

SELECTED POETRY.

LAND OF THE SOUTH.

BY A. F. LEONARD.

At a friend of my soul,
Land of the South! the fairest land
Beneath Columbia's sky.
Proudly she hills of freedom stand,
Her plains in beauty lie.
Her dotted fields, her traversed streams
Their annual wealth renew,
Land of the South! in brightest dews
No dearer spot we view.

Men of the South! A free-born race,
They youth & patriot die;
Ready the freedom's van to save,
And guard their country's shrine.
By fire and son a halcyon light
Through time in home alone;
They "nothing ask but what is right,
And yield to nothing wrong."

Fair of the South! rare beauty's crown,
Ye year with matchless grace;
No classic fair of old renown
Deserve whither place.
Your forest robes alike become
The palace and the cot;
Wives, mothers, daughters; every home
Ye make a cherished spot.

Flag of the South! Ah, sing its folds
From the old days of glory,
Emblem of freedom on the sea!
Forever may its stars and stripes
In cloudless glory wave;
Red, white and blue—eternal types
Of nations free and brave!

States of the South! the patriot's boast,
Here equal laws have sway;
Nor tyrant lord nor despot last,
Upon the weak may prey.
Then let them rule from sea to sea,
And crown the quickly tale;
Union of love and liberty,
Heaven's approving smile!

God of the South! Protect this land
From false and open foes;
Guided by Thine all-ruling hand
In vain will hate oppose.
So mote the ship of State move on
Gallantly o'er its surging sea;
The bulwark of the free!

O, BE NOT THE FIRST!

O, be not the first to discover
A blot on the fame of a friend,
A flaw in the faith of a love,
Whose heart may prove true to the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken
Suspicion most false and undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness
Is worn by the friends that we meet,
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

How often the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast,
To parody truth and affection,
Or lure a suspicion to rest.

How often the friends we hold dearest,
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal.

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace our defects—
Let ours be a noble ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

PLANTS—WHERE THEY ORIGINATED.

Wheat, although considered by some as a native of Sicily, originally came from the central table land of Tibet, where it yet exists as a grass, with small mealy seed. Rye exists wild in the mountains of Himalay. Oats were brought from North America. Millet, one species, is a native of India; another of Egypt and Abyssinia. Maize (Indian corn) is of native growth in America. Rice was brought from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America. Peas are of unknown origin. Vetches are natives of Germany. The Garden Bean is from the East Indies. Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Turkey. Cabbage grows wild in Sicily and Naples. The Poppy was brought from the East. The Sunflower from Peru. Hops came to perfection as a wild flower in Germany. Saffron came from Egypt. The Onion is also a native of Egypt. Horseradish from South Europe. Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tabago, and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia. The grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the clovers, except Lucerne, which is a native of Sicily. The Gourd is an Eastern plant. The Potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico. Coriander grows wild, near the Mediterranean. Anise was brought from the Grecian Archipelago.

EFFECTS OF SOLITUDE.—To be left alone in the wide world, with scarcely a friend—this makes the sadness which, striking it spang into the minds of the young and affectionate, teaches them too soon to watch and interpret the "spirit signs of their own hearts." The solitude of the aged—when, one by one, their friends fall off, as fall the acorns from the trees in autumn—what is it to the overpowering sense of desolation which fills almost to breaking the sensitive heart of youth, when the nearest and dearest ties are severed? Rendered callous by time and suffering, the old feel less, although they complain more; the young, bearing a grief too deep for tears, shrive in their bosoms sad memories and melancholy anticipations, which often give dark hues to their feelings in after life.

BIRDS.—Birds are the staunch friends of every man that raises fruit, grain, or grass. They are the constitutional check upon depredating insects. Every cherry that a robin eats, he pays for at least five hundred times over by countless and nameless injurious insects devoured, as a part of his meat diet. Woodpeckers, larks, jays, sparrows, robins, and the whole tribe of thrushes, are indefatigable friends of the garden and the farm. They never boast of their services. They seem quite unconscious of their usefulness.

SPRING TRADE—NOBODY FROM THE SOUTH.

The list of arrivals at the hotels indicates an influx of country merchants and a revival of the spring trade. The evening papers of yesterday contained two columns of arrivals, but on looking carefully over the list to ascertain how many were from States in the Southern Confederacy, we found but four—one from Texas, one from Georgia, and two (one a lady) from Virginia; not one from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida or South Carolina. It is not difficult, therefore, to infer that merchants whose trade has been heretofore principally with the South, are not over-run with customers; nor surprising that those houses should be reported as preparing to remove their establishments to the Southern Confederacy, and import direct from abroad. The mercantile classes of New York are now beginning to feel the practical results of the raid that Republicanism has been running against the rights and institutions of the South, culminating in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. The unprecedented sale in presented at the hotels should be with dealers from that section of the country, not a single one is here from five Southern States; only four from all Virginia, Georgia and Texas, and one of the few a lady! In other words, the largest and best half of the Southern trade, from which our merchants have made fortunes upon fortunes, which has built our marble palaces, filled our mammoth hotels, given life and activity to our shipping, has suddenly collapsed, extinguished, smashed. So much for the negro.—N. Y. News.

