THE DAILY NEWS.

An Old Poem. BY GEORGE WITHER

[1612.] Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die, because a womau's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Gause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If sue be not so to me,
If sue be not so to me,

Shall my fo lish heart be pained, 'Cause I see a woman kind, Or a well disposed nature, Joined with a lovely feature? Be she meeker, kluder, than Turtle dove or | elican, If she be not so to me, What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtue move Me to perish for her love?
Or har well-deserving known,
Make me quite forget mive own?
Be she w.th that goodness blest,
Which may gair her name of best, If she be not such to me, What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high, Shall I play the fool and die? Those that bear a noble mind. Those that pear a none mind.
Where they want of riches find.
Think what with them they would do,
That without them dure to woo:
And unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be?

Great, or good, or kind, or fair, I will ne'er the more despair. If she love me, this beheve, I will die cre she shall grieve: If she slight me, when I woo, I our scorn and let her go; For if she be not so for me. For if she be not so for me, What care I for whom she be?

HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

The Ramie Plant.

The ramie belongs to the nettle family Whoever saw a luxuriant nettle in a fence corner awaiting the unwary to make his hands ner awaiting the unwary to make his hands smart, has nearly a true picture of the ramie ints appearance. The ramie, stauding single, is included to make many side shoots or laterals, which is especially the case the first season. As soon as it has been once or twice cut down, close to or rather about one inch under the ground, and the roots have become stronger, a large number of ratoons will sprout from the roots and bulbouns, and tow or no side-shoots will show themselves. The shoots or shoots will show themselves. The shoots or rations from the roots will stand close and push each other up. These close standing shoots contain the best fibre; they are hollow, shoots contain the best fibre; they are hollow, almost as much so as cane. As soon as the fibre has the proper strength the stem begins to color a little darker near the ground. The size which the plants reach in a certain time varies according to richness and kind of soil, as well as veather and mode of cultivation. As a general rule it may be said as soon as the stems have reached a little more than four stems have reached a little more than four feet, the fibre will be of good quality, but does not get hurt it left uncut till it reaches eight to ten feet in length. CULTURE.

It cannot be too much recommended to have the piece of land intended for the rame deep-ly cultivated; sub-soiled to fourteen inches would not be too deep, and this is the most would not be too deep, and this is the most laborious work in the whole cultivation. The first year weeds have to be cut out, but this will give but httle trouble. The second year the plant will have so many rations that other plants will have no room to vegetate. From plants will have no room to vegetate. From this time the cultivation will give very little trouble, except one ploughing between the rows early in the spring and after each cutting, rows early in the spring and after each cutting, and manure over the fields during the winter season. The field ought to be laid off in pieces of about twenty rows in width, and a passage left for a cart or wagon. The rows ought to be about four feet apart, and the plants in the rows half that distance. When the field is ready for planting, a furrow is made every four feet, about three to four inches deep, and in these turrows the plants are placed, with little more care than negroes plant sweet potatoes. The furrows ought to be made so that the rain will not stand too long, yet all heavy rain will not stand too long, yet all heavy
washing ought to be prevented. Rooted plants
as well as layers ought to be covered with
earth nearly to the top; roots ought to be covered with earth two or three inches deep. In case some plants or root should not grow, the vacancies should be fill: as soon as possible, and always the best plants taken for this purally and always the best plants taken for this purally as the plants taken for this purally as the plants taken for this purally as the plants are the plants or root. and always the best plan.s taken for this purpose, so as to get an even growing field. As soon as the plants have reached seven to eight inches in height, they should be topped (as in the nursery) to force out side shoots. When these latter are grown to about five or six inches in length, the plant has a kind of bushy appearance; then the plant is nitled nearly to the top. It is now lett to grow until it has reached nearly the height of three feet, when it is cut down even with the ground, or better, one mch below. The fibre of this first growth can be used, but is not perfect yet, because the roots and bulbs are not large enough, and there are as yet too many side shoots.

