MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1865.

The Situation-Plantation Culture in this

State. The recent change in the labor system of this State must of necessity induce important changes in pursuits, and what those changes may be is now the question of most absorbing interest. That pursuits will become more varied, and that much of our labor will be withdrawn to employment in nate generally. In its wide-spread devastation, the arts and enterprises collateral to agriculture, is reasonably certain; but what, then, will be the effect upon existing interests, and particularly upon investments in plantation culture, is a most important question. These interests, in the scaboard sections of the State at least, are vast, and it is of vast concern whether under present circumstances we can sustain them. Plantations are peculiar forms of agriculture. They are seldom seen except in slave or densely crowded countries. They are exclusively devoted to a single product, and through such devotion raise it at a range of prices quite too low for any other form of competition. Such enterprises require for their success order, discipline and constant and officient labor; and under present circumstances can they get it? So far, at least the experiment has been unsuccessful—the late disturbances have been quite too great for discipline or labor, and the culture, therefore, for this year must prove a failure. But will the next be more successful? It is not within our province to predetermine a

point of such importance; but from the lights we have, we venture to affirm that the indications are against it. To entertain reasonable prospects of success, the planter must start the year with all the labor necessary for the place. At every step that labor must be at hand it must be prompt to every occasion; patient under hardships, and do overything that is to be done in an efficient and perfect manner. Without this it were a vain and visionary enterprise, and of such labor the negro furnishes no assurance. They work well under the stimulant of excitement-well under the pressure of superior authority-well even in pursuits accordant with individual inclination; but experience has yet given no evidence of their ability to undergo distasteful labor under the stipulations of a contract. Such labor is generally distasteful—distasteful to whites as well as blacks. It is monotonous, constant, and severe, and it is to be questioned whether even white men will ever furnish the necessary labor at any rate of compensation which such culture can naturally offer. In fact, plantations have rarely been successful except in slave countries or countries whose population is so dense that the pressure of want is as stringent as the pressure of authority. And in accordance with these views has been the experience of planting interests in the West Indies and on the Main. In English Guinea particularly, their lands were in high and profitable cultivation. Prior to emancipation, the labor was efficient and entirely manageable. But, after emancipation, it became insufficient. A part left for towns and villages-a part took small tracts upon the borders of estates-some formed small communities and purchased estates, which they divided between them. Proprietors, anxious to sustain their cstates, gave extraordinary inducements to retain their labor-extraordinary wages to induce it. Competition commenced. As the labor became more expensive, it became more scarce and less efficient; the expenses rose as products fell, and struggling on for a period of eight or ten years-hoping still for some change-importing Portuguese from Barbadocs and Coolies from China, and trying every species of labor-saving machinery, and exhausting their capital and credit in the effort to stem the current of their adversary fortunes,-they had at last to yield to the ruin which, we believe, engulfed every estate in that province. The experience of planting interests in this State may not necessarily be the same. It is hoped that the want of negro labor, as fast as it may occur, will be supplied by emigrants from the North or Europe. But they also had the parent hive in the United Kingdom to draw from. Emigrants were then going in vast numbers to Australia, Canada, and the United States-some perhaps even to that colony—but not to plantation culture. And so here, there is large emigration from Europe, and we will doubtless have a large accession to our population and enterprise from abroad. We may reasonably hope that this will infuse the energies of life and progress into every intary labor flows; but while such pursuits are open, it is not to be supposed that it will flow to plantations. The life is not so attractive; the average of inducements are not so great; the pursuit will not be commended by the charm of habit and associations; and though it be true the products of our cotton and rice plantations, for some years at least, may be exceedingly valuable, and such plantations, therefore, may pay high for labor, and by such prices the system may be forced along for a period,-but every thing at last must find its level. Cotton and rice cannot continue permanently in disproportion to other products; the demand will diminish; the supply from other sour ces increase; the price of other products will rise also, and here the problem may be again demonstrated that plantations cannot be successfully cultivated by voluntary negro labor.