AN ABORIGINAL SENSATION PREACHER.—White Cloud, the Indian, has made his mark as a moving preacher, and last week a hearing was arranged for him in the Baptist Church, Broome street, New York. While the congregation was waiting in anxious stillness, White Cloud suddenly made his appearance at a side-door, not in the peaceful and sober robes of the pious divine, but decked out in the savage finery of an Indian warrior. Flouting his tomahawk in the air, and indulging in a series of war-whoops that nearly split the eys of the horrified spectators, he paced up and down the aisles of the church, and finally brought up in the lecture room, where he continued to regale the ears of the audience with his terrific yells, some of whom, after recovering from the first effects of this new method for producing a sensation, began to look about for the most ready means of escape. The ladies, particularly, screamed with fright, and one is said to have fainted, as White Cloud passed near her, brandishing his tomahawk, and throwing himself into the demoniac attitudes of the war-dance. The chief subsided, however, after a time, fancying, probably, that his introduction had been favorably received, and he proceeded with his sermon—rather interesting, by the way—which he was about proceeding to enhance by some love stories among the red beauties of his tribe, when the deacons of the church present, very unfeelingly brought him up all standing, doubtless under the impression that the congregation were already sufficiently instructed in matters of that nature.

ENGLISH FEELING TOWARDS THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The disposition of the English people to recognize the new Government of the Cotton States as soon as possible may be gleaned from the debate in the English Parliament on Mr. Cave's resolution in reference to the slave trade. Even Mr. Buxton, the well-known Abolitionist, had no objection, provided the Southern Confederacy bound itself not to reopen the slave trade. As this has been already done—not merely by a clause in the Constitution, but by the veto by President Davis of an act introduced into the Montgomery Congress, rendering the slave trade a misdemeanor, instead of piracy—no further opposition is to be anticipated in that quarter. The conviction expressed by Republican journals, that the European Governments, but particularly that of England, would hesitate long before they acknowledged a Power with slavery as its basis, is therefore about to be falsified. The English are too sensible and practical a people to sacrifice their material interests to a philanthropical abstraction. It is only in this country that fanaticism is pushed to such suicidal extremes.—N. Y. Herald.

A MUCH-USED STATE.—Kentucky, now, as it has given birth to many characters figuring in the drama in the second American Revolution. "President" Davis was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1808. President Lincoln was born in Hardin county, in 1809. Vice President Breckinridge was born in Fayette county, in 1824. Senator Crittenden, the great compromiser, was born in Woodford county, in 1786. James Guthrie, the Chairman on Compromise resolutions in the Peace Conference, was born in Nelson county, in 1799. Joseph Holt, the warlike Secretary of War, is a native of Breckinridge county. Major Anderson was born in Kentucky, in 1805. General Harney, Mr. Preston, Minister of Spain, and Senator Sebastian, are also Kentuckians.

WORTH KNOWING.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were great, and lock-jaw was apprehended. A friend recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by everybody.

LITTLE OR NOthings.

SWARING.—I think a man that swears, is like a man that fires a gun in the street without seeing where the charge is going to strike. When a person uses profane language he does not know what or whom it is going to injure. It is a habit which comes upon a man gradually, but grows rapidly. It demonstrates a man's conscience, wounds his honor, injures his own soul, and hurts the feelings of others. It is profitable in nothing and mischievous in almost everything. I scarcely know of anything for which there is any excuse. If you say that you are only angry, when you are angry, I am sure you are more than at any other time.

QUEER APPROPRIATION.—An Indian squaw roaming around in the vicinity of Fort Yuma, California, discovered a box of postage stamps, in the hands of the officers, and a happy thought struck her. She snatched the stamps, and after she created quite a commotion, she disappeared.

EDWARD PROST.—A great storm at sea, the ship's crew were all at sea. The ship burst into a fit of laughing, and the reason of it, "Why," it was laughing to think what the boatswain's red nose will do when it comes into the water. The sailors remark set the crew a laughing, and with new spirits, and, by great exertions, they brought the vessel safe into port.

ENGLISH AT LAST.—A Yorkshireman having occasion to visit France, was dumfounded to find, on reaching Paris, that men, women and children, all spoke French. In the height of the perplexity which this occasioned he retreated to bed, and was awakened in the morning by the cook crowling: whereupon he burst into a wild exclamation of astonishment and delight, and exclaimed, "Thank goodness, there's English at last!"