A few days after this cutting, a great many

ons will make their appearance on the surface. The whole work now consists in keeping out all weeds. This second growth will be, under ont all weeds. This second growth will be, under similar circumstances, a great deal more rapid than the first was, and can be cut when about four feet high; each growth will have fewer side shoots, and soon they will disappear altogether. The planting in the field ought to be done in the spring, but can be continued until the beginning of September. Those which are planted late should be covered in winter with stray or leaves, because they are too young and planted late should be evereted in white and straw or leaves, because they are too young and tender to resist severe frosts. Those planted early in spring and summer do not need any protection, as they will make roots eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. All refuse matter falling off in cleaning the fibre ought to be fed or cured and put in the barn for winter use. All the manure coming from the plant ought to be carefully gathered and put back on the field. In this way, such a field will give a rich return for many years without need of being replanted. The experience in regard to soil is yet limited, but it is certain that a rich sandy loam with the plant were well. The plant can be minted, out it is certain that a rich sandy loam suite the plant very well. The plant can be grown so far north as the certh does not freeze more than four inches deep in winter. The best portions of this country will be the southern part of Texas, and the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Fforida.

USE OF THE EAMIC.

The ramie is useful in two ways. It contains, first, a silk-like fibre of uncommon strength and fineness; and, second the refuse furnishes an excellent food for stock, which in furnishes an excellent food for stock, which in quantity compares favorably with clover. The fibre will not only replace the cotton, but is bound to be a strong rival to flax. In strength its fibre is nearest to silk, and as soon as there is a little more experience and intelligence brought into requisition, by the cuttivation and manufacture of the textile, it will be found to be the best substitute for silk.

and manufacture of the textile, it will be found to be the best substitute for silk.

Suppose this plant to have none of this useful fibre, its cultivation would be of immense value as food for stock, in a great many portions of the South. Another most important point in introducing the ramie here, is its easy cultivation. The first year it requires no more work than sweet potatoes, and then the main work is in harvesting. The quantity of fibre will be more and the price double that of cotton.

In case a field should be ploughed up after a series of years for some other purpose, then the roots and bulbs will make excellent food for hogs, or can be manufactured into a durable dye.

The fences have to be kept in good order, because if cows and hogs are once accustomed

The fences have to be kept in good order-becaus; if cows and hogs are once accustomed to it, they will break down a poor fence to get to it. During the winter cows can be turned into ramie fields, but hogs and horses should be kept out. So far this plant has no destruc-tive enemies. The so-called nettle worm solves its appearance some exasons, but never makes its appearance some seasons, but never hurts the fibre; it is sunsited with the lowe. leaves of the plant, and is in this way harmless. Besides, if they were as destructive as the cotton worm they could not injure the crop very much, as each cutting is matured in a very short period of time.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

The Food for Each.

Br. Albert Bellows' book, "How not to be Sick," has some good suggestion; about food. We quote a portion of what he says in regard

BRAIN WORKERS.

It has been proved by analysis that the more It has been proved by analysis that the more active the brain, the more phosphorus is used up and thrown off by the system, clergymen using up more on Sundays, and lawyers on court days, than at any other times, and yet our professional men have lived as other men live—cating what has come before them without considering whether the elements they take are adapted to develope stupidity or mental vigor; eating, perchance, such stupefying articles as ham or fat pork, and white bread and butter while making or preaching a sermon, and such phosphatic food as front and other fish, with unboiled bread, vegetables and fruit, when idle or rusticating. But a little observation would show a vast difference in

the quality of sermons, whether made and presched on carbonaccous or phosphatic diet; and the estimate of the old divine, "if the number of tons of beans and pork preached to every Sunday while the owners were asleep might be offset by an estimate of the number of congregations, not only in New England but in Old England, and all the rest of the fat and starch-eating world, who are put asleep by sermons made from stupefying principles extracted from fat pork, fat beef and superfine flour."

