BY DARBY DOD. Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gray.
Condeuse as much as ever you can.
And say it the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page, Wuen a couple of lines would do. Your butter a spread so much, you sae, That the bread looks plainly through. when you have a story to tell, And w. uld like a little renown, To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,

When writing an article for the press, Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let them be crisp and dry.
And when it is finished, and you suppose Itis done e actly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article lazily long,
And the general reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song.
Sogather your wite in the smallest space,
It you'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil at down.

CONGRESS AND THE CHARLESTON CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Among the measures on which the United States Senate took unfavorable action on Wednesday evening, was the amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations to give \$20,000 to the Charleston Sisters of Mercy for their services stoward the Union prisoners during the war.

Mr. Drake opposed the appropriation, and Mr. Sawyer advocated it. Mr. Howard alluded to the circular letter of the Pope during the rebellion, which he declared to be positive proof of the desire of the Pope for the success of the Southern Confederacy. That letter had great influence on the members of that faith, and but few if any of them enhisted into our armies. It was not too much to say that the whole influence of the Roman Catholic bishops and priests was arrayed on the side of the and priests was arrayed on the side of the rebels, for which reason we had to offer imonse bounties to fill up our armies. These sters of Mercy belonged to the same sect. and he did not think their case at all a merito-

Mr. Hendricks defended the members of the Catholic church from the imputation of disloyalty, and said it was not true that a few of them had gone into the army—he had observed in Indiana that there were large numbered with the same manager of the control of the same of the sa bers of enlistments among members of that

Mr. Frelinghuysen said this was either a Mr. Freingulysen said this was elected a just claim or it was a gratuity, and to come from Charleston, of all places in the world. If these Sisters were to be paid, then all the Christian commissions and all the chaplains would have to be paid too. [Applause and

would have to be pair too.

Mr. Pomeroy could not look at this thing in any narrow or sectarian spirit. So far as his experience went, the Pope's letter had no influence on our adopted citizens of the Catholic faith; they had enlisted very freely in his State Kapass. State, Kansas.

Mr. Sherman read from a letter of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, in favor of the appropriation, and commending highly the Sisters.

Mr. Drake said there was no proof of the loy-

alty of the Sisters.
The amendment was then rejected—yeas 20, nays 22.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE. York.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "Mr. S. N. Hanna, of this county, succeeded in making seven hundred pounds of lint cotton on one acre and a quarter of land last year. There was no a quarter of land last year. There was no special tertility in the land; but the effect was produced by the application of ten dollars' worth of commercial manures. Without this stimulus, the land would not have produced much more than half the amount of lint, or at the outside, four hundred pounds. The inthe outside, four hundred pounds. The in-tensed production, therefore, is three hun-dred pounds, which, at the low price of fitteen cents, would be worth \$45, and at the present prices, over \$80."

Kershaw.

The Camden Journal has the following paragraphs: On Friday morning last, the ground was covered with snow, but it disappeared before night. Since then the weather has been very cold, with heavy frosts and freezes. Many fruit trees had put ferth their blooms, and we fear the fruit has been lilled.

small parcels, and the terms liberal, the bid-ding was spirited. The prices obtained were fully equal to what the lands would have brought before the war. A few freedmen were fortunate enough to gratify their desire to buy Sumter.

The Sumter jail has now but one occupant other than the keeper.

The Sumter News says: "Monday last being sale day a large number of persons were present from various parts of this and the adjoining counties. Property sold well, and the increasing confidence in the returning prosperity of the South was manifested by better prices for all commodities sold than had previously been obtained. The residence 1 Mainstreet, next above the corner of Warrenstreet, next above the corner of warrenstreet, head to be the respectable sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars—half cash, halfnee in twelve months. The land sold in this country brought two dollars per acro in admensiones. Personalty also sold at good good prices, and the general tone of the people looks hopeful. We notice a spirit of compromise on the part of creditors towards debtors whe have been unable to meet their engagements, and many settlements of this kind are reported to us." The Sumter jail has now but one occupant

Edgefield.

reported to us."