WHAT IS A SNOB?—A snob may be known by several characteristics. He is polite to his superiors; arrogant with those of lower station; frowns on the rich; snubs the poor, and pretends not to know his own mother, when he chances to meet the old lady in unfashionable clothes. He has plenty of brass and few brains; and is always uneasy from a suspicion that his intrinsic vulgarity, may fail to be hidden by his outward gentility.

A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world; and if in the present life he is not satisfied with the subduing of his passions, it will arise in the next life.

Liberty is to the collective what health is to every individual. Without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society.

The lowest people are generally the first to find fault with show or equipage; especially that of a person lately emerged from his obscurity. They never once consider that he is breaking the ice for themselves.

Lost—A small lady's watch with a white face; also two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing case and a small pony, belonging to young lady with a silver mane and tail.

Lately a gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with: "Know one woman by these presents." "You are wrong," said a bystander; "it ought to be 'know all men.' Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will, of course."

Mr. Justice Page was renowned for his harshness and ferocity upon the bench. While going the circuit, a factious lawyer, by the name of Frowle, was asked "if the judge was not just behind?" "I don't know," said Frowle; "but if he is, I am sure he is just before."

We have the testimony of a noted pickpocket, named Phoebe, recently arrested in Paris, to the effect that criminal affords better facilities for practicing thefts on the unwary than any style previously worn. Being taken from the body, ample opportunity was afforded to cut the dress and purloin the pocket.

When you have need of a new pair of shoes, do not move your fingers delicately, as you would a pair of gloves. Use the same caution with the inevitable dullness of the shoe; keep yourself in constant precipitation; and do not let the shoe be the shoe.

When men are unhappy, they do not imagine they can ever be so; and when women are unhappy, they do not imagine they can ever be so; and when they do not see any way out of it, they do not see any way out of it. Neverthless, they do arrive; and the gods have ordered it so, in the end men seek it from the gods.

A man who retires from business and lives on the interest of his money, may be said to be resting on his oars.

The boy who undertook to ride a horse-radish, is now practising on a saddle of mutton, without stirrups.

'What is the difference between me and a new novel?' inquired a highly-routed dame of her beau. 'It is this,' said he: 'a novel is read because it is interesting; you are interesting; because you read.'

Man is the image and glory of God, but the woman is the glory of the man. Vanity keeps a person in favor with themselves, who are out of favor with all others.

Temptations are a file, which rub off much of the rust of our confidence.

LOAN

FOR THE
Defence of the Confederate States.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE opened for \$5,000,000 at the Bank of the State, in Charleston, on the 17th and 18th days of April next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Five per cent. must be paid in Cash, at the time of subscription; and the remainder on or before the first of May, interest to run from the date of such payment. Persons desiring to secure their subscription, may pay in Cash the whole amount, and take a receipt for the delivery of Bonds or Stock. To equalize the rate of subscription at all points, and to enable all persons conveniently to subscribe, current Bank notes of the place will be received at their market value in coin. In case of an over subscription, preference will be given first, to those who pay down their whole subscription; next, to subscribers of \$50; next, to subscribers of \$100.

Books of subscription will be opened on the same day at the Branches of the Bank of the State, in Columbia, Camden, and Abbeville; also, at the Banks of Newberry, Chester, Fairfield, Cheraw, Georgetown and Hamburg, and at Greenville.

EDWARD PROST.
C. M. FURMAN,
GEO. A. THOMPSON, South Carolina.
All the papers in the State will copy and send their bills to the undersigned.

LOAN
FOR THE
MILITARY DEFENCE
OF THE STATE.
\$675,000.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA is the Agent of the State to effect the Loan. The Bonds to be issued are for sums of \$50, \$100 and \$500 each, bearing an interest of seven per cent, payable annually at the State Treasury, and the principal is redeemable in 1868, 1870 and 1872.

Subscriptions for the Loan will be received by the Bank in Charleston and its Branches, and by all the Banks in the State. They will also be received by the Clerk of the Court in the several districts of the State. When the Subscriptions are paid to the Bank of the State the Bonds will be delivered.

The Bonds are made for small amounts to give an opportunity for small subscriptions. It is expected that at the next session of the Legislature the Bonds will be converted into Stock.

The purpose of this Loan presents an appeal to the patriotism of the people, which must secure its being promptly taken up. It is needless to enlarge on the momentous consequences dependent on the prompt completion of the Loan. Apart from considerations of patriotism, the Bonds present the most advantageous investment of money which can be made.

The interest is large, and the security superior to any other that can be offered.

