

# THE NEW



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## The New South.

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### A Prayer.

I ask not wealth, but power to take  
And use the things I have aright;  
Not years, but wisdom, that shall make  
My life a profit and delight.  
I ask not that for me the plan  
Of good and ill be set aside,  
But that the common lot of man  
Be nobly borne and glorified.  
I know I may not always keep  
My steps in places green and sweet,  
Nor find the pathway of the deep  
A path of safety to my feet.  
But pray, that, when the tempest's breath  
Shall fiercely sweep my way about,  
I make not shipwreck of my faith  
In the unbottomed sea of doubt;  
And that, though it be mine to know  
How hard the stoniest pillow seems,  
Good angels still may come and go  
On the bright ladder of my dreams.  
I do not ask for love below,  
That friends shall never be estranged;  
But for the power of loving, so  
My heart may keep its youth unchanged.  
Youth, joy, wealth—Fate, I give thee these;  
Leave faith and hope till life is passed;  
And leave my heart's best impulses  
Fresh and unfailing to the last.  
For this I count, of all sweet things,  
The sweetest out of heaven above;  
And loving others surely brings  
The fullest recompense of love.

J. H. S.

### Cotton.

A London writer to the New York Times says: "the cotton question is far from settled yet, and the great doubt as to American production hinders all calculation. Before the war England paid £48,000,000 a year for cotton, of which £21,000,000 went to the United States. Now for a half supply she pays nearly double the amount—say £60,000,000. China, Japan and India, from which so much was expected, are practical failures. The best they can do is to supply in limited quantities an inferior article at double the price. Egypt does a little better, but not enough. If labor can be reorganized in the South so as to produce cotton in former quantities and at former prices, America may again have the monopoly and supply of the world; or by laying a heavy export duty on the raw material, have a monopoly of the manufacture. Cotton was created to clothe the world—negroes were created to raise cotton—the country has the best negroes for raising cotton, the most negroes to raise it, and the best skill and machinery to manufacture it, can clothe the world, and make it commercially tributary to pay for it. With proper management, England and France can be placed farther in the background by this means than by any war, however successful."

[Communicated.]

### Freedom and Unity.

The nation has passed through the ordeal of civil war triumphantly and gloriously. The rebellion has been suppressed, treason has been crushed, the Union has been restored, and, on the National Anniversary which has just passed, the whole country united in thankfulness and joyful celebration in honor of these events. There is no longer a cause for the bitterness of feeling which so long existed between the North and the South, and which finally culminated in civil war. Slavery, the festering element in the body politic which caused an estrangement between the two sections, has been eradicated, and its fruits—sectional animosity and hatred—should no longer exist. At this point it is well that the people should take a calm and intelligent view of the present position of the nation, and carefully consider the course that is best adapted to its future prosperity and greatness. The war is a thing of the past. Those who raised the hand of rebellion have been taught a lesson in loyalty which they never can forget, and a repetition of their treasonable experiment need not be expected. They acknowledge that their scheme has proven a complete failure, they admit that the Confederacy is dead beyond resurrection, and they now manifest a disposition to take their old places in the Union, and atone for secession by becoming true and loyal citizens. It is evidently to the interest of the North, as well as of the South, that the bond of friendship between the two sections shall be cemented quickly and permanently. This harmony is essential to the advancement of our national greatness, for internal dissensions and sectional bitterness are shackles upon the prosperity of any country, necessarily impeding its progress. Therefore, since we have buried the past and commemorated the event in the grand national jubilee which has just occurred, the next duty clearly is to start out upon the future in such a manner as shall be best calculated to give renewed vitality to the national life, and place the country more firmly upon the basis of freedom and unity.

[Communicated.]

### The South Carolina Governorship.

Col. BENJAMIN F. PERRY, who has just been appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina, is the representative of a class of men, few in number, who may be called the soundest of modern South Carolina politicians. He is from the Greenville District, where for so many years he published the *Mountaineer*, a journal of controlling power and healthy influence among the people of that region. The Union sentiment has been much stronger there than in any other part of the State; the only Union man returned to the last South Carolina Legislature, elected before the war, was sent from there.

