

Charleston Daily News.

VOL. I...NO. 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH. LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

Heavy advance in Cotton of from Eight to Ten Cents since the sailing of the Steamer Persia.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

PROPOSED EXTERMINATION OF THE NOBILITY.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

GREAT PETROLEUM FIRE AT PIT HOLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

HALIFAX, October 9, via AUGUSTA, October 9.—

The steamer *China* has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, with dates to the 1st inst.

The Bank of England had advanced her rate of discount to 4 1/2 per cent.

On Friday, September 29, U. S. 5.20's were quoted at 77 1/2.

Consols 89 3/8.

The Cotton Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 29.

The sales of Cotton for the week closing on Friday evening, amounted to 89,000 bales; the market was excited but buoyant, with an advance of 2 1/2 cts. on American, and 1 1/2 cts. on other descriptions.

On Saturday, September 30, the sales of Cotton were 40,000 bales. New Orleans Middlings are quoted at 24 1/2 cts.; Mobile Middlings, 24 cts.; the market closing with an advancing tendency.

LATEST.

Additional news by the *China* reports the advance in Cotton, since the sailing of the *Persia*, at from 4d. to 5d. per pound during the week. The advance was from 2d. @ 3d. on Tuesday, and 1d. to 1 1/2d. on Friday.

The Liverpool Broadstuffs market closed firm, with an upward tendency.

The Manchester manufacturers had received an immense order for goods, but the rise in Cotton checked business.

Flour dull and the transactions unimportant. Whisky dull. Pork firm.

The Fenian Excitement.

A large number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the magistrates at Dublin, on Saturday, September 30th. Counsel for the Government stated that a large amount of arms and money had been received by some of the prisoners from America. An intercepted letter stated that the designs of the Fenians were of a sanguinary character, being no less than an extermination of the nobility at the opening of the rebellion.

The Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, via AUGUSTA, Oct. 9.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Business, from the Committee on Consecrating Bishops, reported that due evidence had been submitted to them of the election of Rev. CHARLES L. QUINTARD as Bishop of Tennessee, and they submitted a resolution, which was adopted after a long discussion, that they approved of the testimonials of the Rev. QUINTARD, and give their consent to his consecration as Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee. Dr. QUINTARD was for some time Chaplain in the Confederate Army.

Destructive Fire—Highway Robbery.

PIT HOLE, PA., October 9, via AUGUSTA, October 9.—A destructive fire took place this morning, on the farms of the United States Petroleum Company, which destroyed four thousand barrels of oil, derricks and engine houses of thirteen wells. The loss will amount to one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Highway robberies are of almost daily occurrence near this city. Yesterday a gentleman of Jamestown was waylaid and robbed of fifteen hundred dollars and a gold watch. He was left for dead, but is so seriously injured that it is not thought he can recover. A vigilance committee has been organized here for the protection of the citizens.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, October 9, via AUGUSTA, October 9.—The Cotton market here this morning is reported firm.

JORNEY, in his Washington letter to the Philadelphia Press, says of the Connecticut election: "It is a new evidence that President Johnson's example and counsel on this, and indeed on the entire question of reconstruction, cannot be too ardently sustained by the National Union party. Not for themselves alone, but also for the true and lasting interests of the colored man, have the sagacious men of that organization in Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, placed themselves at his side, and prepared the way for great triumphs at the polls. We cannot force this great innovation upon the South by congressional interference, and when we attempt it, by State action, and strengthen the aroused enemies of the late slave-masters, and help to deprive the freedmen of advantages of immediate necessity."

Above all, let us avoid attempting to force upon the Southern States what we are now once more taught we cannot, even with our better informed colored people, do ourselves at our own homes. Apart from the clear, indisputable principle that Congress has no right to legislate on this subject, is the proof that the manumitted millions of the South are confessedly unprepared for this great franchise."

A letter writer, describing a fact, Philadelphia says: "I observed that the prevailing style of garters was blue." The style of dress enabled him to make the observation.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The sermon before the Convention, this morning, was preached by Dr. Fulford, Lord Bishop of Montreal, from the 1st Corinthians, 9th chapter, 22d verse: "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some."