The citizens of Charleston and its Branches are called upon to come forward and take up the Loan.

March 14 2 11

The Newspaper of the South.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

Gives the latest and most reliable Political, Commercial and General News from all parts of the World. Its special correspondents furnish by mail and telegraph, full and early accounts of every thing of interest that transpires in the great cities of Europe and America.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH RECEIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Politically, the Mercury represents the States Rights Resistance Element, and advocates the Union of the Southern States in maintaining their Rights and establishing their security.

Daily Mercury, 1 year in advance, \$10.
Tri-Weekly Mercury 1 year in advance, \$5.
No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

R. B. RHETT, Jr., Charleston.

Now is the Time to Subscribe FOR THE TRI-WEEKLY SUMTER WATCHMAN.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THESE PAPERS are now sparing neither expense nor labor to keep fully up with the great current of news, as well as to render their Journalists second to none in regard to general interest and reliability. Arrangements have been made by which news up to the latest moment will be furnished.

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March 28 4 11

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Tri-Weekly Mails from Fair Bluff N. C. Weekly Mails from Georgetown and Little River.

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Close, same days, at 8 P. M.

Backsville, Georgetown and Yawhanna Mails, One Sundays, at 9 A. M.

Prospectus

OF THE

HORRY DISPATCH.

It is proposed by the undersigned, to commence, at Conwayboro', Horry District, about the first of March next, (or soon thereafter, as possible,) the publication of a Weekly Newspaper, to be called the

HORRY DISPATCH.

The facts that each District of the State, (Horry excepted), now enjoys the privileges and advantages of its own journal—that the desire for reading and knowledge, generally, is rapidly growing among our people—that the present is particularly a period when information is sought after and desired—that the patriotic citizens of Horry, so long cut off from the improving and developing influences of our home press, are determined to root quickly no longer in their isolation, but to place themselves upon the same platform with the rest—together with the generous and noble-hearted encouragement, received, directly, have induced us to embark in this enterprise, under the firm conviction that there can and will be no such thing as failure.

The paper will be respectable in size, and will be printed with clear type, upon good paper—in short, the design is to make it such a sheet, as the intelligent people of Horry need not feel ashamed.

The editorial department will be conducted by Jos. T. WALSH, Esq. Of his ability, worth and principles, we feel it unnecessary to say anything. They are well known and appreciated, both at home and abroad, and afford the most ample guarantee; that "The Horry Dispatch," in its matter, will be in no way behind the Weekly press of the State.

State-Rights principles strictly construed, are those which will be firmly nailed to its mast-head.

The Dispatch will be conducted strictly on the Cash principle, as it is believed that only upon this system can it be made to prosper. The terms, therefore, will be Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at 75 cents per square of 12 lines for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, with the usual rates to permanent advertisers.

A. A. GILBERT, Proprietors, B. L. DARR.

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BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO.—Published Daily and Tri-Weekly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, Daily \$10.00 per annum, in advance.

Tri-Weekly \$5.00 per annum, in advance.

March 28 5 11

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.

THE undersigned are publishing at Dartington Court House, a new paper, called the "Southern Confederation." It is intended to be an INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, devoted to the various interests of the community, and controlled by no party or clique. The object of its Editors will be to furnish a Weekly Paper, which will bring to the fire-sides of its readers, the news of the day in every department, as far as it can be condensed in so small a space. We will devote a large space to Literary, Agricultural and Miscellaneous subjects. In Politics, as its name imports, it will be thoroughly Southern, advocating a speedy and final separation of the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States, and the formation of a "SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION" of friendly States, leagued together by the ties of common interest, and common danger. The times are portentous, and the South needs the united strength of all her sons: we shall therefore, as endeavor to conduct our paper, as to make it an acceptable visitor, even to those who may not agree with us in opinion in matters of detail. It will be our object to persuade and to convince, not to sting and to wound; to curb the rash and headlong, and to stir up the tardy and indifferent to a sense of their danger.

The Paper will be published weekly, at two dollars per annum, in advance.

JAMES H. NORWOOD, Editors, W. E. ZIMMERMAN, and JESSE W. NORWOOD, Publishers, March 21 8 11

The Southern Guardian

A POLITICAL AND NEWS JOURNAL.

Published at Columbia, S. C.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

By C. P. Pelham.

Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly, \$4; Weekly, \$2 per annum. Payment in Advance invariably. Postmasters sending us five daily subscribers, with \$30 or five tri-weekly subscribers, (enclosed in registered letters) will be entitled to an extra copy, or in lieu of that, 20 per cent of the sum thus remitted, 10 per cent will be allowed on accounts remitted for single subscriptions.

POLITICS.

As a political Journal, the SOUTHERN GUARDIAN is devoted to the maintenance of the rights