A posioffice has been established at the Pine Hous:; Dr. George Wise, postmaster.

The Advertiser announces the death of Dr. J. C. Ready. He died at his residence on the Bidge, on Monday, the 22d inst. As a gentleman, a citizen, and in his professional character, Dr. Ready was, throughout his long and useful life, one of Edgefield's representative

men.
The Augusta Press of yesterday says: "Mr. Luther Toney was killed at the Prine House, in Edgefield, S. C., yesterday afternoon, by a pistel shot fired by Mir. Benj. Boothe. It seems that a crowd, among which were the above named parties, had assembled at the storehouse in that locality and were drinking rather free;; that some enmity existed between them as Mr. Jones who lived in the neighborhood. The latter had armed himself and was approaching the crowd, when Boothe drew his pistel which was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in Mr. Toney's bask, and passing through his heart. Boothe, we understand, immediately left to avoid arrest. No difficulty had occurred between the deceased and Boothe."

Greenville.

Greenville.

General D. H. Hill is now on a visit to Greenville.

Mr. O. P. Mills (of the firm of A. Miller & Co.) has purchased the house and lot occupied last year by Dr. F. A. Miles, and owned by J. H. Rumbough, a non-resident of the town. This place is located a short distance from the depot and near the fork of Anderson and Pendleton-streets. The house contains five or six rooms, on the premises are outhwilding. six rooms, on the promises are outbuildings, an acre of land in the lot. Mr. Mills gave twelve hundred and fitty dollars for the premises, one-half cash, the balance on one years time.

The Enterprise has the following sale-day The Enterprise has the following sale-day report: Sales of Samuel J. Louthit, Nsq., Judge of Frobate: Land of estate of Whism B. Green, deceased, flity acres, bought by R. T. Benson, for \$225. Sales by A. B. Vickers, Esq., Sheriff: Interest of John Cox in — acres of fand, bought by defendant, for \$200; interest of Sumnet Brown in sixteen acres land, bought by T. L. Fowler, for \$30; interest of Semmer Brown in sixty-five acres land, bought by G. W. Lester, for \$180; interest of Brown & Co., in two mules, bought by Jas. H. Ashmore, for \$116; half interest paper mill tract, three O., in two mules, bought by Jas. H. Ashmore, for \$116; half interest paper mill truet, three hundred and thirty-three acres, bought by J. L. Shumate, for \$385; half interest in machinery at Dunbam's Mill, bought by James Bannister, for \$100; half interest in machinery at Lester's Mill, bought by James Bannister, for \$56. Sales of W. A. McDamel, Esq., Clerk of Coart: Land of Lewis Rodgers, sixty-six acres, bought by David Adams, for \$175; land of Rachel Suddeth, truet No. 1, one hundred acres, bought by William Cannon, for \$300; tract No. 2, nine'y-eight acres, bought by McMakin, for \$900. THE NATIONAL BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

The system of national banks is defective in two particulars: 1. In the limitation of the issue of notes; 2. In the discrimination between the two classes of creditors—noteholders and depositors. Let us take these in their order. Experience on the first of these heads is ample. The limitation of the issue would appear to have been copied from the restrictive clause of the act of the 7th and 8th Vict., entitled "An act to regulate the issue of bank notes, and for giving to the governor and company of the Bank of Eugland certain privileges for a limited period;" in other words, called Peol's act of 1844. This act was suspended on two occasions, in 1847 and 1857, on account of its too restrictive character. It compelled the Bank of England to separate into two departments the functions of bankinto two departments the functions of bask-ing, to wit: an issuing and a banking depart-ment; the former of which were to issue notes for gc.1 to the extent of £14,000,000, and gold for actes to the same amount. The amount of noces was to fluctuate with the variations that would attend a metallic currency. The effect of this regulation was currency. The effect of this regulation was that when there was an influx of gold from a favorable balance of trade, the bank note currency of the Bank of England was proportionately increased, money became superabun-dant, the rate of interest fell. speculation and dant, the rate of interest tell, speculation and overtrading took place, followed by distress and numerous bankruptices. On the contrary, when there was an offlux of gold, from an unfavorable balance of trade, arising either from an import of corn in consequence of a deficient harvest or large foreign loans placed on the Eng'ish market, money became scarce, the rate of interest rose, speculation was arrest-ed, credit was curtailed, followed, at times, by