All the Bishops of the Northern Dioceses were present except Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and Bishop Scott, of Oregon.

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, was seated in the body of the Church.

After the sermon, Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, sent Dr. Balch, the Secretary of the Convention, to invite Bishop Atkinson into the chancel.

Bishop Atkinson accepted the invitation, and upon entering the chancel was cordially and kindly received by all the Bishops and clergy.

The Holy Communion was then administered. At the conclusion both houses proceeded to organize.

Religious services being concluded, the Rev. George M. Randall, D. D., of Boston, who was Secretary of the last House, called the body to order, asking the deputies to send to his table the testimonials of their election.

The dioceses were called over, beginning with Alabama and ending with Western New York.

The following nominations for President were made: The Rev. James Craik, Diocese of Kentucky; President of the House of Deputies in 1862; the Rev. Dr. George M. Randall, Diocese of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Diocese of Pennsylvania.

A vote was ordered to be taken by dioceses and orders. Dr. Craik was declared elected President, receiving 15 electoral votes and the votes of 13 dioceses.

Dr. Randall was elected Secretary by acclamation.

Mr. Robert Clarkson, of Chicago, was appointed First Assistant Secretary, and Rev. William Stevens Perry, of Connecticut, Second Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Meade and Hon. Horatio Seymour were appointed a committee to wait upon the House of Bishops and inform them that the House was organized.

The rules of order of the last House of Clerical and Lay Delegates were adopted as the rules of the present House, until otherwise ordered.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, informing the House of its organization, and of the election of the Rev. Dr. Balch as Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Meade, it was ordered that clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church and clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and of the British Colonies, also of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who may bejourning in this city, members of the Board of Missions and Protestant Episcopal Church Trustees, students and professors of the General Theological Seminary, etc., be admitted to the sittings of this House.

A resolution was adopted, that writing members of the press occupy places on the floor of the house.

A resolution of thanks to the Lord Bishop of Montreal for his address was passed, and 1500 copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. on Thursday, at St. Andrew's Church.

When the call of dioceses was made, there was no answer from any of the Southern States except Texas, from which State several delegates were present. The whole body of the Southern dioceses is to be represented later in the Convention by a committee of the Confederate Bishops, to adjust the question of re-union.

Duff Green on President Lincoln and the Bogus Wadsworth Letter.

WASHINGTON, September 23.

To the Editor of the World:

In your paper of to-day is a comment on what purports to be an extract from a letter of the late President Lincoln to General Wadsworth, in which letter, it is said, he pledged himself to require a qualified negro suffrage as a condition of general amnesty. After Mr. Lincoln's first election, in 1860, having ascertained that Messrs. Davis and Toombs, of the Senate committee of thirteen to whom the subject was referred, had agreed to accept Mr. Crittenden's resolution as an adjustment of the issue between the North and the South, if offered in good faith by the North, and that that proposition had been rejected after consulting with the then President Buchanan and others, I went to Springfield to induce Mr. Lincoln to come to Washington, by his influence with his friends secure its adoption, and thereby prevent disunion. Mr. Buchanan authorized me to say to Mr. Lincoln that if he would do so he would be received with all the respect due to him as the President elect. Mr. Lincoln declined going to Washington, but wrote, as he told me, to one of the Senators from Illinois, saying his assent.

After the fall of Richmond I saw President Lincoln there. He told me that he came to Washington resolved to carry out, in good faith, the pledges that he gave to me at Springfield, viz.: that, as President, he would favor no measure of which the South would have cause to complain; and that it was upon his recommendation that the constitutional amendment, proposed by Mr. Corwin as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, was adopted by his friends in Congress, as follows:

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish, or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

In reply to an appeal which I made to him for peace, President Lincoln's words were, in substance, as follows:

"If you want peace, come back into the Union. If you wish to keep your slaves, come in and vote, as States, against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. I cannot recall my proclamations. It will be for the courts to decide whether they are law or not. Of that you must judge. But I have the pardoning power, and will use it freely."

