

Charleston Daily News

VOL. 1, NO. 15. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,
CATHART, McMILLAN & MORTON,
 PROPRIETORS,
 No. 18 HAYNE-STREET.

TERMS—CASH.
 DAILY—ONE YEAR.....\$10.00
 DAILY—SIX MONTHS.....5.00
 DAILY—THREE MONTHS.....2.50
 News Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

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 One Square, Ten Lines, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.
 Each continuation, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
 Less than a square, FIFTEEN CENTS PER LINE for first insertion; HALF PRICE for each continuation.

The following are the Agents for this paper:
 JOSEPH H. SEARS, "New South," Hilton Head.
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 J. T. HERSHMAN, "Journal office," Camden, S. C.
 J. W. BROWN, "Southern office," Darlington, S. C.
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 M. M. QUINN & BRO., Augusta, Ga.
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 Mr. AUG. BRENTANO, No. 708 Broadway, New York, has always the latest dates of the DAILY NEWS, as he does of all the other principal journals of the country.

THE SOUTHWEST.
THE COTTON CROP OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.
 New Orleans, August 22, 1865.—All reports to the contrary, I am able to state that the dreaded army of cotton worm has not appeared in this State to do serious harm to the coming crop. The cotton never looked finer or more abundant. Cotton picking has already commenced in every portion of the State. If the worm keeps out of the cotton another week the whole crop will be saved.
 In Texas the worm has undoubtedly appeared in Wharton county, where it has destroyed thousands of acres. A number of the Texas Journals despair of picking any cotton of consequence this year on account of the ravages of the worm, while other newspapers state these reports have been greatly exaggerated, and though agreeing that the army worm has appeared and devastated thousands of acres, there is yet a good prospect of a fair crop from the quantity of cotton planted.
 The crops of corn, sugar, rice, &c., in these States, were never finer than they are this year.

HIGH FREIGHT AND LOSSE PRACTICE IN ALABAMA COTTON.
 The Mobile Register and Advertiser of the 8th inst., says:
 Files of cotton, we learn, are awaiting transportation to Mobile and other points on the Alabama river, but refusing to pay twenty-five dollars a bale freight to the steamboats. Five cents a pound freight is pretty strong, and as we heard a gentleman say that nothing but stolen cotton could bear the weight of the charge, perhaps the boat owners assume that most of the cotton offered for transportation is "stolen cotton," and, therefore, comes legitimately within the rule. We fear they are about half right, for cotton has come to be regarded as treasure trove, and the morals of the day teach that any one can lay his hands on it when it is found "lying around loose." There is a denance of a screw loose somewhere in this cotton business, which time and vigilance will discover. Meantime "so-called" government cotton suffers by this delay, and the government agents cannot pay such prices. The result is that a great deal of cotton is in process of construction, which is a cheap method of fraud, and which is liable to both government agents and private owners.
 GENERAL WEBSTER AND THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.
 The press of this city is jubilant over the arrival of Brigadier-General James D. Webster, Chief of Major-General Sherman's staff. General Webster on a tour of inspection on the condition of the Southern railroads. His orders from Washington are to report, if possible, the cost of placing them in running order. In referring to this mission is supposed to be preparatory to an offer of sufficient aid from the government to restore these roads to operation at the earliest possible moment. This would be an act of noble generosity on the part of the government, and at the same time one by which the whole country would largely profit. Speedy and safe means of inter-communication are absolutely necessary for the revival of business prosperity in the South, and upon this prosperity a great dependence is placed. The North is dependent; and the era of restored harmony and good feeling will also be hastened by the same means. Nor is this all the benefit the nation may derive by assisting to refit and repair the Southern railroads. In case of war with the French in Mexico—an event by no means improbable, or one against which the feelings of the American people would rebel—any line of railway in the South would be needed for transportation of men, supplies and munitions of war, to the Atlantic Gulf ports; and President Johnson is too far-sighted not to have thought of this momentous fact. We again say that General Webster's is a highly important mission.