The nitrates and phosphates of all meats and veretables are partly soluble and partly insoluble; and, therefore, in soaking in cold

water, all lose much that is important, espe-cially to the thinking man. In cold water, al-bumen is dissolved or lost, but in hot water the albumen is coagulated, and mostly re-tained; but in hot water as well as cold, the soluble phosphafes are lost. Neither iish, nor meats nor vegetables should, therefore ever be pickled in brine, nor should they be boiled criless in a little water, as in the admirable ar-rangement of Zimmerman or Durcklee, where rangement of Zimmerman or Durcklee, where all the soluble materials, as well as all the flavor, are retained in the water that is necessary to keep up the steam, and being used as gravy or soup, all the elements are saved as nominal and only apply to the business of the day, notice in the steam of the day, nominal and only apply to the business of the day,

In roasting, or broiling, or, indeed, in any manner of ccoking, care must be taken not to burn up or otherwise destroy or loss any of the juices of either vegetable or animal food; especially is this important for thinking men, and for those whose digestion is full—the power of the stomach, as well as the power of the bisin, being dependent on soluble phosphorus. And especially is the power of the stomach dependent on the flavor of the food. Let any one try the experiment of cooking meats, fish, potatoes, carrots, turnips, or any other food—avimal or vegetable—in a steamer in which the flavor and all the steam are distilled back and saved, and compare the taste of these with that of the same food cooked so that all these elements are lost, and he will be astonished at the difference in the flavor,

directibility, and mental and physical energy imparted by it. From the chapter on "Food for Laboring Men," we make some valuable selections also. The kinds of food most wanted, because eaten when not wanted, by the system, are the most expensive. The article most used when not wanted, is superflue flour, out of which has been botted a large portion of its nitrates sud phosphates. This being used with butter and sugar, furnishes very little but heating material. The pext article on which most money is rial. The next article on which most me expended and wasted, because most used with other articles containing enough of carbonaccous elements, is butter, which con-tains not a particle of strength or life-giving material, and therefore useless except with food deficient in carbon. And another arti-cle most extensively used and for the same eis, and causes, or tends to cause, flatulence, colic, dyspepsia, and the thousand and one troubles of the digestive organs, which we are apt to impute to green vegetables and fruit, when the fact is, these extra carbonaccous sub stances, in their passage out of the system. embarrass the digestion of natural food, and cause it to give us these troubles; and this is proved by the fact that those who avoid these expensive and useless articles may eat as much as they choose of green vegetables and fruits,

and they give them no flatulence, produce no irritation.
Our forefathers, who lived on beans, peas unbolted grains, and the meats, vegetables, and fruits as they came from their fields and gardens, cooked in the simplest manner, best calculated to develope their natural flavor, and prepare them for digestion, were not troubled with flatulence, colic, or indigestion. And our foremothers were not the pale-faced, flabby muscled, toothless, chlorette, consumptive, and sentimental race, as are their degenerate daughters of the present generation. Even our farteers and their wives and daughters have become terribly degenerated. Instead of have become terribly degenerated. Instead of the robust and healthy men, and the full-chested, healthy, rosy-cheeked, beau iful women of former generations, we see a people almost as feeble and sickly as the city people. And the reason is apparent. The outer crust of the wheat, and the buttermilk, which contains the nitrigen, phosphogus, and iron, on which strength and energy, mantal and physical, and beauty of complexion depend, is given to the cattle and the pigs, while they take themselves, instead, the butter, fine flour and sugar, which contains only the heating and disease-producing erromates.

The robust Irishman and Scotchman, also,

The robust Irishman and Scotchman, also, who comes here with strong, energetic mus-cles, and sound teeth, from their onimeal wheat and barley cakes, with their potators, buttermilk and cheese, soon fall into our starch and grease-esting habits, and become, or at least their children become, as pale, puny and toothless as pure-blooded Yankees.

LYNCH LAW.

A Terrible Tragedy in Tennessee.