ed, credit was curtailed, followed, at thirds, by hoarding.*

There are two sources of financial disturbance. I. An exicinal drain of specie. 2. An internal drain. The first may arise from several causes. 1. From overtrading, producing an unfavorable balance of trade, and requiring an export of specie to adjust the balance. 2. From a deficient harvest and an export of specie to pay for imported corn. 3. From the negotiation of foreign loans, which abstract specie, either from the banks or the circulation. An internal drain arises from alarm and panic which leads to hording. England has experienced these exils to a greater extent than which leads to no rung. England his experienced these evils to a greater extent than any country in Europe, and occasionally all of 123/413. Turpentine 54½. Rosm \$2.48a2.50. Freights

any country in Europe, and occasionally all of them at the same time.

The act of 18½, Peel's act, was intended to guard against and prevent the recurrence of one of these evils—speculation and over trading, supposed to arise from an over issue of Bank of England notes. We say supposed to arise, for ample inquiry has established the fact that the ultimate source of speculation and overtrading proceeds from undus extension of oredid, and that the proximate cause or causes of such undue extension of credit are pro-

overtrading proceeds from undus extension of credit, and that the proximate cause or causes of such undue extension of credit are produced more largely from other forms of credit besides bank notes, such as bills of exchange, deposits, book debts, &c.

I. was a mistake, then, in the framers of Peel's act to provide against speculation by limiting the issues of the Bank of England, and it was a worse mistake in the framers of the Bank act of the United States to adopt the limitation of the amount of the issues of the national banks, for this obvious reason, that when absolute necessity required the suspension of the British act on two occasions—in 1847 and 1837—the the British Ministry had only to give a letter or order authorizing the directors of the Bank of England to suspend the act; whereas if a similar suspension were required of our banking law as regards the limitation in question, it could be done by no less authority than that of Congress, and before that body could be assembled, and the power given to enlarge the limit, numerous bankruptcies might take place.

It is not difficult to demonstrate that such a limitation destroys the most valuable property of bank notes, to wit, their elasticity. It is when a deficiency of the circulation is produc-

limitation destroys the most valuable property of bank notes, to wit, their classicity. It is when a deficiency of the circulation is produced by an efflux of specie, or by hoarding, that the expansion of paper money becomes a valuable auxiliary to credit. Let us suppose £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) in gold withdrawn from the Bank of England; the bank increases the rate of discount to arrest the further outflow of hor gold. This of course contracts the curof her gold. This of course contracts the currency. Let us also suppose that a panic arises and gold to an equal amount is abstracted from its vaults for the purpose of hoarding; the joint stock banks and bankors at the same time terresing their accounts.

joint stock banks and bankors at the same time increasing their reserves. This double drain would lead to a hiatus of £10,000,000 (\$50,000,000) in the currency. How is this hiatus to be filled un'ess by an issue of an equal amount by the Bank of England? And how is this to take place under the restriction limiting the issue of notes to a stated and arbitrary amount?

Then let us suppose the opposite state of things. Let us imagine a favorable balance of trade and an influx of gold, the denosits of the fear the fruit has been lilled.

Our town presented quite a lively appearance on Monday last. The large scale of the lands of the estate of the late Captain John Chesuut attracted a large concourse, among whom the freedmen predominated, many of them supposing that the time had arrived for their obtaining the long expected. "forey acres." The tract of six thousand acres being divided into small parcels, and the terms liberal, the bidding was spirited. The prices obtained. sits is a sure sign of the abundance of money. It might amount to a plethora. Does not common sense dictate that the excess of gold should not be employed to augment the currency? Yet this is precisely what the British law says ought to be done. Its principle is to keep the notes on an equality in amount with the gold—as it increases to morease the notes; as it diminishes to diminish them. The practice of the Bank of England is to invest its surplus of gold in exchequer bills, and not in bills of exchange or in promissory notes, so as not to interfere with the joint stock banks and private bankers in the discount of mercautile bills. But what is this but to add to the circulation which is already full to repletion? Is not the proper course to let the surplus gold remain in a passive state, even losing the interest on it until there is a domand for it in consequence of an unfavorable exchange? And then it will flow out without effort of any kind, either in payment for imported coin, to fill a