THE COMMERCIAL CAMPAIGN.
ATTACK UPON THE SOUTH AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.
 The following extracts from the leading Abolition organs of the North will give a good idea of the derisive of that party in the forthcoming political campaign:
THE PRESENT SENTIMENTS AND TEACHINGS OF SOUTHERN LEADERS.
 [From the New York Times.]
 If any number of people in the North have looked for anything like humiliation on the part of Southern people—anything even going so far as to conspicuously confess defeat—we are not of that number. With much regret we confess our disappointment. Admitting many honorable exceptions, we conclude (from every source of information within our reach) that public sentiment is still as bitter and unyielding as in 1861, and that cohesion in that section of the Union but too often means "military superiority." We have, by public and private avowal, the ever-recurring assertion that the people of the South are conquered, not conciliated; that they submit to force, not to reason; that they are still truculent, revengeful, and equal to any retaliatory action that may present itself. Let us believe such a state of morals possible in a fairly civilized community, we must confess to the broad and disgraceful fact—for it is too true—that thousands of men have taken the oath only for the purpose of betraying its spirit, in voting for most notoriously disloyal men for office.
 To be plain, there is: There is a very wide spread idea among the Southern people that the abolition of slavery is not an actual reality—that Mr. Lincoln did not really mean it, and that by and by the good old institution will be restored. Hence most wicked maltreatment of freedmen, refusal to pay wages, or inclination leads them to their vicinity, that they almost unanimously regard the oath of allegiance as a thing of form only—a soda powder after a grand debauch—an oath that is not only not permissible to break, but, in fact, a virtue not to keep—as if it were taken under duress—and that, therefore, the takers were not only excusable, but commendable for breaking it. Let us not believe such a state of morals possible in a fairly civilized community, we must confess to the broad and disgraceful fact—for it is too true—that thousands of men have taken the oath only for the purpose of betraying its spirit, in voting for most notoriously disloyal men for office.
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WM. A. COURTENAY,
FORWARDING AGENT,
S. C.,
 NEWBERRY'S RECEIPT OF COTTON,
 to Augusta, Ga.

WILL ATTEND TO THE SHIPMENT OF COTTON, TO ORANGEBURG DEPOT, OR ANY OTHER DEPOT, AND FORWARDING CHARGES.
 Merchandise will be received in Charleston for shipment on the Greenville Railroad, at a fair rate of transportation, to include drays, railroad freights, wagon hire, and all forwarding charges.
 Shippers will receive further information on application to Mr. H. B. OLNEY, No. — Venice Range, Charleston, S. C., or to me, at Newberry, S. C.

FREE COLLATION
 SERVED EVERY EVENING AT
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BAR,
 Corner King and Society-Streets.
 August 29

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
 CORNER KING AND SOCIETY-STES.

THE ABOVE HOTEL HAS BEEN COMPLETELY renovated and refurbished, and is now open for the patronage of the public, under an entirely new management.
 A BAR, fitted up with the latest and most modern improvements, is attached to the House, where may always be found LIQUORS of the most superior quality in the City.
 LIQUOR can be obtained at the table, and will also be furnished in the rooms at all hours and all days of the week, if desired.
 Mr. H. H. PARSONS, formerly connected with the Pavilion Hotel, is attached to the Hotel, and would be gratified to meet any of his old friends.
LORING & BENNETT, Proprietors.
 August 24

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH
 Bark MELBOURNE, Captain Tost, having a portion of her cargo ready, will have dispatch for the above port.
 Apply to **WILLIS & CHISOLM, MILLERS HOUSE,**
 South Atlantic Wharf, and will leave with dispatch for the above port.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH
 Barque IRMA, Capt. John Cummins, will receive Freight on the 24th instant for the above port with dispatch. For engagements apply to **WILLIS & CHISOLM, MILLERS HOUSE.**

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FOR NEW YORK.—THE FIRST-CLASS
 Schooner FLYING SCUD, J. T. McConnaughey, will sail with dispatch for the above port. For Freight apply to **WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents, Mills House.**

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 FRANKLIN will have quick dispatch for the above port. For Freight apply to **GEO. W. CLARK & CO., No. 145 Meeting-street.**

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THE FIRST CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
MONIEKA.
 CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, COMMANDER.

THE NEW, FAST, ELEGANT AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
MONIEKA.
 WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF ON To-Morrow, August 31st, at 11 o'clock, precisely. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to **WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents, Nos. 126 and 128 Meeting-street.**