We clip the following particulars of midnight nurders perpetrated in Dyersburg, Tennessee, on the night of the 5th, from Neal's State Ga-

zetto, published in that place : In our last issue we stated that three men, James Evans, Giles Moody and Bud Evans, were being tried in this place, charged with horse-stealing, and that it was supposed they belonged to a well-organized band of outlaws belonged to a well-organized and of outlaws that have for some time been a terror to this section of country. Up to Friday night their trial had not been concluded, and they were remanded to jail until the nextmorning, being in the custody of Sheriff Shaw and a guard of seven men. At about Shaw and a guard of seven men. At about one o'clock the next morning (saturday) the jail was quietly surrounded by about one hundred and fifty arread men, disguised, and commanded by three officers. One-half the mysterious visitors were dismounted, the remainder on horseback, all umformed in thick, trimmed with white, each man having a wide white band around his hat. Their appearance at the jail was sudden, and the sheriff saw at a glance to resist wis madness. He and his guards surrendered, were reheved of their arms, and, together with the jailer, placed under guard in front of the midnight cavalcade. The jail keys were secured and the prisoners taken out one at a time, each having his arms tied beaund his back with a long white rope, which was at lowed to drag on the ground. lowed to drag on he ground.

After the prisoners were placed near the sheriff and his guards, the men was had taken upon themselves the fearful responsibility of dooming three human beings to instant death took up their silent march, not an unnecessary word being spoken by either party. At the wooden brid to which spans the Forced Deer at wooden brid. which spans the Forset Deer at this place 'Ley halted. A few minutes was given the prisoners—Bud Evans, Giles Moody and James Evans—for praver, after which a detail of eight men was allotted to each as executioners. Each of the prisoners were then stationed at a different point, several yards apart, when the fatal signal was given and the details fired their dreadful volley, and Moody and James Evans fell dead in their tracks, pierced with a dozen balls. Bud Evans was only wound-James Evans fell dead in their tracks, pierced with a dozen balls. Bud Evans was only wounded, and he ran a hundred yards, uttering such yells as can only come from the doomed and despairing. He was pursued and shot, dying in front of Mr. Alfred Stevens' residence. The sheriff and his guard were now released, and in ten minutes the masked horse men, who had executed their horrible work with a stilluess, cooln as and military norsemen, who had executed their horrible work with a stilluces, cooln ss and military precision that was truly surprising, had entirely disappeared in different directions. After they had left, the sheriff, together with such citizens as had been aroused by the firing, went for Sanire Sameson, when an income! ettizens as had been aroused by the limits, went for Squire Sampson, when an inquest was held over the bodies of the saughtered men, and a verdict read-red in accordance with the above facts. The dead bodies were then taken to the courtbouse, where a large crowd of excited and wondering men feasted their eyes upon the ghistly speciacio until the reasons were conveyed to their homes, about remains were conveyed to their homes, about ten miles from Pyerr birg. And thus ended the most frightful tragedy that stains the his-tory of Dyer county, the perpetrators of which are supposed to be no -residents of this country.

Jenkins having made inquiry, reports that five of the European sovereigns are cachelora-one has been divorced, without going to Chica; go; twenty-six of them are married, especially the Sultan of Turkey, and six have lest their consorts by death.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad February 16.

S20 bales Cotton 56 bales Domesties, 16 hhds Bacon, 68 bbls Naval Stones, 7 cars Lumber, 1 car Scott, 10 Bailread Agent, W O courines & co, G H Waltor & Co, J N Ro sen, Pelzo, Rodgers & Co, Bredie & Co, G W Whitams & Co, W B Whitams & Son, J B E Sloan, W K Ryan, Frost & Ad. er, Kirkpatrick & Wit e, Reeder & D. vs., Mowry & Co, G W Steffens & Co, Thurston & Holmes, H Cobia & Co.

Consignees per Charleston and Savan-nah Railroad, February 16. Cotion. Ric., P. tatos., Mdse. &c. To S A Andrews, WB Mil-ott, K Adger, W Small, WP Dowlinz, J K Adger & Co. J : Kan-panx Hunt Bros & Co. J R Pringle, Stoll, Webb & Co. H Bischoff & Co. W C Bee & Co. H Kistic & Co.

Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA-Per schr Vraie-416 bales Cotton 15 bales Rags, 10 tons and 12 hhds Iron, 10,000 feet Lumber, 25 casks Clay, 100 empty Barrels.