Colonel PERRY was a delegate to the famous Charleston Convention of 1860; and when the secessionists bolted, to break up the session of the body, he alone of the South Carolina delegation refused to join in the movement. He remained in his place, and continued to act there as a South Carolina representative, although a heavy pressure was brought to bear to induce him to withdraw, and make the action of his State undivided on the side of secession. His firm refusal to do so drew upon him the vindictive hostility of the secessionists, who crowded the galleries of the Convention Hall to hiss him whenever he voted or spoke.

Since the war has been in progress a letter from Col. PERRY, in favor of pacification on the basis of reunion, was published and copied extensively into Northern journals. There is scarcely room to doubt the sincere Unionism of a man whose record presents such evidence as his affords of fidelity to that cause. His selection to take in charge the executive affairs of South Carolina is, on this score, by far the best that could be made from among the five persons recommended to the President by the delegation from that State. Mr. W. W. BOYCE, the ablest man of the five, and perhaps now a reliable Union man, has a bad secession record, although not of the worst stripe of the South Carolina men. Mr. AIKEN has neither the good Union record of Col. PERRY, nor the ability of Mr. BOYCE. Mr. MANNING, another of the five nominees of the delegation, was not a fit person to be named in such a connection; and their recommendation of him is a most unaccountable step on the part of the committee. He was a rampant rebel, and served as a volunteer aid on BEAUREGARD'S staff when Fort Sumter was taken in 1861. The other man of the five, McCLAHANY, has no record in national or State politics to make his name much known outside a very limited circle.

### Negro Suffrage.

The speech delivered by Henry Winter Davis, a short time since, at Chicago, is a clear, elaborate and most forcible statement of the negro doctrine concerning negro suffrage. The position which Mr. Davis occupies as a prominent and influential leader of the Republican party, entitles his political declarations to greater consideration than those of the Phillips class, for he represents a large influence and cannot be charged with fanaticism. The germ of his doctrine, however, is the same as that embodied in the late utterances of Phillips, and other radicals of every degree. He makes negro suffrage the great panacea for all the ills of reorganization in the South, and draws a frightful prospective figure of the consequences that, in his opinion, must ensue without it. In this view he falls into the same error which has characterized all the other expositors of this doctrine—that the negro element would keep the latent rebel element of the South in subjection, and wield the balance of political power in favor of Northern ideas. Aside from other objections, it would seem to require but little thoughtfulness to see that the effect of

such a policy would clearly be to aggravate the evils that are complained of, rather than to eradicate them. This feature of the question turns upon the point whether the mass of the Southern negroes would vote for or against the late policy of their late masters. Unless the negro nature underwent a remarkable transformation when the shackles of slavery were struck from him, he is, in ignorance, one of the most credulous of the human family; easily deceived and imposed upon. Now, suppose that negro suffrage was established throughout the South, what would be the result? Evidently the negroes would be "as clay in the hands of the potter." The masters for whom they labor would have but little difficulty in moulding them, either by persuasion or threats, to their own purpose; and Northern influence could not reach them to counteract this imposition. If Mr. Davis desires to make the benefits of negro enfranchisement apparent to the people, he must first indicate some encouragement in the present mental status of the negro. This subject he studiously evades, with the exception of a single reference to the fact that they fought under Yankee leadership, and would probably vote in the same way.—But Yankee leadership is not practicable in the case of voting. How can they receive Northern influence when not one in five hundred can read? Herein is an illustration of the importance of making them intellectually capable of voting before giving them the franchise. If they were competent to read, they might be influenced by Yankee leadership, or at least know what they were putting into the ballot-box. The speech of Mr. Davis, like the emanations from other leading radicals, is strongly denunciatory of the policy pursued by President Johnson with reference to reorganization, although his language is more closely guarded and devoid of abuse. Its delivery at this time, in the West, is doubtless intended as an opening of the suffrage issue in that quarter, and as a part of the programme for agitating this subject into political prominence.

JOS. H. SEARS,  
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