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LEARY LINE.
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 W. H. WEST, COMMANDER.
GRANADA, Propeller,
 R. BAXTER, COMMANDER.
ALHAMBRA, Propeller,
 R. B. BENSON, COMMANDER.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
 CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
 OFFICE GENERAL SUP' W. AND M. R. R.,
 WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24, 1865.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, DAILY TRAINS will be run over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, between Wilmington and Kingsville. Leave Wilmington daily at 6:00 A. M. Leave Kingsville daily at 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington daily at 3:05 P. M. Arrive at Kingsville daily at 1:25 A. M.
 There is daily communication North from Wilmington by Rail. These Trains connect with Trains on the Northeastern Railroad, between Darlington and Charleston, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. They also connect at Kingsville with a line of Stages for Columbia, and at Sumter with a line for Camden.
 HENRY M. DRANE, General Superintendent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.
 OFFICE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD,
 CHARLESTON, August 25, 1865.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 28th, PASSENGER TRAINS will arrive and depart as follows:
 Leave Charleston..... 9.30 A. M.
 Arrive at Charleston..... 11.00 A. M.
 The Tri-Weekly Trains will continue until Friday, 1st September, when daily trips will be resumed.
 S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
C. VOIGT,
 No. 79 MARKET-ST.
 OFFERS FOR SALE
 OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER
 FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS
 MOROCCO, PATENT LEATHER AND
 LIVING SKINS
 SHOE FINDINGS AND SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS.
 ALSO,
 HARNESS LEATHER, TANNER'S OIL
 SILK, THREAD AND NEEDLES, FOR SINGERS AND
 OTHER SEWING MACHINES.
 August 14

THE WHEAT CROP.
 The lowest estimate of the wheat crop that would reach this market hitherto made has placed it at one-sixth of the crop of the year 1860. My investigations, now that the crop has been harvested and stored, and that even this low estimate is extravagant. The wheat raised this year in the country for which Richmond is the market is not in quantity one-twentieth of the crop of 1860; while the quality, even of the best, is so inferior as to utterly unfit it for the manufacture of what was in former times so favorably known to the world as "Richmond family flour," which, I can truly say, the South American and Australian markets always commanded a higher price than four of any other brand whatever. What with the fly and rust, the constant rains that have prevailed during the time of harvesting and threshing, and the excessive quantity of wild onion and cockle, the excessive value per bushel of the crop is altogether inferior to that of the present season for the past twenty years. But the farmer and his commission merchant in this city find in this unfortunate conjuncture a substantial compensation and consolation. If the wheat is scant in quantity and inferior in quality, it nevertheless brings first-class prices. An article which in ordinary seasons would not have been regarded as fair value yesterday bringing from \$2.25 to \$2.35 per bushel, and even the most inferior grades, which in the good times anterior to the rebellion Richmond mills would not have had at any price, is readily sold at \$1.50. The great scarcity of money in the country, with the high prices, is having, as might well be anticipated, the effect of inducing farmers to hurry forward their crops.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.
 [Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]
 CONCERNING WHEAT, TOBACCO AND CORN.
 RICHMOND, Va., August 9.—The Southern commercial horizon is all aglow with constantly recurring signs of renewed and growing prosperity. For a period of time subsequent to the Union occupation of this city, it was thought that a permanent blight had settled upon commercial affairs in all this section of country. But the lapse of time—gentle and sure phreos for such a length of time—has brought us face to face with the most gratifying evidences of a new and uncommonly prosperous business career now opening through the South. Here, in Richmond, it is entirely easy to discover that an order of things, of late years so common, is established in the present in the vigorous preparations that are being made in the reconstruction of warehouses, stores and shops throughout the burnt district. Even lots hitherto vacant, and heretofore considered out of range of the business portion of the city, are being rapidly built upon. In view of these facts, I propose, in this dispatch, to take the measure of the present wheat crop and the stock of tobacco now existing in this section of the country, for the reason that these two staples constitute the sole basis of the trade and commerce of this important port.

THE VIRGINIA CORN CROP.
 The corn crop of this State will be a good one for the area of ground planted, which, it may be added, is not a fourth of that of the year 1860. In the most prosperous times no corn was raised here for exportation, and for this reason the crop does not come properly into the category of exportation. From the estimate made of the resources of the country I am permitted to conclude there may be barely trade enough the approaching fall and winter to keep the market alive, but certainly nothing like sufficient to meet the "great expectations" of those who are indulging in "big words" to justify the enormous rents they are oblige themselves to pay for their Richmond stores, warehouses and dwellings.
 It is true that the number of Richmond merchants has been reduced fully one-half since the year 1860; but it must be remembered the bases for trade, the resources of the country, in fact, have been reduced in a much greater proportion. In addition to this, many Northern merchants are opening houses, and others may reason. In what I have said, you will observe that you have the results of brief though close observations and investigations.

NEW NOVELS,
 JUST RECEIVED BY
H. P. RUGG,
 AT THE
CHEAP BOOK AND PERIODICAL
STORE,
 No. 108 Market-street.