positors and notationates, in proceeding the from less, by such security as is afforded by a deposit of United States bonds, it amounts to a palpable violation of justice; but we have not left ourselves space to-day to make any comment on it. comment on it.

*It affords a remarkable illustration of the error of the position that none but practical men are competent to deal with questions which involve an whole of details with the knowledge of principles. The Bullion Report, issued in 1810, was framed by some of the most eminent men in the British Parlisment—Horner, Huskisson, Thornton, &c. That report, which embraced the most scientific expectings port, which embraced the most scientific exposition of the principles of currency ever made in England, contained, among its other important truths, the following: "That mixed currency, composed of the precious metals and paper, should fluctuate or vary in amount exactly as one constituted exclusively of gold and silver would fluctuate or vary." This principle, which is one of undoubted truth, in a theoretical point of view, is impossible in practice.

Those concerned in framing the act of 1844, crumonly called Peel's act, made the great mistake of misapplying the above theoretical principle in traming, but law, as they supposed that the temporary variations, in the value of gold, instead of its permanent variations, should be the guide of the directors of the Bank of England in their same of that act.

directors of the Bank of England in their same of notes.

Among the more prominent fra ers of that act were, in addition to Sir Robert Peel, Jones Loyd, an ectiment English banker and writer, Henry Thornton, a no less eminent backer or merchant, also a distinguish d writer on currency, and Colonet Torrens, another eminent author on banking and currency. Here, then, there were at least two practical men engaged in the task of framing an act for the regulation of the British currency, which was twice suspended in ten years, in 1817 and 1857, from its too restrictive character.

But what is still more remarkable is the fact, that the g catest defect of the law remained to be discovered by a writer not conversant with the practice of banking, but simply with its therefield grandples and those of carrency, to wit: John Stuart Mill. Mr. Mill. proved (see his "Frinciples of Political Economy") that the effect of the act of 1814 was to cause a double drain of gold from the coffers of the Bank of England.—One example, if the drain of gold was £3,040,000, it amounted, in reality, to a drain of England.

The reason of this is sufficiently obvious. It the

England.

The reason of this is sufficiently obvious. It the substitution of notes f r gold was exactly equal, the effect of withdrawing three millions of gold from the deposits of the Bank of England, would have been simply the loss of three millions; but according to the rule of the Bank of England, that there never should be one-third in gold of their liabilities, their notes and deposits together), it fo lows that in addition to the three millions abstracted from its deposits, it lost three millions so its re-erver making altogether six millions. Yet this result was not forese not the framers of heact, two or whom were practical men. Such was the effect of the misapplication of a sound theoretical principle of such eminer; men as Peel, Jones Loyd and Thornton.

Commercial.

Exports. NEW YORK-Per s'camship Saragossa-288 bales Upland Cotton, 198 tierces Rice, 40 Packages.

Charleston Cotton and Rice Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, March 5. COITON.—The inquiry for this article was on noderate scale, with light transactions, prices showing no important change from those previously prerailing; sales about 220 bales, viz: 1 at 25; 4 at 27; 109 at 28; 63 at 2814; 20 at 29c. We quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION. By New York classification: Low middling......281/2@-

RICE.-There was a limited inquiry, the market in some cases being rather in favor of the buyer; sales 108 tierces of clean Carolina, say: 16 tierces at 8%; 52at 8%; 40 at 8%c % 15. We quote comm on to

vancing. 62's 1914. Southern securities firm. Money closed ersy at 7. Sterling heavy at 8%. Gold tumbled with the announcement of the Cabinet, and closed with a great rush to sell at 30 1/4 a 30% - the low

