

Charleston Daily News.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Test Oath Decided to be Unconstitutional in Alabama.

Arrival of Captain Semmes, of the Alabama.

Journal of the Georgia Legislature.

New York Cotton Market.

COTTON FORTY-NINE TO FIFTY CENTS.

GOLD 46 7-8.

Mobile Cotton Market.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Indiana has officially notified the State Department, to-day, of her acceptance of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The question as to whether the President's pardon restores the recipient to all the political and civil rights, as argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day, will be continued on next Friday.

A decision of the Naval Court Martial, in the case of Commodore CRAVEN, for refusing to fight the Confederate *Stonewall*, and for which he was to suffer a term of two years, has been set aside by the Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore CRAVEN has been exonerated.

Test Oath Unconstitutional.

December 16.—Judge BUSBY, of the United States District Court of Alabama, has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional.

GENERAL SEMMES, the commander of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, was arrested here last week from Washington, and is now en route to the North.

Virginia News.

December 15.—The House of Representatives has passed the first

OUR COLUMBIA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COLUMBIA, December 13.—In the Senate to-day, the discussion of the bill to repeal the usury laws was begun. Mr. BURR opened in favor of the repeal, and was aided by Mr. TILLMAN, the Senator from Edgefield. Mr. SULLIVAN and General KERSHAW were in the ranks of the opposition. It has been, for some years, a mystery to your correspondent how any man could deny the simple proposition that trade requires no legislation, but, on the contrary, is far better regulated by the law of supply and demand. The expression of the French merchants, *Sire laissez nous faire*, let us mind our own business without any assistance, holds as well with regard to gold as to any other article of trade. The advocate of the usury laws says that the proposition is true with regard to other objects of commerce; but gold has not in itself a value. Its value is fixed by law, and the same law which fixes the value can fix the interest or price of the use of this representative of value. The reply is simple, and would seem to suggest itself to the humblest understanding. Gold is the representative of value, but it has in itself a value. The cost of production, the supply and demand, all enter into the calculation with regard to gold, in the same manner as they enter with regard to the value of any other commodity. It is proven by the decreased value of gold, or the increased value of other products, since the discovery of America, and the further decrease since the mines of California have been worked. True, Government fixes the nominal value of money as it fixes weights and measures; but it no more pretends to say what a dollar shall buy than it pretends to say what a yard of cloth shall cost.

Driven from this position, which, if he is a man capable of reasoning, he feels to be untenable, he says the debtor should be protected. True! The law should protect the debtor, but so, too, should it protect the creditor—and is not fair dealing with the creditor the best protection of the debtor? Two things enter into the consideration of the value of an article—the cost of production or actual value, and the supply and demand. In the loan or temporary sale of money, the risk or insurance, as well as the value of the use, enter into the calculation. In an open market, without usury laws, the moment that money reaches a price that is higher than usual, gold will flow in, and its value will be reduced; but, in a market in which the usury laws are in force, competition is shut out by the law, and the violation of the law must not only have the value of the money, caused by its scarcity through the absence of competition, and the risk that it may be lost, but also the insurance on the risk which he incurs in violating the law. An open market will always bring cheap goods. This proposition being equally true with regard to gold as with regard to any other commodity, it is to be wished that it may be placed on exactly the same footing as is every other article of merchandise.

The most interesting matter in the House was the discussion of Col. Wagener's bill to foster emigration. Mr. WARLEY said that he was not specially in favor of Germans. He did not care to see them here, because he had seen them elsewhere. When he was a prisoner, Gen. Seymour said to him, "We will whip you, because we have all Germany from which to enlist." They had fought us and whipped us. There were some of that nation on this floor who had fought side by side with us and loved and honored them as brothers, and would stand on omnium that he would ask would be to find that he had done as well as two that he saw

replied in one of the ablest speeches that I heard during the session. He said that he did not discuss this measure in the facetious vein which had done. He regarded this as one of the most important measures that has occupied this floor, and the only objection that could be urged against it was the condition of the State. The population was small, and comes from the continent. This is a measure of vital importance. It is a measure which carries with it the conviction of its necessity. Under the old system of labor, this measure was not necessary; but no one expects, or can expect, that free negro labor will produce as much as white labor has done. Negro labor tends to the cities, to running on errands, and not to work in the fields. That population will rapidly decrease, through neglect, exposure and idleness; but, even if it does not diminish, there are thousands of acres of land uncultivated, and add to the wealth of the State is as well adapted to the soil as the land of any country in the world. The laws of natural increase, these lands are not being cultivated. I know that prejudicial opinions exist. I may not have been

