundred dollars, and to suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, The seller shall be liable to a fine of at least five dollars, and at least equal to twice the value of the product sold, and if that be not immediately paid, shall suffer corporal punishment.

SEC. XI. It shall be a misdemeanor, for any person not authorized, to write or give to a person of color a writing which professes to show evidence of the right of that person of color to sell any product of a farm, by the section last preceding, he is forbidden to sell without written evidence; and any person convicted of this misdemeanor shall he liable to the same extent as the purchaser, in the section last preceding, is made liable color to exhibit, as evidence of his right to sell any product, a writing which he knows to be false or counterfeited, or to have been written or given by any person not authorized; and, on conviction of this inisdemeanor before a District Court or a Magistrate, such person of color shall be liable, as in section ast preceding, the seller is made liable These provisions shall mutatis mutandis extend to cases where the writing professes to be a permit of absence, or permit of any other kind. The fines in any of these cases being at the discretion of the Judge or Mag-

Scc. XII. Where no special punishment is provided for a misdemeanor, it shall, according to its nature and degree, be punished at the discretion of the Court, by one or more of the modes of punishment which, in the fourth section of this Act, have been enumerated for a felony with benefit of clergy, ex-

cept transportation. SEC. XIII. Persons of color constitute no part of the Militia of the State, and no one of them shall, without permission in writing from the District Judge or Magistrate, be allowed to keep a fire-arm, sword or other military weapon; except that one at them, who is the owner of a farm, may keep a shot gun of the place and manner of employment from or rifle, such as is ordinarily used in hunting, time to time. In any case the work may, but not a pistol, musket or other fire arm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war. The District Judge or a Magistrate may give an order, under which any weapon unlawfulthan imprisonment shall be imposed on a of sale to go into the District Court Fund. The possession of a weapon in violation of this Act shall be a misdemeanor, which shall given to the District Julge. be tried before a District Court of a Magistrate, and in case of conviction, shall be punished by a fine equal to twice the value of the weapon so unlawfully k pt, and if that be not immediately paid, by corporal punishment.

Sec. XIV. It shall not be lawful for a per-

part, of any distillery where spirituous liquors shall define it. Whipping, when it is provided of any kind are said by retail; nor for a for by the law, shall be inflicted as heretodisable such other person, or do do color who shall do anything contrary to the

SEC. XVI. If any person shall knowingly and wilfully pretend, or falsely assert in writing, that any servant has been hired or retained for any period of time whatsoer r, or person so offending shall be guilty of a mis-

Sec. XVII. If any person shall knowingly and wilfully pretend, or falsely assert in wri-ting, that any servant was discharged, or left his service, at any other time than that at which he was discharged or actually left such service, or that any such servant had not been hired or employed in any person's service, contrary to truth, then, in either of these cases, such person shall be guilty of a mis-

SEC. XVIII. If any person shall offer himself as a servant, asserting or pre-tending that he hath served in any service in which he shall not actually have served, or with a false, forged or counterfeit certificate of his character, or shall, in any wise, add to, or alter, efface or erase any date, matter or thing contained in, or referred to, in any conflicate given to him by his last or former actual master or employer, or by any other person duly authorized by such master or employer to give the same, then, in either of these cases, such person so offend-ing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XIX. If any person, having before been in service, shall, when offering to hire him-elf as a servant in any service whatsoever, fals ly and wilfully pretend not to have been hired or retained in any previous service as a serva it, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XX. In case of conviction of either of the misdemeanors specified in the five sections last preceding, the punishment shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and in case the fine shall not be immediately paid, there shall be substitution of other pun ishments, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. XXI. Every wiiful tresspass is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and any per-son guilty thereof may be either sued for damages, or presecuted for the misdemeanor, at the option of the party injured; and, in case of conviction of the misdemeanor, the punishment shall be a fine apportioned to the damage done, and the circumstances of enormity attending the trespass, with substitution of other punishment, as hereinafter provided if the fine be not immediately paid.