CARRY'S CONFESSION, BY THE AUTHOR OF Mattie Astray.....price..75c
 DENNIS DONNE, by Annie Thomas.....price..50c
 MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS, by Mrs. Gore.....price..50c
 ONLY A CLOUD, by Mrs. Braddon.....price..75c
 LOVE ME, LEAVE ME NOT, by Eggar.....price..50c
 LIONEL JOCELYN, by Eggar.....price..50c

LATELY PUBLISHED,
 VERY HARD CASH, illustrated, by Chas. Reade.....price..\$1.50
 MY DIARY NORTH AND SOUTH, by Russell, price..60c
 Any of the above Books sent post-paid by Mail, on receipt of the above prices.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
 Just received a large assortment of PHOTOGRAPHS, including Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. JOHNSON, GRANT, SHEKMAN, MEADE, McCLELLAN, GILLMORE, CHASE, BLAIR, BATES, SEWARD, STANTON, FARRAGUT, DAHLGREN, DUPONT, WINSLOW, &c., &c.
 L. E. JACKSON, BEAUREGARD, LONGSTREET, JOHNSTON, HARDEE, MORGAN, HILL, SEMMES, BRAGG, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. STEPHENS, &c., &c. Price 25 cents each, or five for one dollar. Sent post-paid by mail, on receipt of the price.
 Postoffice Box No. 241.
67 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS received by every steamer.
REMEMBER
 No. 108 Market-street.
 August 24

JAMES M. STOCKER & SON,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
 ORANGEBURG, S. C.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE OF COTTON and other Produce, also to forwarding of Cotton and Merchandise generally.
JAMES M. STOCKER.....SAM'L H. STOCKER.
 August 29

S. G. COURTENAY,
BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPOT,
 No. 9
 BROAD-STREET,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 14

RICHARD ALLISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 No. 96 BEEKMAN-STREET,
 NEW YORK.

COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE SOLD ON COMMISSION. General Merchandise purchased and forwarded to order. August 16

LOUIS J. BARBOT,
ARCHITECT,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
 OFFICE:
 Northwest Corner Meeting and Tradd-streets.
 August 24

GREAT WESTERN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR VARIOUS INSURANCE COMPANIES, will take Risks for the above named well known Company, upon Cotton and Merchandise generally, from ports and places in the United States to ports and places in the United States and Europe, and vice versa, on favorable terms, on Steamers, sailing Vesels and Inland Conveyance.

FIRE RISKS ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE AND COTTON, in various well known Fire Insurance Companies, GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., August 14

THE UNSUBDUED REBELLION.
 [From the Independent.]
 The humiliating tone of Southern society, whether political or religious, with which they cognized, a few months ago, their State conquered, and their fate as victims, is fast passing away. The government has thrown open the gates of political power to unrepentant rebels; has elevated to political sovereignty bitter enemies of the idea and even of the existence of the republic; has adhered to the triune of State rights, where its recognition insures the triumph of every undemocratic and anti-Union principle, and has especially excluded from any share in their government their most loyal, often their only loyal, citizens. The consequences of this course are dying before it is born; the Union soldier, if of African descent, is scourged, robbed and murdered by the white rebel, and is powerless to defend his liberties, whether by the ballot or by the very rifle wherewith he saved his country. The churches that of late seemed lifeless and dissolved into their original dust, appear compact, organized, defiant. The field which Northern councils and synods looked upon as void and ready for their spiritual occupation, is seen to be teeming with Satan's life. The rebellion is yet unsubdued. General Grant, with his lieutenants and his million of muskets, has broken the military power of the Confederacy; it is still potent and insolent in its civic and religious forms. The struggle of the future is to be no less severe and much more prolonged than has been that of the past. Slavery is gone, but the barbarian it engendered and that engendered their hellish brood, is yet filling their hearts with hate and their mouths with blasphemy, retreating the policy of the State and Church, and re-establishing its sway through all that land.
 Like those cast out from heaven, they instantly rise from the burning marl, and plot to regain their lost domain. What, then, is our duty? It is to profess faith in no religion, or in no one, who is less warfare against any religion, who is no States in their present rebellious attitude. These venomous masters should be put under tutors and governors till the time appointed. A freedman's bureau is less needed than a rebel's bureau. It is

THE MERCHANTS OF THIS METROPOLIS.
 The prices commanded by tobacco are equally satisfactory to the planters and merchants, as to those obtained for wheat and referred to above. I append the recent quotations: Plain \$2.50; common leaf, \$12@14; good leaf, \$16@18; fine English shipping leaf, \$20@23.

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 August 14

Adolphus C. Schaefer & Co.,
 (FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE.)
General Shipping & Commission
MERCHANTS,
 No. 111 WATER-ST., NEW YORK.

EVERY FACILITY OFFERED FOR CONSIGNMENTS and execution of orders in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, by either house.
 August 14