It is not intended to establish that plantations will henceforth cease to be of value. On the contrary, it is quite probable they may be of greater value than they ever were before. That form of culture abandoned, each may become the home of a prosperous community of farmers; and such a community, properly ordered, and mutually supporting each other, and making enough for subsistance;-enough for rent, and a surplus, small or great, for market-may yield more to the proprietor than did the successful prosecution of his planting enterprise.

It is not contended that the colored race will not be ready for the ordinary labors of the State. On the contrary, we hope they will be more productive of permanent interests than they ever have been. We have reason to hope they will enter into trades and the arts; that they will become thrifty farmers; and, as competitors for property and consumers of preducts, will contribute much to the

sumers of products, will contribute much to the culture and vested atterests of the State.

Nor is it intended to how that there will be no further production of rice and cotton. We think that rice and cotton will still produced in considerable quantities, but not upo the plantation system. They will be the surplus, and of the ex-

To News Dealers.

We would inform our friends that we now have in successful operation our fast printing press, which will enable us to fill all orders for the 'DAILY NEWS" promptly. Orders for extra supply should be given the day previous.

The Scath Carolina Society.

The war which has just closed has brought to a level the rich and the needy-the numble—and has taken in its relentless grasp from the coffers of the charitable those means which they had of blessing the widow, educating the orphan, and bestowing happiness upon the unfortulike the raging fire on the plain, nothing has been spared; the mite of the poor and the wealth of the opulent has been licked up by its flaming tongue, leaving behind nothing but ruin and desolation. Associated bodies whose benevolent kindness sus tained the bereaved widow, and pointed the way of honesty and virtue to the child of many a deceased member, have, with the rest, been pecuniarily struck down; and no one has felt more foreibly the harshness of the blow than the Society whose name heads this article, and whose bounties were of the most extensive kind.

Believing that a short history of this Association will be interesting to many of our readers, we will occupy, in two or three numbers, a small space to it, taken from the Introduction to the Rules of the Society.

it, taken from the Introduction to the Rules of the Society.

Several refugees and their descendants, members of the French Protestant congregation of Charlestown, having among them an individual, who was in low circumstances, and had opened a small tavern in order to maintain himself and family, agreed to meet at his house whenever they had any business to transact and to spend an evening or two there, overy week, purely to assist him. They were then generally called the French Club. As their sole notive was charity, they after a short time agreed, each to contribute lifteen pence at every meeting, towards raising a fund for the relief of any others of their members who might stand in need of support, and from that circumstance the society derived the appellation of the Two-Bit Club. (Four half-pence passed for two bits, and amounted to fifteen pence of the then currency—equal to three cents and seven mills.)

This happened about the end of the year 1736, or beginning of 1737; and having fixed on every Tuesday for their weekly meeting, limiting their expenses to two shillings and sixpence currency, and their contributions to one shilling and three pence per week, they appointed one of their number Stoward, to collect and take care of the stock, and keep a regular account thereof.

After this association had continued for some time, several persons who had a knowledge of the French tongue, became members, that they might improve themselves in that language, no other being yet allowed to be spoken in the society; and as debates would sometimes naturally arise, they found it necessary to have a presiding officer and two constables; but their number being small, it was agreed that their Steward should be the President, and be addressed by the title of "Mr. Steward."

These regulations continued until the first of Sextender 1377 when they made further miss.

These regulations continued until the first of September, 1737, when they made further rules, dated the regular commencement of the club from that day, admitted the English language to be spoken, and adopted the name of the Carolina Club.

spoken, and adopted the aeme of the Carolina Club.

Many disputes and disturbances arose amongst them between this period and the 4th of April, 1738, whereby the Club had nearly undergone a dissolution. But, happily, before that day the members agreed to frame new rules, after the former name to that of the Carolina Spriety, admit no language to be spoken but English, and to have the following officers, viz: a Steward, to be their presiding officer; two Wardens as assistants to him, and a Treasurer to be elected annually; it was also agreed that a Clerk and two Constables should be chosen quarterly; which being done, the whole stock, amounting to £213 16s. currency, was put into the hands of the Treasurer, and the new rules were signed by all those who chose to continue members. At this time the Society consisted of forty-three members; they then appointed Tuesday in Easter Week for their annual meeting and for the election of their principal officers.