SEC. XXII. No person of color shall mi grate into and reside in this State, unless within twenty days after his arrival within the same, he shall enter into a bond with two freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the District Court or a Magistrate, in a penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for his good behavior, and for his suppert, if he should become unable to support himself. And in case any such person shall fail to execute the bond as aforesaid, the Dis trict Judge or any Magistrate is bereby authorized and required, upon complaint and due proof thereof, to issue his warrant commanding such person of color to leave the State within ten days thereafter. And if any such person, so ordered to leave the State shall not leave the state within the time prescribed in such warrant, he shall, upon conviction thercof, be liable to such corporal punishment as the Court in its discretion shall think fit to order. And if any such person so convicted and punished, shall still remain within the State more than fifteen days after the punishment shall have been inflicted, or having left the State, shall return to the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof be transported beyond the limits of this State for life, or be kept to hard labor, with cccasional solitary confinement, for a period not exceeding five years. And if any person of color, who shall have been convicted of any infamous offence in any other State or coun try, shall come or be brought into this State. ch person of color, on conviction thereof. shall be transported beyond the limits of this State for life, or he kept to hard labor, with occasional solitary confinement, for any pe riod not expeeding fifteen years. PROVISIONS EXTENDING TO ALL CLASSES OF

OFFENCES AND ALL COURTS -SOME PROVIS IONSUNDER OTHER HEADS EXTENDING

SEC. XXIII. On the trial of any person for felony, when the crime charged shall include au assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the Jury to acquit of the felony, and to find against the person indected a verdict of guilty of assault, if the evidence shall warrant such finding; and when such verdict shall be found, the Court shall have the power by sentence, to impose upon the person so found guilty, punishment by fine, imprisonment, hard labor, corporal punishment, and solitary confinement, one or more, as may, in the opinion of the Judge, be required by the degree of the offence. In like manner there may be conviction of any less offence contained in a greater which is charged, and punishment at the discretion of the Court, according to the nature of the offence of which the accused

has been found guilty.

SEC. XXIV. When several persons of color are convicted of one capital offence, the Jury which tries them my recommend one or more to mercy, for reasons which in their opinion mitigate the guilt; the District Judge shall report the case with his opinion, and the Governor shall do in the matter as seems to him meet .. The same may be done when one only is convicted of a capital offence; before sentence of death shall-be executed in any case, time for application to the Goveror shall be allowed. Sec. XXV. Hard labor shall be work on

the roads, streets, or public works, under the supervision of a superintendent of convicts, if there be such an officer, who can be conveniently employed, or under the supervision of the Sheriff, a Constable, Jailor, or other person that may be appointed by the District Judge, or by the Sheriff; or it shall be work on any building, or other undertaking, or in any business of a private individual, who will pay reasonable wages, and can be safely entrusted with the supervision ; the Judge or the Sheriff, under the directions of the District Judge, making choice according to the directions of the Judge, be without unusual pain or restraint, or it may be done in a chain gang, or with ball and chain, or under other pain or burden; and it may be without, or may be attended with confinement. A Magistrate shall as to cases before him, have the power which is here

SEC. XXVI. Corporal punishment is intended to include only such modes of punishment not affecting life or limb, as are issed in the army and navy of the United States, adapted in kind and degree to the nature of the offence. The sentence in cach case and directions of the Judge or Magistrate,

sentence imposing a fine is passed, if the fine and costs be not immediately paid, there shall money of valuable security below the value shall seem meet.

of ten deliars belonging to or in the poss security below the poss security the poss security below the poss security below the poss security the poss security the poss security below the poss security below the poss security the poss secu

| cultural product, although property to the | such person so offending shall be guilty of a | there shall be substituted for a fine, for imprisonment, or for both, hard labor, corporal punishment, solitary confinement and confinement in tread-mill or stocks, one or more at the discretion of the Judge of the Superio Court, the District Judge or the Magistrate in any station or capacity whatever, other than that for which, or in which, such ser- and in respect to all crimes and misdemean- vant shall have been bired or retained, such ors, the term servant shall be understood to embrace an apprentice as well as a servant under contract.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS. SEC. XXVIII. The District Judge, when he may think it necessary, shall have power to appoint a Superintendent of Convicts, whose duty it shall be to superintend as many as he can of convicts sentenced to hard labor, to inflict corporal punishments directed upor all convicts within his reach, and to execute the orders of the Judge, Sheriff or Magistrate in relation to these matters. The Superin tendent shall, at his pleasure, have access to apartments in the jail for necessary confine ment of convicts, and may by all necessary means, enforce his authority over the convicts under his supervision, punish their disobedience, and overcome resistance, or attempted rescue offered by them, or any other person. When he shall deem it necessary, he may call upon the posse comitatue, with the same effect and under like penalties to those who disobey it, as the Sheriff might do. The Superinten dent shall receive a suitable compensation, to be fixed by the District Judge, and paid from the District Court Fund. All wages received from the labor of convicts shall go into that fund, and from that shall be provided food and other necessaries for the convicts.