Charleston Cotton and Rice Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 16, '69.

COTTON.—This article during much of the morn ng was characterized by the same absence of business which had been the prevailing feeling for several days, but at a late hour several purchaser. having entered the market for the purpose of filling special orders, operations to the extent of about 350 bales took place, generally on the basis of about 28c B ib for low middling; but the staple closed still unsettled, holders remaining firm, while there was little disposition on the part of buyers to enter the were: 2 at 26%; 25 at 27%; 70 at 27%; 31 at 27%; 110 at 28; 73 at 2814; 18 at 2814c. Our quotations are

Ordinary to good ordinary
By New York classification we quote:
Low middling
had an easier tendency; sales about 108 tierces of
clean Carolina, say 155 tierces at 8%; 16 at 84. We
quote common to fair clean Carolina at 814@814;

Markets by Telegraph. FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 16-Noon.-Consols

FRANKFORT, February 16 .- Bonds 82. LIVERPOOL, February 1 -Noon .- Cotton declin ing; uplands 121/d.; Orleans 121/d. Sales 6000 bales. DOMESTIC MARKET'S.

good 8%@8%c 3 lb.

NEW YORK, February 16-Noon.-Money sctive at 7. Sterling, 9. Gold, 35. 62's, 15%. Cotton dull -Cotton dull and heavy; sales 900 bale at 29 %c. Flour dull and 5a10c lower; superfine State, \$5 80a6 40; common to fair extra Southern, \$6 0527 10. Wh-at heavy. Corn slightly favors buy-

ers; new white Southern, 93193; new Southern mixed. 93c. Pork firmer; new, \$32 50a32 75; old, \$32a32 25. Lard a shade firmer. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Rice dull, Su ar firm; Porto hico, 13%, Muscovalo, 123/a13%; Havans, 13%a

Baltimone, February 16.-Cotton unchanged. Shoulders 15%. Lard 20 1/421. CINCINNATI, February 16 .- Flour and corn dull

Whitkey firm at 95. Provisions firmer on the part of holders with more inquiry. Mess pork held at \$33. Lard 24. Bacon shoulders 141/4; clear sides 171/4. Sr. Louis. February 16 .- Whiskey dull at 95c. Bacon dull; shoulders 14%c; clear sides 18c. Lard dull. Pork unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, February 16 .- Mess pork \$33. Lard 2012034c. Shoulders 1434c; clear mb sides 1734c; clear sides 18%c. Flour \$5 7526 25. Whiskey 95c WILMINGTON, February 15 .- Spirits turpentine dull. Rosin quiet at \$1 75al 90 Crude turpentine declined 10c -\$1 80a2 90. Tar firmer at \$2 85. Cot ton dull-nothing doing.

Augusta, February 16 .- Cotton quiet and demand light; sales 362; middlings 271/2. Receipts 627. SAVANNAH, February 16 .- Cotton closed dull and irregular; sales 400; middlings 28a28%c. Receipts 1868. Exports to Liverpool 5229; co.stwise 619. MORILE, February 16.-Cotton sales 120 bales; quiet and dull; low middlings 2714; receipts 1578

exports 715. NEW ORLEANS, February 16 -Cotton unsettled and Mc lower. Middlings 28 1/4 a 28 1/2 cents. Sales 2000 bales; receipts 3722; exports 10,183. Gold 3514. Sterling 46%. Commercial bills 451/a4614. Nev York sight exchange par. Sugar firm; common 12%;

Wilmington Merket.

Wilmin

Corron -No sales. Corn.-A cargo of 1,700 bushels received and sold at \$1 '2½ per bushel.

Mo: ASSES.—Sales of a cargo of 265 hhds Cuba on Private :erms.

PEAS.—1:0 bushels cow sold from vessel at \$1 10 TUCK'S PACKING, ‡ INCH TO 1½ INCH DI-

Passengers.