The foregoing account is nearly taken from the introduction to the sixth edition of the rules, and gives tolerably satisfactory information of the origin and progress of the, institution. We thence, further learn that the then existing rules tended rather to induce confusion than promote peace and good order; in consequence of which, a committee was appointed to revise and new model them; this being done, and approved on the 1st of May, 1739, they were engrossed and called the original or constitutional rules.

Canada and the United States.

Canada and the United States. ANNEXATION DISCUSSED AND DENOUNCED. A Quebec dispatch to the Toronto Leader, or

August 14, says: Some conversation has been caused to-day by an incident that occurred publicly last night in the St. Louis Hotel. In the office of that establishment several American tourists were conversing with a number of members of Parliament, among them Mr. Chriatic, of the Upper House, Mr. White, of Halton, Mr. O'Halloran, of Mississippi, Mr. Magill, of Hamilton, Mr. Walsh, of Norfolk, when the subject turned on the probability of war with the United States. Messrs. White and O'Halloran expressed the conviction that in, the event of war not pressed the conviction that in the event of war not one-half of the active relities. pressed the conviction that in the event of war not one-half of the active militis, or people of Canada, would consent to serve against the Americans, and that the manifest destiny and only safety of this Province was annexation to the United States. Mr. Magill, indignant at these sentiments, warmly repudiated them, and condemned in just terms men who, having sworn as members of Parliament to sustain the rivone and uphold the constituency, cast such slanderous imputations upon the levalty of the people of Canada. He also consured the "grave senator" Christis for listening quietly to these disloyal atterances, and giving a tacit assent to them. Then, turning to the Americans, who might as well go away with the opinion that Canadians are disloyal to the core, Mr. Magill asked them whether, the case were reversed, they would not despise men who acted towards their country as Messrs. White and O'Halloran acted towards this.

this.

Mr. Magill has been much praised for his manly vindication of Canadian loyalty, and his castigation of the faithless Canadian legislators.

The discount on American invoices for the week is 29 per cent.

SOUTHERN NEWS BY TELEORAPH.-Since the end of the war we have been making efforts to re-establish telegraphic communication with the South, for the benefit of the public; but obstructions were placed in the way by the War Department. A dispatch, received yesterday, explains the reason why the public have been shut out from telegraphic intercourse with the Southern States. It is that the lines are overburdened with government busipess when not used py private commercial telegrams. It strikes us that this is very poor logic. If private business dispatches are permitted to go over the lines, why not the press be accommodated? Why should a few individuals be favored and the public excluded? The press is the conservator of the interests of the commercial community as well as of the whole people, and if dispatches on commercial matters were published in the newspapers, all classes would get the news, and in one individual could take advantage of it. It may be quite fair that the government should have the first claim upon the telegraph lines which have been reconstructed at their own expense; but if any favors are to be granted, we think that the press, which represents the public at large, is entitled to them.—N. Y. Heyald. ness when not used py private commercial tele-

siderable quantities, but not upo the plantation system. They will be the surplus, and the exclusive object of pursuit—less in amount, at not necessarily of less value; and that thus, in range our supplies at home and sending only our surplus abroad. In exchanging the plantation for the farming system—we may do, if not better than we have done, at least the best that would seem possible in the present condition of our affairs. True, we will not have the satisfaction of contributing such valuable products to the commerce of the world;—we will not establish such balances to the credit of this country in the markets, of Europe;—we will not again have the satisfaction of furnishing cotton at half the price at which it can be furnished elsewhere. But we may be consoled that, thus working within ourselves, our over share to prosperity and well being will not be less than it has been before,

Negroes in New Orleans.

THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE, JUDGE ABEL ON CON TRABANDS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE AGITATORS. The charge of Judge Abel was delivered on the 7th instant, and from it we quote as follows:

The calling together a Grand Jury at this season of the year is unusual, but I yield to the earnest request of the Attorney-General of the State, Hon. B. T. Lynch, who has a better opportunity of knowing the pressing demands of public interest than a Judge on the bench could have.

Grand Jury, there is one more Gentlemen of the

Gentlemen of the subject to which I feel it my and

Gentlemen of the subject to which I feel it my dite; coall your atsubject to which I feel it my dite; coall teution.

It is the congregration of contrabands in this city without employment, or disposition to procure it, crowded together in filthy and unwholesome dens, ill provided for. They will invite disease and epidemic, and become food for its ravages, and will greatly endanger the general health of the city.

I counsel you to confor with the best informed of your fellow-citizens in different portions of the State and city as to the best mode of providing against this influx, and to devise and suggest ways and means of employment for them in the country at remunerative wages.

There is, gentlemen, a Bureau of Freedmen's labor existing in the State, crected by an act of Congress and regulated by military authority. It was created, I believe, as a war necessity, and having filled its mission by the return of peace, I entertain no doubt but that it will soon be removed, and the whole subject be referred to the State authorities.

Every honorable means should be used that can be devised to induce the Government to remove it at the earliest day possible.

It appears to be at war with the best interest of the colored people, and destructive of the producing interest of the State. Planting and farming cannot be regulated by hours; they are required to be pressed at certain times and seasons, which more than compensates for the extra exertions of laborers.

These unfortunate people leave a permanent home, where they have no rent to pay, a healthy air to breathe and a fair compensates for the extra exertions of laborers.

The Bureau, it appears to me, if continued in time of peace, would go to history as a nursery of discontent and a school of vagrancy, alike destructive to the interest of the freedmen and the State and city.

discontent and a school of vagrancy, alike destructive to the interest of the freedmen and the State and city.

Labor must regulate itself upon the meritorious conduct of laborers. If the mass of these people can be induced to remain at their old homos, where they are comfortable, have a pure air to breathe, and their morals protected, they would have more ready cash at the end of the year than by drifting from place to place.

The former owners were induced by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State to invest large sums of money in slaves and houses for their protection, and it is just and fitting that these people, now that they are free, be encouraged by the Government to remain at home.

Gentlemen, there is a class of politicians among us who seem to think their political merits can be discovered, understood and appreciated by the colored people only. They induce many of them to believe that all they now require to make them great and happy, is to be admitted to the right of franchise. This creates discontent. With these gentlemen I differ. I am of the mind that if the colored race advance in knowledge, civilization or wealth, it will be by honest conduct, faithful, constant and persevering industry. And this I believe to be the language of the true friends of the colored man. The respectable and well-behaved among them in the city of New Orleans have acquired their property and standing in that way and not by voting.

If admitted to the ballot box they would be herd-

voting.

If admitted to the ballot box they would be herded to the polls to vote for a favorite of their employees, and if my premises are correct, these politicians would be gravely disappointed, and should be well satisfied if they received one vote of a hundred

be well satisfied if they received one vote of a hundred.

Gentlemen, I recommend you to appeal to the authorities at Washington in favor of encouraging the colored people to remain at their homes by every means in the power of the Government; and I am sure that Major-General Canby, whose very name is honor and discipline to the army, strength to the Government, and confidence to the people, will, as far as consistent with his own instructions, not 'turn'a deaf car to respectful suggestions or appeals you may make for stopping the ingress and turning the tide of these contrabands to the country, where they can find employment and be useful to the State and themselves.

We are bound by our oaths to obey all acts of Congress, all proclamations of the President of the United States, until abrogated, repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Every good Southerner will implicitly obey, for the sake of upholding law and order; but his right to petition and remonstrate is inalionable, as long as we are a free people.

A God-inspired Trojan said:

"To speak his thoughts is every freedman's right, In peace and war, in counsel and in fight."