Sec. XXIX. Upon view of a misdemeand committed by a person of color, or by a white person toward a person of color, a Magistrate may arrest the offender, and, according to the nature of the case, punish the offender summarily, or bind him in recognizance, with sufficient sureties, to appear at the next monthly sitting of the District Court, or commit him for trial before the District Court.

Sec. XXX. Upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, any person present may arrest the offender and take him before a Magistrate. to be dealt with as the case may require. In case of a misdemeanor committed by a white person toward a person of color, any person may complain to a Magistrate, who shall cause the offender to be arrested, and, according to the nature of the case, to be brought before himself, or be taken for trial in the District Court.

SEC. XXXI. Upon view of a felony con mitted, or upon certain information that s felony has been committed, any person may arrest the felon and take him directly to the District Judge or a Magistrate, to be dealt

with according to law. Src. XXXII. In the night time any per son may be arrested by such efficient means as the darkness and the probability of his escape render necessary, even if his life should be thereby taken, in cases where he has committed a felony, or has entered a dwelling house with evil intent, or has broken, or has breaking into an ont-house, with a view to plunder, or has in his possession stolen property, or bel g under circumstances which raise just aspicion of his design to steal or

.... some felony, flees when he is hailed. In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thou sand eight hundred and sixty-five. W. D. PORTER,

President of the Serate. C. H. SIMONTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FORCE OF THE AMERICAN ARMES:-The New York News closes a review of Llenge la report of the Secretary of War, as follows : The statistics of the report of the Secreta

ry of War are among the most valuable grate-ments. On the 1 t of May, 1865, he tells us that the military force of the United States numb red so many of all arms, as one mill ion five hundred and sixteen men! Enlist monts had increased it to that number since the March preceeding. On the 1-t of March 1865, it numbered as follows:

Aveilabl . farce present for duty On deta had service In field haspitals or pufft for duty In general hospita son on si k leave Absent on furlough or as prisoners of

War, Absent without leave

Grand aggregate

When the war closel Sherman's army numbered, it appears, 146.183 men; Grant, 162 851! Taking these figuresas a guide, one cannot fail to concur with glowing admirathe gallantry of the army which, though crushed beneath that overwhelming weight numbered, when it surrendered, as follows: Lee's men, Johnston's men,

Jeff. Thompson's men. Miscellaneous paroles in Virginia, Paroled at Cumberland, Md., etc., Paroled in Alabama and Florida, Dick Taylor's Men. Kirby Smith's men, Paroled in Washington, Paroled in several States in the South, Surrendered in Tennessoo,

The Secretary of War includes in the above and its the hardest skedule to pleas em both statement paroles of which a large number were probably not those of soldiers. a poor vanished peopul ever undertook. Its grinators, mesmeric professors, &c., &., has the most hardest war to wind up that hist ry Accepting the figures, however, as they rekords. Sumner, Satin and Company, are stand, what commentary do they constitute still a fussin and fumin about the everlasting on the heroic courage of those galiant South- nigger-want him to vote and make laws erners! One hundred and seventy-four thou and squat on a jury, and wants to probibit sand of them surrendered to six times their us rebela from doin the same thing for 3 sixteen men! Johnston's 31,000 capitulated cussin man. They say its all right for a the white man?—any way satisfies them to Sherman's 116,000! Lee's 27,000 struck nigger not to vote in Connecticut, bekause which exemp's them from hopest laborious

ber of the San Francisco News Letter has the following extraordinary statement. It is the but as shore as I am too foot high, a nigger a worthy man, &c. We know nothing of SOMETHING FOR SUMNER .- A recent rummelancholy story of a Virginia negra:

"Happy with his master at home in ginia, the war set him free. He wont to drap it. I golly they cant get over that. Richmond with his wife and four children, of negroes there. The government refused I felt that way sorter when Mr. Gibson ap has inflicted upon the negroes. He knows to give him rations. Northern men were pinted me a committee on the State of the their sufferings, and he knows that, under there to buy negroes to take to California to Republic. When the Sakretary read out my the present system, it is only a question of work in the mines. For the want of something better, he agreed to sell himself, with twenty each of twenty each of the devilty of Abolitation of the first of the self himself, with the twenty each of the devilty of Abolitation of the first of the self himself, and hundreds more the following the following first only a question of name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt time when disease and death will have finished the work which the deviltry of Abolitation of the following first only a question of name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt time when disease and death will have finished the work which the deviltry of Abolitation of the following first only a question of name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt time when disease and death will have finished the work which the deviltry of Abolitation of the first only a question of name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt time when disease and death will have finished the work which the deviltry of Abolitation of the first only a question of name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt time when disease and death will have finished the work which the deviltry of Abolitation of the first only a question of name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt time when disease and death will have finished the work which the deviltry of Abolitation of the first only a question of th to follow, to come out here. He is separated from his family, like many others of the company, He says he is more of a slave of Jordin I cant perseve it at this time with head that, being different, the civil laws must now than in old times. He knows how to hoe corn, but don't know how to work in a quicksilver mine. He withs to go back, but, they won't let him go. He signed 'some wintings,' but he don't know what they were, whether heard of it in Northern Literature. I have heard of it in Northern Literature. I have heard of it in Northern Literature. I have heard of it in Northern Literature. as he can't read. He is afraid his family are suffering, and they won't give him any money to send to them. There we have it; sla likely to prove the grandest imposture that very abolished in Virginia, and established in ever existed on a continent of freedom. free California!. The father enslaved in Caltalists and California clergymen."

One Year Ago. What stars have faded from our sky! What hopes unfolded but to die! What dreams so fondly pondered o'er, Forever lost the hues they wore ! How like a death knell, sad and slow

Where is the 'ner we loved to greet, The form that graced the fireside soat, The gentle smile, the winning way, That blessed our pathway day by day? Where fled those accents soft and low, _

Tolls through the soul "one year ago!"

That thrilled our hearts "one year ago?" Ah! vacant is the arcside chair, The smile that won no longer there; From door and hall, from porch and lawn, The echo of the voice is gone. And we who linger only know

How much was lost "one year ago?" Beside her grave the marble white Keeps filent guard by day and inght! Serene she sleeps, nor beeds the tread Of footsteps o'er her lovely head!. Her pulseless breast no more may know The pangs of life " one year ago."

But why repine? A few more years, A few more broken sighs and tears, And we, enlisted with the dead, Shall follow where her steps have fled; To that far world rejoicing go To which she passed "one year ago!"

Bill Arp Acdresses his Constituents.

Respektabul people; I address you on this okkashun with a profound admiration for the great consideration and the nice dis crimination which caused you to honor me as scouts, makin a sorter of rekonysance to Of course the villen was tried for it-and see whether Georgy were a State or a lagin hung, though I haint seed no mention of it terrytory, whether we were in the old Un for

or out of it, whether me and my folkes and you and your folkes were somebody or nebody, and lastly, but by no means leastly, whether our poor innoceut children, born life in the old land yet and by and by we'll durin the war, were all illegal and had to be born over agin or not. This last pint are African desert, and put 'em to teachin Hotmuch unsettled, but our wemen are advised tentots the right of suffrage. Winter Davis to be kalm and sereen. My friends, our aim have honestly been to

Un-ion. Like the prodigal son we had noth sys for five or six months; we have been seen standing after off for weeks, but durn the cal do they kill fur us. They know we've got nuthin, for they cat up our substance we got for puttin rings on our fingers we couldn't expect it until they bring back the jewelry they carried away. I cannot say in the lan guage of the poet, that our labor has been a labor of love, for we've had monstrous pour

encouragement to be shore; but we had all and we jintly determined that come weel come wo, sink or swim, survive or perish. thunder or litenin, we'd slip back or sneak back, or git back som how or somehow else. or we'd stay out forever and ever, amen and