BALTIMORE, March 5 .- Cotton very du'll at 29. Flour dull, weak and nominal ly unchanged. Wheat dull-prime red Kentucky \$1 70a1 75; prime Valley \$2 10a2 20. Corn dall-prime white 85; ; cllow 88a 90. Oats dull at 70a75. Pork quiet at \$33. Bacon weaker; shoulders 15.

est figure since 1866.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Whiskey quiet and firm at 91. Provisions firm, with little demand; quotations nominal Mes perk held at 731 75. Bulk shoulders offered treely at 121/2. Bacon, jobbing sales of shoulders at 18%; elvar rib sides 16%; clear sides 17. Lard duli at 18a1814.

Sr. Louis, March 5 .- Whiskey firm at 92. Port dull at \$32. Bicon heavy and declined 14; shoulders 14; clear sides 17%. Lard dull and nominal, WILMINGTON, March 5 .- Spirits of turpentine dull Rosin steady at \$1 75a2 75. Crude turpentine at \$1.95 a3. Tar 5c lower, at \$2 55. Cotton duli at 27c. Louisville, March 5 .- Yess pork \$32. Lard 1714.

AUGUSTA, Ma ch 5.-Cotton firmer; sales 456 bales; receipts 200; middling 27 1/427 1/4. FAVANNAH, March 5 .- Cotton qu'et but firm; mid-

Clear sides 17%. Flour 5%a6. Corn 65a67. Whiskey

dling 28a2814; sales 2.0; r c ipts 504. Monne, March 5 .- Receipts of the week 3256 bales; exports to Great Britain 6029 bales; to France none; to other foreign ports 117 bales; coastwise 1744 bales; stock on hand 53.744 bales; sales 2250 bales, Sales to-day \$50 bales; market firm; low middling 26%; receipts 882 bales; exports coastwise 1160

New Onleans, March 5 .- Cotton advanced Me; middling 2814a2814c; sales to-day 6100 bales; sales of the week 16,800 bales; receipts to-day 2809 bales; for the week 16,937 bales; exports to-day 15,826 bales exports to Liverpool 3898 bales; Continent 1751 bales; Vers Craz 356 bales; coastwise 2539 bales; stock 15,534 bules. Gold 81%. Sterling 43%. New York sight % premium. Sugar dull and too unsettled for quotations. Molasses lower; prime 72.

Interior Couton Markets. CHESTER, March 2.—Very little cotten offering. We quot; the market dull at 26% for middling. ROCK HILL, March 1.—Market has been steady during the week, at from 26 to 27c for middling. Sales to-d.y at 27c.

COLUMBUS. March 2.—Moserate demand exist on a basis of 26%c for Northern middlings. Was house sales 149 bales. Receipts 140 bales. YORKVILL , March 3. Cetton is in demand, the e supply being short and sales for the weet light, ices have advanced since our last, and good mid-

lings are quited this morning at 25 %c, CHARLOTTE, March 1.—During the post week cotton was rather dull with a declining tendoary. Sales for the week 77 bales at from 25 to 27½c, market closing dull on Saturday at 27c for midding.

Memphis Cotton Market.

miterfere with the joint stock banks and private bankers in the discount of mercautile bills. But what is this but to add to the circulation which is already full to repletion? Is not the proper course to let the surplus gold remain in a passive state, even losing the interest on it until there is a demand for it in consequence of an unfavorable exchange? And then it will flow out without effort of any kind, either in payment for imported coin, to till a Russian loan, or to redress an unfavorable balance of trade.

Under the British system, the condition of merchants and all those classes dependent on them for employment, will be much more favorable than under the national bank system, for the reasons already given. It is obvious from this train of facts and course of reasoning, that the restriction imposed on these banks, by which they are limited to an issue of three hundred millions of dollars, by which all discretion is withheld from them when necessity imperatively requires expansion and not restriction, is not consonant with principles of sound banking.