"To speak his thoughts is every freedman's right, In peace and war, in counsel and in fight." Your powers in the premises are limited to suggestions, petition and remonstrance; let them be respectful, let them be carnest and just.

Augusta.

Augusta has presented a very lively business appearance for the past two weeks, but more so the present week than we recollect for years. Cotton has come in freely by wagon and rail, and found good demand. It is being repacked and shipped as fast as transportation can be procured. The great sale of government stock and wagons attracted a very large number of farmers and freedmen. The hotels have been crowded and the streets thronged from early morn till dewy eve. In addition to the two steamers Union and R. H. May, built here, and lying at the wharf Sunday, the Amazon and Helen arrived that day from Savannah, with heavy cargoes of freight.

Our old merchants, the solid men of Augusta, are rousing up, and gotting ready to vie in the race for prosperity, with those who come in the wake of events, to turn a thrifty penny on the wing, or who have come to make Augusta their home. There are no vacant stores or dwellings, and rents are not acant stores or dwellings, and rents are not near as reasonable as before the war. The merchants, however, are doing mostly a local business only, supplying the innumerable wants of the city and surrounding country. The enormous charges on freight by the river—the chief route now open—of four cents per pound, make it out of the question for them to compete with the merchants of Atlanta for the trade on the upper end of the Georgia kailroad. Goods can be brought so much lower from Nashville; besides, no prudent man will bring a heavy stock at the present tariff on freight, with the risk of having to compete with those who will in a short time be able to receive their goods at less than half the present rates. The boats now have a monopoly, and of course are entitled to profit by their good fortune. We trust, however, from no ill feeling to their energetic and enterprising owners, but for the good of our whole city, that the connection by rail with Savannah will be pushed forward to completion with every possible energy—then, with sure communications and reduced freight char

CHANGE IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Our dispatches CHANGE IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Our dispatches from Washington this morning announce the femoval of Simeon Draper, the Collector of Customs at this port, and the appointment of Hon. Preston King as his successor. The change is to take place on the 1st of September. This proves that President Johnson is determined to carry out his policy in regard to the Southern States, and intends that no subordinate officials shall be retained who attempt to throw obstacles in its way. This is encouraging to all friends of the administration, and we doubt not is but the beginning of the decapitation of the friends of Chase. This removal upsets many nicely arranged plans, and is the precursor of the overthrow of the Loyal League intriguers, who have made the Custom Houses and Internal Revenue offices their nesting place for some time past.—New York Herald.

The New Orleans Pleayune says the talk of emigrating to Brazil continues in that part of the country, the emigrants being discontented Southern families, who, now that the rebellion is over, cannot make up their minds to live in this country. The country to which the proposed emigrants proposed to go is the upper valley of the Tocantius River, whose chief senout is Para. It is a country similar to that waterci by the Amazon. The Picayune is of the opinion that the movement will not amount to much; heme ties are too strong for any considerable emigration to take place. The Texans are talking the same way. are talking the same way.

History of the War.—Interesting Curiosities. We learn that Mr. Edward A. Pollard, whose name is already known as an annalist of the war, and as one of the editors of the Eichmond Examiner, has been recently making a tour of the South for the purpose of collocing materials and memoirs touching the war, with the view of writing an elaporate history of the past four years. Mr. P. has been so successful in Richmond that he has secured many of the original papers of Gen. Lee, and a complete series of his dispatches, which, of them-

selves, will be the most interesting epitome of the events of the war. Some of these autograph dispatches will be of infinite interest to collectors of curiosities of the war.—Whig.

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on the 22d of July, 1865, at Walterboro', after a protracted and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZA R. GLOVER, aged 75 years, relict of the late Mr. Perra Glovers, of the same place.