Up to this time it has been an up hill hucrackin his whip, and confusin his ideas so master's c re and protection of these child

gee in or haw in.
My fint, about them flers I don't know what I ore to say. If you do, or if anyh de hartless, soulless, bowelless, gizzardless fra trisidal, suisidal, parasidal, sistercidal, abominabul, contemptibul, disgustabul individua's. I sometimes think of em till my brain gits sorter addled, and feel lik becomin a volunteer convict of the Lunatic Asylorum. Chariner are crazy. I think he has been gittin worse over since he took Brooks on the brain, for the Union but didnt keer for the nigger. to Sherman's 116,000! Lee's 27,000 struck their colors, after a career of glory never their colors, after a career of glory never surpassed by living men, to Grant's 162,000! wrong for em not to vote in Georgy bekans wrong for em not to vote in Georgy bekans of our here, and they talk Logik sent to be robbed for the benefit of a grace. theres a heap of em here, and they talk Logik and Retorik amazin to goss how it is. Well and a vote is a vote I dont keer whar you

ington they call a Republic, but sur, it are

"I suppose sur it are to be moved to Bo -

bad as we want to git back, and a little badder perhaps, and he needent put on so many unnessessary airs about the Senator, bisness. If he fools with us much, we wont elect nobidy-I gelly we'll take the studs and go backwards. I forthwith returned to the Capitol and stretching forth one of my arms sez I "Mr. Gibson sur-I'm your friend-I'm Mr. Jenkins aint norgarated soon the State will collapse. A bright and glorious star will he obliterated from off the striped rag, and the President will lose about nine supporters in the Federal Congress. I move sur that if we cant git our Governor at once like a sine qua non, we break up in a row and depart for Mexico." It took like the small-pox and were carryed tumultously. These proceed-ins was telegrafed to Washington before the ink was dry, and we receved orders forthwith to norgarate our Govenor and roll on our cart. Then the money come and we voted ourselves a pocket full a piece and took a furlo. My friends, that wer a proud and glorious day, when that great and good man was makin his affectin speech. We all felt happy, and Cappen Dodd the member from by your votes with a seat in the Sinate of Polk remarked that he would like to die then Georgy. For two momentus and inspirin for he never expected to feel as heavenly agin. The tears ran down his left eye like session, one of whom I am proud to be which. For several days we were engaged kee soldier while the Cappen was in prison.

in the papers. Alas poor Wirz! -- . My te low people let me in conclusion congratu'ate you on bavin a Govenor once more, as is a Govenor. Oh there is transport them black ropublicans into the could then find a field of labor sufficient for My friends, our aim have honestly been to the misgrable remnant of his declinin years. git you all back into the folds of the glorious He is the Winter of our discontent; and we want to git rid of him. He and his clan

> P. S .- Cousin John Thrasher ses he studied law for a week, and will be a canydate for

sum high offis, when we meet agin, provided we gin him time to sell his cotton seed. I'll say this for him, art has done as much for him as her some of the can; nates, and natur set our heads towards the stars and stripes more, and his cotton seed are as good seed as I ever seed. I hope he will suck seed.

" The Freedmen's Bureau." In Texas they call it the "Freedmen's fore the first day of December next, the costs Sideboard," but it should be called the Free and one-tenth part of the aggregate amount siness. The team was a good one and the gear all sound, and the wag n greased, but there was no such a speciacie in all the S uth the road are perhaps the ruffest, rottiness. cordroy in the world. I's pull up and skotch, are accustomed to se your own race, your cordroy in the world. Its pull up and sketch, and pull up and sketch, and ever and amonown flesh and block, bugging from door to door, or worse still, selling their souls for the process for the costs and one-tenth part of their bodies. Could that form of some still, selling their souls for the aggregate amount of principal and interpretations is the driver, and he gays "go slow" so city been "the sum of all villainy," whose so the soul loss the road of the sum of all villainy, and the sum of the aggregate amount of principal and interpretations in the driver, and he gays "go slow" is city been "the sum of all villainy," whose soils the driver, and he gays "go slow" is city been "the sum of all villainy," whose soils are continuous to the aggregate amount of principal and interpretations in the soil of the aggregate amount of principal and interpretations in the soil of the aggregate amount of principal and interpretations in the aggregate amount of principal amount of prin and be hollers "wo. o." and loses the road there was no suffering, no destitution, no and then we have to go back to the fork and want? But what do we see now? The wait till he blazes the way. He seems to be whole land is filled with weeping and wait doing his best, but then, that is Summer and Satin and Sievens and Davis and other like gentlemen, who keep hollerin at him and pulse the atmosphere. In the place of the line Senate House, the twesty first day