As regard the other defect of these institutions, the discrimination made between depositors are a roteholders, in protecting the latter from less, by such security as is afforded by a deposit of United States bonds, it amounts

1000	Stock on hand September 1, 1868
	Total
	Stock on hand23,452
	Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE. March 2.—Corrox.—For the week ending to-day, the market has exhibited no animation, and there has been but little disposition to either buy or sell. To-day the Liverpool market was dull and unchanged, and New York is also reported dull, with no disposition to press sales. Our market is quiet, and prices nearly nominal. We quote ordinary \$\frac{2}{3}\times 262\$; good ordinary \$25\times 1\$; low with line \$28.22\$\$! midding 25-2014.
COTTON STATEMENT.
1 1868....

Stock on hand September 1, 1868............ 60 Received to-day. 254
Keccived previously. 39,339—30,65339,713

Consignees per South Calolina Railroad
March 5.

March 5.

384 bales Cotton, 28 bales Yarn, 59 packages Bacon, 20 bbls Whiskey, 80 bbls Flour, 180 sacks Flour, 3884 bushels Grain 2 cars Wood, 2 cars Sto. k. To Railrond Agent, Caldwell & Son, Hurston & Holmes, G W Williams & 'o, Graeser & Smith, Peizer, Rodgers & Co, Kripatrick & Witte, Shackeiford & Kelly, W C Courtney & Co, W K Ryan, G H Walter & Co, J B E Sloan, H Ballwinklo, Bollimshu Bres, R & A P Caldwell, H Cobia & Co, J N Robsen, West & Jenes, H Fischoff & Co, Tideman & Co, B O'Neill.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad March 5. 49 bales Cotton, 100 bushels Rice, bags Peas, Ordnance Stores, Md-e, &c. To Keeder & Davis, Mowry & Cc, J A Q.:ackenbush, Bischeff & Co, Kirkpatriok & Witte, Frost & Adger, Grassor & Smith, G W Williams & Co, J Campion & Co, Captain A Barrett.

Passengers.

Per steamship Saragossa, for New York—T McCarthy, C H Clark, J White, Juan M Roje, Francis J Misodoza M Eames, C.p.ins H Jones, J Knox, Sissih, E M Wentworth, W Hynes, W B MeMillan, Miss Young.

Per steamship James Adger, from New York—
CE Sands and wife, Miss Campbell, H H Hyde and

and wife, J.W. Mitchell, J.S. Mitchell, B. Realf and wife, W.N. Woodcock, Master F. N. Woodcock, W.J. Humphreys, C. Stanch, Miss H. L. Campbell, Dr. L. C. Haseil, A. Phillips, J. H. Renneker, A. W. Wardell, R. H. Black, wife and child, and 11 emigrants in steerage.

Marine Mems.

Port of Charleston, March 6 PORT CALENDAR.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, 5th, 12 hours, 23 minutes, morning.
New Moon, 13th, 3 hours, 25 minutes, morning.
First Quarter, 21st, 12 hours, 36 minutes, morning.
Full Moon, 27th, 4 hours, 12 minutes, evening. MARCH. 1 Monday... 6.20 5.56 9.49 9.57
2 Tuesday... 6.25 5.57 10.53 10.45
3 Wednesday. 6.26 5.58 11.56 11.34
4 Thursday... 6.25 5.59 Morn. 12.31
5 Friday... 6.24 5.59 12.57 1.31
6 Saturday... 6.23 6.0 1.49 2.31
7 Sanday... 6.21 6.1 2.43 3.35

Arrived Yesterday

Arrived Yestervial.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York—left 2d instant. Make. To Jass Adger & Co. S C Ratiroad Agent, N E Rasiroad Agent, N E Rasiroad

Ship Facilic, Foss, Havre—55 days. Bainast 10
W B - mith & Co.
Schr Mary D Faskell, Barber, Wood's Hole, Mass
—9 days. Guano. To H F taker & Co, J N Robson. Experienced heavy weather, stove boat, &c.
Schr D C Hulse, Hildreth, New York—20 days.
Guano. To W Rosch & Co, T J Kerr & Co, B Cobia
& Co, SC Railroad Agent, Pelzer, Rodgers & Co, G
W Williams & Co. and Order. Experienced heavy
gales, split sails. &c.
Schr Beta, Brown, Baltimore—5 days. Corn, Oats,
Flour, &c. To H F taker & Co, J Campsen & Co, B
S Rheit & Soff, Railroad Agent.
Received from Bennett's Mill. 52 tierces Rice. To
W Gurney.

