

# Charleston Daily News

VOL. I., NO. 9.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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

TERMS—CASH. DAILY—ONE YEAR \$10.00 DAILY—SIX MONTHS 5.00 DAILY—THREE MONTHS 2.50 Single Copies FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISING. 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.

RUSSIAN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.

Since Balboa first stared at the silent expanse of the Pacific from a mountain peak in Darien, and carried back to the civilized world an account of its existence, no circumstance in the history of that ocean has occurred at all commensurate in importance with the laying of the submarine cable under it, to connect, though not perhaps for the first time, the continents of America and Asia.

Commencing at New Westminster, a town in British America, just north of the United States boundary line, and lying on the banks of Fraser's River, the telegraph line will extend northwestward along the Pacific coast to the Russian possessions, which begin at Simpson River, and thence, by way of New Archangel, to Norton's Sound, which is opposite the Gulf of Anadir, and is situated in about the sixty-fifth degree of north latitude.

What we may be the ultimate fate of the Atlantic cable, there can be no doubt of the vast utility and importance of this overland enterprise. Not only will instantaneous communication, which already exists from here to the Pacific, be continued to within a comparatively short distance of the Japan Islands, but that great desideratum of the commercial world, telegraphic communication between Europe and America, will be secured beyond peradventure.

It should be a source of no genuine regret that neither of these great enterprises can ever be wholly American, since neither the sea to the eastward nor the land to the westward form a portion of the empire of the United States. Let it suffice for our national glory that the inventors and practical engineers of both lines are Americans, that the mode of working them was an American invention, nay, even that the identity of lightning and electricity, that great discovery which was the necessary precursor of electric telegraphy, was the conception of an American mind.

To a people accustomed as we are to the use of the telegraph wire, it is scarcely necessary to point out the immense advantages of this line of communication with Europe. To embrace all its wondrous results within a single phase, it will be as though the entire civilized world were removed en masse to our doors, and as though we were removed to their. Cargoes will no longer be shipped to loaming markets; crops which, when raised, bear no profit, will no longer be grown; manufactures, doomed to moulder away on shop-shelves, will no longer be wrought, or, if wrought and unsaleable, will quickly learn their way to more profitable markets; merchants will require no longer to be millionaires, nor will commercial precedence be demanded for a period long enough to embrace two voyages, for it will be narrowed down to one.

voyage, and the vessel arrives at Trieste ten weeks after the advices were first sent.

The market for flour, meantime, may have considerably fallen, and the shipment may have to be sold at a loss. Ten weeks of commercial forethought, and the pecuniary ability to sustain its consequences, be they what they may, are thus required, and this involves so much experience, and so much capital, that the larger operations of commerce are virtually monopolized by a comparatively small class of persons.

The results of this important change readily suggest themselves. Instead of being monopolized, as it necessarily is now, by a few of the largest capitalists who, being personally unable to superintend their own vast operations, have to employ others, the expense of whose services and the risk they cause to their principals, have to be borne by the consumers of the products shipped by them, commerce will thenceforth be conducted by men of smaller means, and men who can devote their personal superintendence to the business.

With Asia it will be the same. The trade of Japan, than which nothing more lucrative can be instance, and the vast commerce which enterprises and capital will open with China, must find its way into our hands through the great port of San Francisco.

To promote the success of this great enterprise by every means in our power, and to facilitate the accomplishment of the grand changes which it is destined to produce in commercial and social affairs, should now be a paramount object to all Americans.

New York, July 30.—The Herald's Huntsville, Ala., correspondent, giving a sketch of the condition of the country and the present political feeling there, presents a picture no way flattering to the loyalty or rather disloyalty of such of the people of that State as took part in the rebellion at first. On finding that all was over with their Southern Confederacy they felt themselves completely humiliated and subjugated, and were loud in their calls on the National Government and officers for mercy, but magnanimous treatment appears to have spoiled them, and they are again becoming as overbearing and as imperious in their demands as ever.

The foregoing is a fair sample of what is generally written by Northern correspondents from the South. The credibility of this witness, upon the fact of the disposition of our people toward the General Government, may well be questioned, when a falsehood so manifest is perpetrated in the same connection on Governor Parsons. It is preposterous that Governor Parsons should have taken any such position as that alleged in his Huntsville speech, in the face of the recorded fact that he announced the freedom of the slaves in his office—a position he has uniformly taken in his speeches and conversations in South Alabama, where the slaveholding interest was much larger, and, as might reasonably be supposed, had more influence than in North Alabama.

The foregoing is a fair sample of what is generally written by Northern correspondents from the South. The credibility of this witness, upon the fact of the disposition of our people toward the General Government, may well be questioned, when a falsehood so manifest is perpetrated in the same connection on Governor Parsons. It is preposterous that Governor Parsons should have taken any such position as that alleged in his Huntsville speech, in the face of the recorded fact that he announced the freedom of the slaves in his office—a position he has uniformly taken in his speeches and conversations in South Alabama, where the slaveholding interest was much larger, and, as might reasonably be supposed, had more influence than in North Alabama.

South Carolina Society. We continue, from our issue of yesterday, a short history of this Association, taken from their publication:

On the 24th of July, 1864, the Society held the first meeting under their own roof—the hall in Meeting, between Broad and Tradd-streets. This removal, with the extension of the School, induced them to revise their rules, which were confirmed on the 6th of December, 1865, and published as the seventh edition.

In December, 1811, public schools were established by the Legislature of South Carolina, to which every citizen of the State is entitled to send his children, free of expense. This philanthropic system rendered it no longer necessary for the South-Carolina Society to continue their free school, on which they had annually expended more than \$2000.

On the 2d of October, 1827, the capital of the South-Carolina Society (including with the evidence of debt, the value of their lands and improvements) amounted to one hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-five cents.