that sometimes we dont know whether he's people, we have a huge Gove sument "Bureau," presided over by a General, who is called p'illantl ragist" because he tries to patch up by p -comeal the sufferings which are indoes, I wish they would say it. I dont en-curage cussin in nobody, not at all, but if you undertake to dam the Mississippi with luiknow of a man that cant be broke of it durin ru-lies as to step the flood of ruin, desolation his nateral life, it mout be well to hire him and death which is enguishing the doomed vicby the year. If ther is in all history a good time of his cruel philanthiopy. He has re exkuse and a proper subject, it is upon them cently published a long report of his doings, which may be summed up by stating that the wants twolco millions of dollars to support his negro paupers, including three mil tions for schools and school houses! Is not this decidedly modest? This sam is just about what it cost to support the entire govty inclines me to the opinyun that old Sum- ernment in John Quincy Adamses time, and now it is filched from the pockets of 'he hard working white men to support a crowd of and it do seem like the disease has proved lazy, indolent negroes, and their white over-7,978 contagus. If they are for Peace it must be seers. Every longhaired Abolition lecturer, the Peace that passeth all understandin for every seedy Yankee schoolmaster, every we cant fathorn it in these regions. They sneaking and worthless Abolition preacher fought us to free the poor nigger but didnt whom the people will not listen to at home, keer for the Union. The Western boys four is a banger-on of this Free Nigger Poor House. It is a perfect god-send to this class By double teamin on us they licked us and we gin it up, but now the one dont want our country making a trade of philanthropy. Our 174,223 niggers and the other dont want our Union, readers may have noticed that the number of temperance lecturers, clairvoyant perefound better business. They have their hands in Uncle Sam's pocket, and are driving a thriving business in murdering negroes and feathering their own nests. What if they coin their living out of the sufferings and rears to come !- Jecrusalem! where is the death of the negro, and the sweat and toil of

less set of vagabonds? General Howard is is a nigger I dont keer wher you smell him, him, and have only to say if he possesses all these desirable characteristics, then the excess of goodness in his heart must have been The truth is, my fellow-citizens, I some at the expense of his intellect. He is a per-times feel like we didn't have no government. sonal witness of the wrongs which Abolition tion has begun. Can he not conceive the

heard of a skrub consarn over about Wash- twelve millions of dollars annually to sup port a lot-of worthless white teachers, preachers, and superintendents. How many poor white children are deprived of bread, clothing and education, in order to support these if rois, to be imprisoned in a mine, to die ton or the infernal reguns in a few days, and negroes in idleness? How many a white and never be heard of, and the free mother I want nuthin to do with it. Exkuse me sur, man expends his impatient energies in hard and children starving in Richmond; and but I must insist on being respektably dis-but I must insist on being respektably dis-work that Sambo may bask in sloth? How these things brought about by Yankee capi-charged." I took my seat amidst the nost many a delicate finger is "weary and worn." profoundest and tumultuous silence ever seed, and how many an eyelid is " heavy and red," The Baltimore Transcript commends the and Mr. Gibson remarked that he wouldn't solely because the life blood of the white race case to all humanitarians, and says, that per impose the Republik on no respektable man is distilled, drop by drop, to pay the treetice agin his wishes. He then transferred me to millions of dollars yearly that Gep. Howard cation,

Forthwith I telegraft varyous gentlemen for life, unjustly, wickedly imposed upon you by a temporary loan, but they would'nt lend a the wrongs of society, remember that every lollar until Mr. Jenkins war norgarated for time you pay fifty cents for a yard of muslin they wanted his name to the note. Thinks forty cents of it represents the amount you says I theres a tap lost about this wagin. If pay for the negroe's idieness! And yet these we are a State we can borry money in Au- inch tell you that they are philanthropists! gusty. If we aint a State its none of our They would doom their own race to a life of bisness to borry it all. If Andy wants to never ending, ceaseless toll-they would grind run-the machine his own way let him pay his the life-blood out of their own flesh and own expenses. What in the dickens is a blood, for their devotion to the negro! De-Provision government for if it aint to git up pend upon it, these leaders are false as the provisions and provide for a feller generally. [ather of falsohoed. They may have honest provisions and provide for a feller generally. I sther of falsohood. They may have honest dupes among their followers, but these men been humorin Andy about long enuff, we had as much right to a Governor as Alabama or make shrines, not like him, to the moon, but South Callina. He wants us back about as to the pegro, and hence it is, they cry, bud as we want to git back, and a little bad-"Down with the Democrats," gro Freedom." Depend upon it, they care not for the negro. It is to keep office, pow-er and wealth. If they cared for the negro, hey would sare him, even, at the confession that they were wrong, but they keep on in their crimes when they see the misery they have created all about them. The people the friend of your wise and children but if
Mr. Jenkins aint norgarated soon the State
power.—New York Day Book.