This conversation was in the presence of Gen. Weitzel, Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court, one of General Weitzel's aids, and several others; and I was told, and believe, that in consequence of the conversations held with Judge Campbell and myself, and the pledges then given to us, President Lincoln, in a letter addressed to General Weitzel, authorized the meeting of the Virginia Legislature, according to the notice subsequently inserted in the Richmond papers.

General Sherman's comment on the proceedings of the Secretary of War justifies the belief that Mr. Lincoln's instructions to him, relative to the termination of the war, were given in the same spirit, and the disavowal of the arrangements first made between Generals Sherman and Johnston indicates that the surrender of General Lee having intervened, the government at Washington were then unwilling to make peace on the terms suggested by Mr. Lincoln at Richmond.

I make no comment. The facts are as stated. DUFF GREEN.

A RAT IN A PECULIARLY PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

An exciting scene was witnessed in a street near Willard's this forenoon. A lady, well-dressed and of genteel and respectable appearance, stepped into the car from the Fort-eighth-street crossing, and upon taking her seat seemed to receive a momentary shock. She did not lose her presence of mind, however, but seized with energy a portion of her apparel on one side of her lap and called the conductor. That official approached, when the lady coolly said to him, "There is something under my dress which is alive; please to grasp it hard just where I have hold of it." The conductor did so, and felt a living animal, which he choked with his fist, until it was paralyzed. The lady meanwhile putting her hands under her dress pulled forth a good-sized rat, whose rodent career was soon permanently ended with a few blows from the back of the driver's whip. The impudent beast was cast forth into the highway, and the horse-car went on its way rejoicing, the passengers being divided in opinion as to whether the rat was a resident of Willard's Hotel or the cars of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad.—*Washington Republican*.

The price of the new fall bonnets in New York ranges from \$20 to \$40—and occasionally higher.

DAILY NEWS,

AT

THE SHOE HOUSE,

133

MEETING-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex-Steamship Andalusia,

150 CASES MEN AND WOMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AND NOW LANDINGS,

Ex-Steamship Alhambra,

300 CASES

PLANTATION,

TURPENTINE,

And DONALDSON

BROGANS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, AND WELL ADAPTED

For the Fall Trade.

ALSO,

120 CASES

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Fur and Wool Hats

OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITY.

WITH

A Full Assortment

OF

FINE TRUNKS, VALISES

CARPET BAGS, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WILL DO WELL TO CALL AND EXAMINE

MY STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSE-

WHERE.

EDWARD DALY,

AGENT FOR MANUFACTURERS.

October 7

RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF

SEGARS,

Spanish and Domestic,

SNUFF,

AND

A GREAT VARIETY

OF

PIPES,

WILL BE SOLD AS USUAL—CHEAP!

L. LORENZET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 302 King-street, above George.

October 8

MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

DAY BOOKS,

JOURNALS, LEDGERS,

CASH BOOKS,

RECORD BOOKS,

RECEIPT BOOKS,

COPYING BOOKS,

LETTER PRESSES.

NOTE, LETTER, CAP,

BILL, LEGAL,

RECORD AND ENVELOPE

PAPER.

NOTE, LETTER AND

OFFICIAL

ENVELOPES.

With a Complete Assortment of

QUILL, STEEL AND GOLD PENS.

PENCIL CASES, PEN-HOLDERS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF OFFICE AND SCHOOL STATIONERY.

ENGLISH POCKET KNIVES.

POCKET WALLETS AND LETTER-CASES.

CASH AND DEED BOXES.

BANKERS' CASES,

SCHOOL BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SCHOOL AND LOG SLATES,

BY THE CASE, DOZEN OR SINGLE ONE.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ENGLISH TOY BOOKS.

THE ABOVE, WITH MANY ARTICLES IN MY LINE, ARE OFFERED AT LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

S. G. COURTENAY, No. 9 Broad-street.

October 2

G. DAVIS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Segars,

AND

FINE GROCERIES,

243 King-street,

IN THE BEND.