\$1100 for salary of Attorney-General.
\$900 for salary of each of five Solicitors.
\$800 for salary of Clerk and Librarian of Court of Appeals, including expense of fuel.
\$200 for salary of Messenger of Court of Appeals.
\$1000 for purchase of books for Library of Court.
\$50 for Firewood and Fuel for Court.
\$1600 for salary of State Reporter.
\$500 for salary of each of 31 District Judges.
\$10,000 for Jurors and Constables.
\$2000 for salaries of Treasurer and two Clerks.
\$2000 for salary of Assessor for St. Philip and St. Michael.
\$800 for salaries of eight Professors of the University of South Carolina.
\$500 for Librarian of the University.
\$25,000 for Free Schools, to be distributed on the basis of white population.
\$1000 for payment of Contingent Accounts.
\$300 for Pensions.
\$4000 for payment of claims allowed at present session.
\$10,000 for Deaf and Mute and Blind.
\$20,877 for Lunatic Asylum.
\$5000 for other Claims or Demands allowed by the Legislature.
\$500 for Physician of Jail and Marine Hospital.
\$2000 for Military Academy at Charleston.
\$20,000 for Military Contingencies.
\$200 for Secretary of State, for printing commissions.
\$1500 for support of Overseas Immigrants.
\$2500 for enclosing State House and grounds.
\$2000 for Repair Hospital, Charleston.
\$100 for rent of Court Room for Court of Appeals.
\$100 for new Dockets.
\$1000 for State Commissioner at Washington.
\$450 each for Clerk of House and Senate during extra sessions.

What modification the bill may undergo in the Senate it is impossible to say; but I am induced to give it in its present shape, as it may interest your readers. Our young townsman, Mr. Siegling, may be thanked for the appropriation to the Marine Hospital, for it was inserted in the bill on his motion, and those who are interested in this institution are indebted to him for the earnest and able which he displayed, in its behalf, and the eloquent manner in which he advocated its interests.

The Senate bill to provide for the organization of the militia was read a second time, and ordered to be returned to the Senate. The bill provides that the State shall be divided into five military divisions, ten brigades, and forty-six regiments of infantry—Charleston being in the second division. As the bill has not given me any pleasure in reading, it is but fair to suppose that I would fail in making an abstract that would afford pleasure to any one else. I therefore will not attempt the task. Militia bills, necessarily, resemble each other very closely, and as I never have felt sufficient interest in the militia laws of the State to more than glance at that part of the statutes at large, I confess that I would be unable to state the points of resemblance or of difference between this and any former laws on the same subject. The artillery regiment of Charleston, which has never been disbanded, by an amendment introduced in the House, retains its present organization.

The Patrol Bill was also read a second time and returned to the Senate.

To-night a long and busy session accomplished much work; many bills were read a second time; and other bills the bill to allow the Charleston Gas Light Company to charge whatever it might deem necessary for gas, was again taken up and read, amended so as to remove the restriction for one year, and ordered to be sent to the Senate; the bill to require the payment of costs in advance; the General Incorporation Bill, embracing in its ample folds the Charleston Savings Bank, the Palmetto Savings Bank, the Rowe's Mill Manufacturing Company, the Stonewall Fire Company, the Washington Fire Company, the Vigilant Fire Company, and the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company; the bill to increase the fees of constables, and the bill to increase the fees of sheriffs, the bill to widen streets in Charleston—were all read a second time, and sent to the Senate.

The Hon. A. P. Aldrich will, I believe, resign his seat to-morrow. Our fellow-townsmen, Col. C. M. Simonton, is one of the candidates spoken of for the succession. Mr. Mullins, from Marion, and Gen. Carlington, are also said to be in the field. Runner, to-night, also mentions the name of Ex-Governor Beahm.