The Stay Law.

For the information of our citizens (sers the Charleston Courter,) we publish below an official copy of the Act to amend the law known as the Stay Law. It was published in a communication from our correspondent at Columbia, during the session of the Legislature, but subsequently underwent some modifications:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW KNOWN AS THE

"STAY LAW." T. Be it enacted by the Senate and House F Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales," passed the twenty-first d y of December, in the year of our Lord (n) thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and all Acts amending said Act be, and the same are hereby, continued in force, until the ad journment of the next regular session of this General Assembly, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any cause of action arising ex delicto, nor to any process of distress for the collection of

· II. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any causes of action which may hereafter originate; nor shall any lebtor be entitled to plead the benefit of this let, who shall fail, if demanded, at least three months previously, to pay, on or before the first day of December next, one-tenth of be aggregate amount of the debt and interest due at the time such demand is made; but in such case, the creditor shall be at liberty to proceed to judgment, as if this Act and not been passed, and to enter execution: Provided, That no execution so obtained hall, during the continuance of this Act, be enforced for more than the costs and onctenth of the aggregate amount of the debt

and interest. III. Neither shall any debtor on final process now subsisting, be entitled to the benoit of this Act who shall fail, il demanded, at least three months previously, by the creditor, or his or her attorney, to pay, on or bofore the first day of December next, the costs shall fail to pay as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such creditor to enforce such \$ process for the costs and one-tenth part of

Statutes of Limitations be and are suspended against the claims of all persons in posses-

of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

W. D. PORTER. President of the Senate, - C. H. SIMONTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Approved : JAMES L. ORR.

FREE MASONRY-VIOLATION OF THE JURIS DICTION OF SOUTHERN STATE GRAND LODGES. -There is no society which the world be ever known whose principles and general government were thought to be more thoroughly ascertained and completely acknowledged than that of the Free Masons. Claiming-as they seemed to have great right to do-very remote antiquity, the established land marks of the order have always been regarded by its members with the greatest respect and reverence. But late events are daiy teaching us how completely times are changed. Among the customs and usages of Masonry none have been more fully acknowledged and universally observed from a time beyond which the memory of man runnelb not to the contrary," than those as to the qualification of its candidates, and the rights of jurisdiction of its Lodges, both grand and subordinate. No question as to these rights has ever been, to our knowledge, raised or even suggested. The propriety an wisdom were too manifest. After these remarks as preliminary, and to give our read ers a specimen of the process the nation is making, we subjoin two paragraphs which have been brought to our notice. The first is from the "Anglo African" newspaper published in the city of New York, and is as

follows: ollows: "Past Most Worshipful Paul Drayton, of the National Grand Lodge, is about to resume his labors in the South, under the authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He will leave this city in a few days to dedicate and constitute Union Lodges in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and a King Solomon Lodge in the town of Newborn, North Carolina, and is also vested with full power to organize Lodges throughout the Southern portion of

Coming from such a source, but little notice would have been taken of this, had not the following appeared in the Newbern,

(North Carolina) Daily Press. (North Carolina) Daily Fress.

"There is in this city an organization called King Solomon's Lodge, No. I of A. F. M., composed entirely and exclusively of negroes. It was established here some weeks ago. If it was done for the purpose of deriding Masonry, the joke falls harmless, but if, as the paragraph above given indicates, Ithe extract from the Anglo-African.] there is a determination to confer upon the negroes in the South the rites and benefits of this ancient and honorable Order, we look upon it as a gross insult, which the Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina should strongly pro-

test against." If we are to believe what it seems to us may be fairly inferred from the above extracts, the grand Lodge of New York has, in the most flagrant manner, violated the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and, in addition thereto, shamelessly ig-nored a leading point in the matter of quali-

De A Now Haven (Cont.) groter had for some time past missed small sums of money from his overy time you purchase a pound of coirce, or tes, or bread, or meat for your families. drawer, but couldn't gless where it went to Last Warking women! you who sew, or knit, or week he had occasion to remove, an old counter,