WE OFFER TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON

and the Country the following ARTICLES at low

prices, Wholesale and Retail:

Casks OLD SAUZARAC (1848) BRANDY

Casks PINET, CASTILLON & CO.'S BRANDY

Casks DULANY & CO.'S BRANDY

Casks ROCHELLE BRANDY

Pipes EXTRA STAR GIN

Pipes OLD JAMAICA-RUM

Pipes OLD ST. CROIX RUM

10 bbls. CABINET BOURBON WHISKEY

10 bbls. B. & CO.'S OLD BOURBON WHISKEY

10 bbls. OLD RYE WHISKEY

10 bbls. NECTAR — PIKE'S — WHISKEY

100 cases OLD BOURBON WHISKEY

100 cases HENNESSEY BRANDY

50 cases LONDON CORDIAL OLD TOM GIN

10,000 IMPORTED HAVANA SEGARS

10,000 DOMESTIC SEGARS

Casks SUPERIOR SHERRY (CROWN BRAND)

WINE

Casks SUPERIOR RUDOLPH WINE

Casks SUPERIOR CRESCENT MADIRA WINE

Casks SUPERIOR OPORTO & OSBORN'S WINE

Baskets HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE WINE

Baskets CABINET CHAMPAGNE WINE

Baskets CHAMPION WINE

25 cases ST. JULIEN CLARET

25 cases ESTEPHE CLARET

25 cases HAUT-MARGAUX CLARET

Cases ANNASSETTE, ABSINTHE, CURAÇOA

20 casks McEVANS' ALE

20 casks BYASS' PORTER

10 bbls. POWDERED SUGAR

10 bbls. CUT LOAF SUGAR

10 bbls. COFFEE SUGAR

Boxes SPERM, WAX, AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES

100 cans FRUITS, PRESERVES, AND MEATS—

PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, &c.

SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS

20 kegs PICKLED PIGS' FEET

20 half bbls. ASSORTED PICKLES

Quarts, half-gallon, and gallon Jars ASSORTED

PICKLES

All Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

G. DAVIS,

W. W. FAYETTE.

October 5

RECEIVED BY STEAMER:

20,000 ONE, TWO, FOUR AND SIX POUND

PAPER BAGS. For sale "cheap."

G. DAVIS & CO.,

No. 243 King-street.

October 6

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

General Superintendent's Office, CHARLESTON, S. C., October 10, 1865.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, 12TH INSTANT,

Passenger and Freight Trains will be run over this Road to Hopkins' Turn-Out, within twelve miles of Columbia, as follows:

Leave Charleston 7.00 A. M.; arrive at Hopkins' 4.15 P. M.

Leave Hopkins' 7.00 A. M.; arrive at Charleston 4.15 P. M.

H. T. PEARCE, General Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA NEW YORK.

FOR FREIGHT.

"THE MERCHANTS' LINE OF FIRST CLASS SAILING PACKETS," VIA NEW YORK. Take Freight to Liverpool.

Shippers of Cotton and other produce from the interior of South Carolina and Georgia can have their consignments to me forwarded free of commission, by the above line. Only actual charges made. All Railroad Freight and other charges advanced shippers.

Freights to New York and engagements to Liverpool made at lowest rates by sailing Ships or Steamers. Present rates to Liverpool, by ship, 1, to 6-32 penny; steamer, 7-16 to 1/2 penny—all compressed.

The B. N. HAWKINS, of this Line, is now loading. Capacity 1000 bales Cotton, or 4000 bbls. Flour.

For Freight engagements, apply to the agent at Charleston, S. C. WILLIAM ROACH,

North cor. East Bay and Boyce & Co.'s South Wharves. Agents at New-York—L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-street.

Advancers made on consignments of Cotton to SPOT-FORD, FLETCHER & CO., New York, or through them to their friends in Liverpool.

September 25

FOR NEW YORK.—THE SCHIRMER.

MAZUCK, 750 barrels capacity, will have immediate dispatch for New York. For Freight, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, Mills House.

October 9

FOR NEW YORK.—ORLEANS LINE.

The A-1 fast sailing Schooner F. A. HAUNDERS, TOWNSEND, Master, will commence receiving freight for the above port, on Monday, October 9. For Freight engagements, apply to STYLES & CARTER, No. 19 Vanderhorst Wharf.

This vessel will leave positively on or before the 14th inst. October 7