Per steamship Manhattan, from New York—A B altmayer, B F Coriiss and wife, L F Ful er, E Butler, F P Herzberg, J W Quintard, J E Mills, C Williard J A Hewlett, Mrs J W White, J F Hush and wife, J Gadhoff, R M Bradiord, Mrs J D Williard, J M Hewlett, M O Lee, C H Morris, A Powell, F D Walter, and M in steams.

M Hewlett, M C Lee, C H Morris, A Powell, F D Walker, and 14 in steerage.

Per steamer Pilot Boy, Savannah via Reaufort, Hilton Head and Bluffton-J B Ostendorff, H W Burges, B W Rogers, F Clark, Col Lyford, Mr Amory, T Delaney, J Mathieson, J W Wirwell, S Leitch C K Williams, S W Bennett, J S Smillwood, R G Ho mes, C S Edwards, E P Hutchinson, R S Marshall, J R Matthewes, J W R Pope, and 14 on deck.

Marine Hems.

Port of Charleston, February 17 PORT CALENDAR.

FHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3d, 11 hours, 35 minutes, morning. New Moon, 11th, 8 hours, 34 minutes, morning. First Quarter, 19ta, 11 hours, 46 minutes, morning. Sul! Moon, 26th, 6 hours, 41 minutes, morning, SUN | MOON | GTON

SXV	FEBRUARY.	RUSES.	SETS.	BISES.	WATER
	Alonday Tuesday	641	5.44 5.45	927 1023	1021 1058
18	Wednesday	d41	545 546 547	117 Morn. 1314	1143 hiorn.
20	Friday Saturday	639	543	113	130

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, New York—left
inst. Md-c. To James Adger & Co. J E Adger
& Co. J D Aike & Co. D A Amme, Adam & Damon &
Co G W Aimer, C D Ahrens & Co. A H Abrah ms,
Andrews & Salvo. J Archer, H D Burkett, C D Braho
& Co. D Brig.s. agent, T M Pristoll, J C Burckmyer,
E Bull. Bissell & Co. Brown & Hver, W M Bird & Co.
E Eates & Co, H Bischoff & Co. E R Cowperthwatt, J
Commins, R & A P Calewell, Cameron, Barkley &
Co. — Courtenay, W S Cor-in & Co, W H Chafee &
Co. T D Caney, J C H Claussen, G S Cook, McDuff
Cohen, L Chapin & Co. T M Cater, C D Carr & Co. H
Daly, R L David, J & F Dawson, Mrs DeLeon, Douging as Miller, Dowie & Molec, J B Duval & Son. Ed
gerton & Isichards, G Dreyer, F Entelman, J S Fairly & Co. I L Fair & Co. B Feldmann & Co. S Fass, J
Ferguson J F aum, D F Fleming & co, Furchgott &
E F., Forsyth, McComb & Co. Gramann & Schwacke,
A G Goodwip, J H Graver & Co.; Graveley, Goodrich, Wineman & Co. H Gerdis & Co. G H Gruber, C
Goldstein, W Harral, Hart & Co. J W Herrisson. E
Henry, J beesemaa & bro, F Horsey, J H Hillen, J
Hurkamp & Co. N A Hant, Hym in & Co. A Hing, J
Jar, Jeffends & Co. Jennings, I homdiason & Co. C
H Johnson, G Kerrson, Kinsman Bros, Klimes,
Wickenberg & Co. Knobehoch & Small, Kredie &
Chapmin, A Langer, E Laft to & Co. I H L, R L Mu
idlo, C Litschig, * Leversen, C Madsen, J M rion, W
A Mehritans, A M-Leish, Z Miler & co., M Marks, J
H Muller, J G Milnor & Co. Maller, Nimitz & Co.
Murphy & Little, Nicloy & Lice, Nachmin & co. K

Chapmin, A Langer, E Laft to & Co. I H L, R L Mu
idlo, C Litschig, * Leversen, C Madsen, J M rion,
W Steffen & Co. > Soo onens, L Sch H, P E canodor
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W Steffen & Co. Soo onens, L Sch H, P E canodor
W Steffen & Co. Soo onens, L Sch H, P E canodor
W Steffen & arrived Yesterday.