W Gurney. Cleared Yesterday. mship Saragoesa, Ryder, New York-Ravenel &

Sailed Yesterday. Steamship Saragossa, Byder, New York... Spanish brig Resalia, Mascava, Barcelous. Schr Marian Gage, Shepherd, Trinidad de Cuba. Schr OF Mayo, McMillan, New York.

From this Port. Steam ship Champion, Lockwood, New York, March 2. Cleared for this Port. Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, at Beston, March 2.

Shipnews by Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, March 5—Arrived, the Mary Sandford from New York.

The schr Annie E Martin, Captsin Buell, from Jacksonville, els, which put in in distress January 30, sailed for New Haves to-day.

SAVANNE, March 5—Arrived, steamship Leo from New York; schrs Union from New York; Bowden from Cardenas.

Memoranda. Steamship Alliance, Tilson, from Boston via Nor-folk for Charleston, with an assorted cargo, went ashore half a mile south of Hatterns Inlet on Sunday morning last. She lies bread-ide on shore, with no sau on. Parties are engaged trying to get her off — [By telegraph to Fine-street News Room.] The schr & E Raymond, from Boston for Charles ton, sailed from Holmes' Hole February 28. The schr B N Hawkins, from Boston for Charles ton, sailed from Holmes' Hole February 28. The schr Abigail Haley, Haley, from New York for Charleston, put into _____, March 3, for a crew.

SPOKEN. Feb 2, lat 42 N, lon 28 W, the "Harriet Bussell." of Richmond; (probably the Harriet E Hussey, Ross, from Liverpool January 14, for Charleston). The schr Shiloh, from this port for Baltimore, wa spoken March 1st off Cape Hatteras.

The schooner Florence Nowell, Fennimore, frem Charleston for Wood's Hole, was speken February

UST OF VESSELS

EP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS POLY. FOREIGN

The Couri-r, Jenkins, sailed........................Jan 12 DUMESTIC Schr Charles E Raymond, Higgins, cleared ... Feb 20
Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, cleared ... Feb 19
Schr Annie E Glover, Terry, up ... Feb 17
Schr Galena, Hale, cleared ... Feb 25 Galena, Hale, cleared.....sarah Cullen, Avis, eleared..... Schr Scud, Coggins, sailed ... WOOD'S HOLE Schr Mary D Haskell, Barbour, sailed Feb 24

Schr Mary D Haskell, Barbour, sailed Feb 24

Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, cleared Feb 24

Schr Sylvan, Blanchard, cleared Feb 23

Schr George H Mills, Mills, cleared Feb 23

Schr Wanata, Peb 18

Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormsck, up Feb 18

Schr NW McGe-, — up Feb 23

Schr Lucy A Orentt, Haskell, cleared Feb 23

Schr Lucy A Orentt, Haskell, cleared Feb 27

Schr David Currie, Reid, up March 1

FHILADELPHIA

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, up Feb 15

BALTIMORE.

Schr W H Thorndike, Hall cleared Feb 28

Schr Kedington, Gregory, up Feb 28

Schr Kedington, Gregory, up Feb 28 Schr Kedington, Gregory, up......Feb 28 Schr S S Bickmore, Barter, cleared......March 2 NORFOLK, VA. Schr Flying Scud, Mitchell, sailed March 1

HOLMES & MACBETH, No. 36 Broad-street, Charleston, S. C.,

BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. Will attiend to Renting and Collecting of Rents nd purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver and Real Estate.

To the Purchase of Goods and Supplies for parties in the country upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE L. HOLMES.....ALEXANDER MACBETH. January 1

J. T. HUMPHREYS. BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-

SION MERCHANT. SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, SE-CURITIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

ATTENDED TO. No. 27 BRUAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

REFERENCES.