The subject of this brief memorial was, for a long course of years, an uncomnon sufferer, by lingering and acute disease. Her Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, saw 2t to afflict her with more than ordinary confidence of the could be applied to verify, in her to be a supplied to the process of the could be a supplied to the country of the could be a supplied to the could be a supplied to the country of the could be a supplied to the could be a supplied to the could be a supplied to the country of the could be a supplied to the could be a supplied to the country of the could be a supplied to the could be a supplied to the country of the could be a supplied to the country of the country of the could be a supplied to the country of the country

case, the scriptural maxim, that "through the scriptural maxim, that "through the lation we must enter the Kingdom of Heaven dopths of her sorrows and sufferings only threather more upon the grace of her covenant with God, stimulated her the stronger to cling to the Cross of Leving Saylor.

dopths of her sorrows and sufferings only three the more upon the grace of her covenant with God, astimulated her the stronger to cling to the Cross of her loving Saviour.

For about forty years she was a warm-hearted and consistent professor of the religion of her Master—loving His service, submitting to His will, and endeavoring to perform her duties in the varied relations of life. Retiring in her manners and industrious in her habits, she sought her happiness in the bosom of her family and the discharge of domestic duties, and greatly endeared herself to her household by her faithful and untiring attentions. Generous, too, in her disposition, she rendered assistance, according to her ability, to the needy; and was both warm-hearted and liberal to the church of which she was a member, making a kind donation at a most opportune season.

Passing thus through a long course of years, endeavoring to serve the Lord to the best of her ability and in her humble, quiet and devoted way, she was called to testify to the faithfulness of her Redeemer in supporting and comforting her through Monrus of most agonizing sufferings. And it was upon this long and last bed of illness that she shone most brightly as a patient Christian sufferer, never murmuring, but ever praying for faith and patience to ENDURE as well as Do her Master's will. Longing and panting to be at rest, she nevertheless bowed her will to the will Supreme, and making the utterances of Job her honest language—"All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come." And when that change did come, it found her plumed for the skies and prepared for immortality. "Precious Saviour, precious Saviour, take me to thyself," was her frequent and fervent outcry; and, dressed for immortality and glory, she was called, as we trust, to be with her Lord forever.

Her numerous friends, while they mourn her departure, acquiesce in her removal; and her dutiful and stricken children, while they feet and deplore her loss, yet feel free to say—"Not our will, but th

AT NOTICE.—THE MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael are notified that a meeting of the same will be held at the Mason Hall, on Monday Evening, 21st inst., at five o'clock. CHARLES LOVE,

Chairman Board of Managers.

45 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICA-TION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for an AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. August 21

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET FOR THE CONVEN-TION.—The following gentlemen are respectfully named as suitable to represent the people of Charleston in the forthcoming Convention. They are all well known for their honesty and sincerity, and are truly representatives

G. W. WILLIAMS. A. F. RAVENEL.

J. M. EASON. WILLIAM LEBBY.

W. S. HENEREY. W. J. GAYER.

H. F. STROHECKER.

L. T. POTTER. W. J. BENNETT.

THEODORE G. BARKER. T. R. LOCKWOOD.

A. CAMERON.

H. T. PEAKE. E. E. CHICHESTER.

WO UNION TICKET .- THE FOLLOWING GENTLE-MEN are submitted as candidates for election as mem bers of the Convention, being those who recognize the existing state of political affairs, and will use every effort to restore the State to her proper position in the Federal

> 1. D. L. McKAY. 2. GEO. S. BRYAN.

3. Hon. A. G. MACKEY.

4. JAS. B. CAMPBELL. 5. R. W. SEYMOUR.

6. M. P. O'CONNOR 7. Col. A. O. ANDREWS.

8. DAN. HORLBECK.

9. F. A. SAWYER

10. G. W. DINGLE. 11. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

12. JNO. HEART. 13. H. W. SCHRODER.

14. DAVID BARROW. 15. BERNARD O'NEILL.

16. Rev. JOS. B. SEABROOK.

17. C. R. BREWSTER.

18. H. JUDGE MOORE.

19. R. S. THARIN.

20, GEO, S. HACKER.

AT DR. J. P. CHAZAL HAS RESUMED THE PRAC TICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Office and resi-

AND DR. T. REENSTJERNA, HAVING RESUMEI his Practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY, will be found at his Office, No. 100 BROAD-STREET, between King and Meeting-streets. N. B.-Diseases of a Private Nature cured with dis-

patch.