The two academies were thus opened with very flattering prospects, and with a number of scholars in each, fully equal to the expectations of their projectors. During their continuance, the Society were gratified to see the children of their unfortunate members sitting side by side with their own children, and receiving the same instruction from the same instructors, without the smallest feeling of slight or inequality in the breasts of any of the parties.

Although these were free schools to some, they really were Society schools to all; and as many intimacies and attachments were formed between the children of the necessitous and of those who were not such, as had previously existed between the children of the rich and of those who were not.

Turnips should be sown during this month, at all favorable seasons, and it would be advisable to put in a large crop for stock feeding in winter. It is, generally, best to sow just before a rain, or when the ground is dry—covering the seed lightly and pressing the earth upon it with a roller or plank.

Corn should be picked as fast as it ripens, and carefully stored away for ginning. Every lock of lint should be saved now, as the "great staple" must be scarce and dear for a long time to come; and it should be the ambition of all planters to send their crops to market in the best possible condition.

A Strange Story. REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF AN OUTCAST HEIRESS—HER FORTUNE AND HER MISFORTUNE. [From the Chicago Times, August 2.]

Many years ago a young German couple embarked from their native shores, to try their fortunes in the new world. An emigrant ship landed them in due time in New York. Their destination was the West, and they came to Chicago, where they determined to settle, and hoped to be able to earn a livelihood, besides laying something aside for the future.

When the girl, the youngest child, was a year old, the father sickened and died, leaving his widow and children enough to enable them to live in ease and comfort. Time passed on and the boy grew up a beautiful, intelligent girl. The girl's mother had just reached man's estate, and had gone forth to gain his livelihood, when a second time the dread messenger crossed the threshold, and the mother, whose tender care and good counsel had been lavished upon her children, was taken from them, and the two youngest, not able as yet to tread life's stormy road unaided, were left without the aid of her advice and admonitions.

The appearance of a young girl on the streets of this great city, with wan, pinched features, and garments of coarse, homely texture, is not such an unusual sight as to attract the attention of any humbly-disposed passer-by, where all is bustle and confusion. Night closed over the unfortunate, weary and hungry, and she sat down on the sidewalk on Jackson-street, where the thought of her utter loneliness and destitution caused the tears to course freely down her cheeks.

It was learned that the girl, whose name is Cornelia Berger, is, conjointly with her brother, the owner of two houses in this city, which together realize a sum yearly amply sufficient for the support of both brother and sister, besides which they are entitled to about \$5000, which was willed to them by their mother.

It was learned that the girl, whose name is Cornelia Berger, is, conjointly with her brother, the owner of two houses in this city, which together realize a sum yearly amply sufficient for the support of both brother and sister, besides which they are entitled to about \$5000, which was willed to them by their mother.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., August 21, 1865. (SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116.)

IV. MR. J. P. ROGERS IS HEREBY APPOINTED MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF CHARLESTON. By order of Prevot Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT, Commanding Post.

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

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT. THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS



ALHAMBRA, ROBERT B. HENSON, COMMANDER. WILL LEAVE BROWN'S SOUTH WHARF ON Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 6 o'clock, precisely.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT. THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP



QUAKER CITY, WEST, HILTON HEAD, S. C., August 15, 1865. WILL LEAVE BROWN'S SOUTH WHARF ON TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 6 o'clock, precisely.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT. THE FIRST CLASS UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS

CUMBERLAND AND MONEKA. THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP



CUMBERLAND WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF ON Saturday, August 23rd, at 6 o'clock, precisely.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH BARQUE EMMA, Capt. John Cummins, will receive Freight on the 24th inst. for the above port, and will sail with dispatch.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE ALBION, Capt. J. W. LINDSAY, Capt. Boyce, will sail with dispatch.

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

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—THE LINE Schooner J. W. LINDSAY, Capt. Boyce, will sail with dispatch. For Freight apply to H. P. BAKER & CO., No. 20 Cumberland-street.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Hilton Head, S. C., August 15, 1865. (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.)

I. THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR will be strictly enforced throughout this Department. Officers of the Inspector-General's Department will take cognizance of it in their inspections:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF RETIREES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, June 20, 1865.

(CIRCULAR, No. 8.) I. The following ration, being substantially that established in General Orders No. 30, War Department, 1864, for issue by the Subsistence Department, to adult refugees and to adult freedmen, when they are not employed by the Government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, is republished for the information of officers of the Subsistence Department who are issuing rations to the persons above mentioned:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quantity, and Notes. Includes items like Pork, Beef, Flour, Hard bread, Corn Meal, Beans, Sugar, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, and Pepper.

Women and children, in addition to the foregoing ration, are allowed roasted Rye Coffee at the rate of ten (10) pounds, or tea at the rate of fifteen (15) ounces to every one hundred rations. Children under fourteen (14) years of age are allowed half rations.

II. Issues of provisions to the classes of persons above described will be made on ration returns for short periods of time, not exceeding seven days, signed by a commissioned officer, and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station, and, when practicable, by the Assistant Commissioner or one of his agents for the State or District in which the issues are made.

At the end of the month these original ration returns will be entered on a separate abstract, compared, certified to, etc., as is described for issues to troops in paragraph 23, Subsistence Regulations of June 8, 1863. No Subsistence stores will be turned over in bulk to any Assistant Commissioner or Agent whatever to be by him issued.

III. In many cases the classes of persons above named are unable to subsist themselves; in which event, only such parts and proportions of the ration as are actually needed will be issued.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Approved: A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

II. All "abandoned" houses and lands now in the possession of the Military Authorities throughout the State of South Carolina, that are not required for Military use, will be at once turned over to such agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, as have authority, from Brevet Major-General R. SEXTON, to receive them.