Steamer Pilot Boy. Peck, saw.mah via Berufori, Bluffigu and Edisto. 14 bales obton. 22 Iron Ro.lers. 25 sacis Coff. 6 db bgs Grou.dants, and Mdso. To J Fergusor, H F Baker & Co, H C Wagner, Wardlaw & Carew, A Graver, Mantone & Co, W M Lawton. W M Bird & Co, W H Harrison, Rav.nel & Co, Mrs Caroline Pope, Fouthern 1 xpress Co.

Schr Vraie, Mason, Philodeiphia—H F Baker & Co. Schr Kandusheag, Wyart, Proport, Me, via Georgotown, b C.—W Roach & Co.

Sailed Yesterday. British ship Scotswood, Yeaman, Liverpool via Nerfolk, Va. Sohr Ada A Andrews, Robbins, Caltimore.

From this Port.
Eritish ship Gorilla, Jones, Porfo b, Va. Peb 14,
Sohr Minnie, Smith, Wilmington, N. c., Feb 15.

Sailed for this Port. teamship Prometheus, Gray, from Philadelphia,

Shipnews by Telegraph.

New York, February 16—Arrived, Adriadue, Re-ecca Clyde, Louisa Moore. SAVANNAH, February 16—Arrived, steamship Tonawands, Fhiladelphia.
Cleared, steamships America, Baltimore; Hatteras, New York; ship J F Chapman, Laverpool; barks Francis Bourneuf, Bristol; Seaman, Liverpool; Guorge & Johanns, Bremen; schrs Lizzie Baichelder, Baltimore; B C Thomas, New York; W S Detwiler and C W Elivell, Philadelphia.

Memoranda. PORT OF GEORGETOWN, S, C., TO FEB'RY 16.

ARRIVED. February 10.—Brig Osprey, Outtow, Barbadoes. February 12.—Schr Pacific, Bragg, Hartford, N.C.

CLEARED. February 9-Schr Wm Slater, Smalley, Newbury port, Mass.
February 16—Schre Emma B Shaw, Shaw, New York; Pacific, Bragg, Newbero, N C; Samuel Eddy, Cathcart, New York.

LIST OF VESSELS UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT

FOREIGN

DOMESTIC.

Schr B N Hawkins. Wyatt us. Jan 25
Schr Mary D Haskell, Barbour, cleared. Feb 10
SEW YORK.

Brig Adela'de, Wilson, up. Feb 11
Schr Marion Gage, Shepherd, cleared. Feb 13
Schr B W Godfrey sears, cleared Feb 13
Schr B W Godfrey sears, cleared Feb 13
Schr D C Hulse, Hildreth, cleared Feb 11
Schr Koret, Crocker, cleared Feb 6
Schr Enchantress, Covart, cleared Feb 6
Schr Enchantress, Covart, cleared Feb 13
Schr Trude Wind, Up. Feb 13
Schr Trude Wind, Feb 13
Schr Trude Wind, Feb 13
Schr Annie Barton, Frunk, cleared Feb 14
Schr Clara, Mulford, cleared Feb 10
BALTIMORE.

Schr C F Mayo, McMillan, cleared Feb 1 Daints, Bils, Etc.

Steamship Falcon, Horsey, 10 sail.
Steamship Maryland, Johnson, sailed.
Schr Alice G Grace, — up.
Schr Campbell, Torry, up.
Schr Eachel -caman, High, cleared.

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., NORTHEAST CORNER

Meeting and Cumberland Streets.

STEAM ENGINES GRIST MILLS

> CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, and MACHINERY.

OILS! OILS! OILS! 1000 GALLONS PURE WINTER LARD OIL

700 GALLONS PURE WINTER No. 1 LARD OIL

500 GALLONS PURE WINTER SPERM OIL 500 GALLONS PURE MASON'S SPERM OIL 500 GALLONS PURE MACHINERY OIL 1000 GALLONS WHITE OAK LUBRICATING

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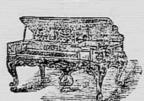
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