43-BATCHELOWS HAIR DYE!-THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, with out injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects to bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also,

REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS. For restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.

August 17 HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, August 18, 1865.

DERS, No. 113.] V. THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS ARE HERE BY appointed Pilot Commissioners of this Port, and will immediately enter upon their duties as such : Captair JOHN FERGUSON, Captain CECIL C. NEIL, Mr. F. P. ELFORD, Mr. JAMES H. TAYLOR, Mr. JAMES R

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT Commanding First Sub-District.

CHARLES G. CHIPMAN,

Captain 54th Mass. Vols. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17, 1865. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112.]

I. CAPTAIN W. W. STEPHENSON, 165th N. Y. VOLS. s announced as Post Treasurer.

Captain ROBERT R. NEWELL, 54th Mass. Vols., will turn over to Captain STEPHENSON all funds and re ords pertaining to the Post Treasurer's Office, taking his receipts for the same.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT

Commanding First Sub-District.
CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, Captain 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, A. A. A. G.

August 21

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 15, 1865. I. MR. G. W. DINGLE IS HEREBY RELIEVED FROM duty as Associate Judge of the Second Circuit Court of

the First Sub-District, Military District of Charleston, or count of ill health. II, Mr. ALFRED H. DUNKIN is hereby appointed Associate Judge of the Second Circuit Court of the First Rub-District, Military District of Charleston, vice G. W.

DINGLE, Eq., relieved.

By order of Brovet Brigadier-General, W. T. BENMETT Commanding Post. CHARLES G. CHIPMAN,

Company Contain 54th Mass. Vols., A. A. A. G.;

Octobal: W. W. Supragator, 185th N. X. Y., and A. A. THEATRE.

THE THEATRE, MILITARY HALL, WENTWORTH-STREET, BETWEEN MEETING AND KING.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! nt for a few nights only of the celebra

Engagement for a few nights only of the celebrate Irish Comedian,
MR. J. J. O'SULLIVAN,
late of the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, and re-appearance of the old favorite,
MR. W. SIMPSON.
The Company, returning thanks to the public for the kind patronage bestowed upon them on previous occasions, desire to announce that they will spare neithed expense or labor in trying to have the kind support continued.

The performance will commence This Evening

The performance will commence a may be a first and drama of August 21st, with John Brougham's celebrated drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT, on, TEMPTATION.

TOM BOBAIINK. MR. BOSWELL.

NO BOBAIINK MR. BOSWELL.

MR. BOSWELL.

Ballink MRS BOSWELL.

Pacts. MRS BOSWELL.

Polly Bos COMIC SINO August 21 THE UNDERSIGNED

AVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHE
under the name of COLBURN, HOWELL & CC
for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL INSURANO
AND COMMISSION AGENCY in this city, and respect
fully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public
generally.

SIDNEY S. HOWELL,
Angust 21

August 21

THE FIRM OF COSGROVE & FARRALLEY WA dissolved on the 18th February, 1865, by mutua consent.

3\* JAMES COSGROVE.

A. FARRALLEY.

3. A. FARRALLEY.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WHIT WOMAN, to do general house work in a pleasa village in the country. Wages and a permanent host may be secured by such a one. Apply at Charlest Hotel for two days, between the hours of twelve at two.

2\*

August 21

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August 18 August 18

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ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, DAIL TRAINS FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT where the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad between Wilmington and Kingville. These Trains we connect with Trains on the Northeastern Railroad, Chraw and Darlington Railroad, and Wilmington and Wilmington and Wilmington and Wilmington by rail.

There is daily communication by Stages to Columbic connecting with these Trains. HENRY M. DRANE, August 21

12

General Superintendent.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RETURNED TO THE city, will contract for all kinds of HOUSE-BUILING AND REPAIRING.

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August 21

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August 17

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August 14

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Md.
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