To-night is one of the few cold nights that I have felt since the meeting of the Legislature.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—The glory of woman is a fine head of hair, one in which the natural softness, color and glossiness are preserved free from the tendency to falling out. ALLEN'S Wonderful Hair Preparation is the only one that will restore the hair to its natural state, and prevent its falling out. It is the only one that will restore the hair to its natural state, and prevent its falling out. It is the only one that will restore the hair to its natural state, and prevent its falling out.

FOR LIVERPOOL—WITH DISPATCH.—The fine ship AMELIA, James Conner Master, FIVE HUNDRED BALES COTTON ARE WANTED on Freight, to complete her cargo. Apply to JOHN FRASER & CO. December 15

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE FIRST class, fast sailing British Ship GENERAL WINDHAM, J. Nicol Forbes, master, having a portion of her cargo engaged and on board, will meet with dispatch for the above port. For freight engagements, apply to ROBERT MURE & CO., No. 66 Church-street. November 27 mawis

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE ENTIRELY new and first-class American Bark TUSCANO, Skilling, Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch for the above port. For freight engagements at lowest market rates, apply to THADDEUS STREET, No. 74 East Bay. December 9

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE NEW A1 Bark FEARLESS, two months old, will have quick dispatch for the above port. For Freight engagements, apply to P. P. LOCKE, Kerr's Wharf. December 7

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE A 1 Clipper Ship TAMERLANE, Jackson Master, wants 100 BALES COTTON, and will have immediate dispatch. Liberal advances made on consignments. For Freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISHOLM, December 9

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE FIRST class Clipper Bark FLEET DE L'AIR, Graham Master, will meet with dispatch. For Freight apply to RAVENEL & CO. December 1

FOR NEW YORK—MERCHANTS' Regular Line.—The fast clipper Schooner WIDE WORLD, Chas. E. Hildred, master, wants 250 bales Cotton to fill up; will be dispatched quickly. Apply to WILLIAM BOACH, Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharf. Cotton forwarded by this Line through to Providence, Fall River, Boston, and Hartford, at low rates and quick dispatch, free of commission. December 18

STAR LINE—FOR NEW YORK.—The first class bark TEJUCA, Captain Hanigan, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For Freight or Passage, apply to D. J. STURGES, No. 16 Vendue Range. December 13

"EMPIRE LINE"—FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The fast Brig ELLEN P. STEWART, Holland master, will sail for the above named city in a few days with what freight may offer. Apply to T. S. & T. G. BIDD, Agents at Charleston. LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Philadelphia. December 12

FOR PHILADELPHIA—KEYSTONE LINE.—(FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL LOADING).—The Bark GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN, Welsh Master, will sail as above. For balance of Freight, apply to H. F. BAKER & CO., No. 20 Cumberland-street. December 14

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine new British Brig RAVEN, Jas. H. Master, 312 tons burthen, and in condition for any voyage. Apply to W. B. SMITH & CO., Gillen-street, near the Custom-house. December 16

FOR COLUMBIA

THE LIGHTER

FOR BALTIMORE.—TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, 16th inst.—The Steamship CUMBERLAND, Captain Wm. Denkin, will leave Kerr's Wharf, on Saturday, 16th December, at 4 P. M. No Freight received after 1 o'clock, P. M. on the day of sailing. For Freight or Passage, apply to MORDECAI & CO., No. 110 East Bay. December 14

FOR NEW YORK.

THE REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS: GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, QUAKER CITY, ANDALUSIA.



CAPTAIN BAXTER.

WILL LEAVE BROWN & CO'S WHARF ON WEDNESDAY, December 20th, at Eight o'clock A. M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RAVENEL & CO., Agents, South corner of East Bay and Vanderhorst's Wharf. December 18

New York and Charleston PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Leaving each Port every Alternate Thursday. THE NEW FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP



HERMAN LIVINGSTON, CAPTAIN

WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF THURSDAY, December 21, at 10 o'clock. Liberal advances made on consignments. For Freight or Passage apply at the office of WILLIAM BOACH, December 18

FOR