Hon. HENRY BUIST, W. J. MAGRATH, Esq., General JAMES CONNER, T. R. WARING, Esq.

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Grand Junction. Leave Charleston. 8.90 A. M. Arrive at Columbia. 5.45 P. M. Counecting with Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and Camden train. FOR CHARLESTON. Leave Charleston. 6.05 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 4.45 A. M.
Connecting (Sundays excepted) with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Leave Summerville.....

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PATENT **Alum & Dry Plaster**

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Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

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FOR FEMALES FOR SPRING USE AT NO BITTERS EQUAL TO THEM. THE CELEBRATED SUMTER BITTERS,

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SOLUBLE MANURES.

THE SULPHURIC ACID AND SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPANY

CHARLESTON, S. C., HAVING COMPLETED THEIR EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY, ARE NOW PREPARED TO PURNISH

SOLUBLE FERTILIZERS,

No other kinds being available to Planters for immediate returns for their Investments.

THIS COMPANY, UNDER THE DIRECTION ENTIRELY OF SOUTHERN MEN®OF HIGH CHARAC-TER, offers inducements which will recommend it to Southern Planters. Their works are among the largest and most complete in the United States, and enable them to prepare at home an abundant sup-ply of the proper solvent for the South Carolina native Bone Phosphates which are near by. From these Phosphates they propose to manufacture a

FERTILIZER

even richer in SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE than those made from RAW BONES, and containing more than twice the quantity of Superphosphate of Lime found in the best average manures here! fore offered for sale, the rates at which we offer them being no higher than the average price of other Fertilizers, while sale, the rates at which we offer them being no higher than the average price of other Fertilizers, while the Manures contain twice as much fertilizing material; they are in fact much cheaper to the consumer. They are effered on the market in two forms, with a guarantee that the material in each will correspond to the advertisement:

Elipsin No. 1. SOUTHER PROCESSES.

to the advertisement:

Linear No. 1—SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, containing from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. of PURE SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and furnished at sixty dollars per to.

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Orders to be forwarded immediately to the Agents, and delivery made as directed on and after 1st January pert.

WM. C. BEE & CO., Agents.

The Fertilizers of this Company will be branded ETIWAN, No. 1-ETIWAN

FERTILIZERS!

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE!

ORCHILLA GUANO! PERUVIAN CUANO!

THE OLD AND LONGEST ESTABLISHED STANDARD MANURE.

RHODES' MANUBE. IN ITS PREPARATION, IS MADE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FACING large crops of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Potatoes and other Root Crops.

The Manufacturing Department is conducted by Frederick Klett, one of the most skillful Chemists and Manufacturers in the United States.

It is endorsed, approved and recommended by all of the most prominent Chemists and Agriculturists in the Southern States. "It can be relied upon as uniform in quality," always reliable, productive of large crops, and unexcelled by any in the market, in the high percentage of "True Fertilizing Principles."

Price \$57 50 cash, or \$55 time, with Factor's acceptance, and 7 per cent, interest until 1st December, 1869.

ORCHILLA GUANC-"AA." a fine Bird Guano, rich in Phosphates and Alkaline Salts. Price \$35 east. \$40 time. PERUVIAN GUANO—Warranted pure, and always on hand. Furnished at market prices for cash.

Analysis of Rhodes' Standard Superphosphate of Lime. Moisture Expelled at 212°......5.05 Soluble Phosphoric Acid......9.06 Equal to Bone Phosphate......34.99 Total Phosphates......54.77 Sand......00.00

The above analysis indicates a Manurial Superphosphate of Lime of the highest grade ordinarily found in the American market. Its large amount of Soluble Phosphoric Acid supplies an active nutriment for the development and maturity of the fruitage. The Sulphuric Acid which it contains, by chemical affinity with the elements of most soils, contribute to its Fertilizing Properties. To show its best effects, this Superphosphate should be applied under and in contact with the Seed, and with a moderately shallow covering of soil.

A. MEANS,

Inspector, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. G. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Chemist. February 13th, 1869.

We guarantee that every package of RHODES' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE shall B. M. RHODES & CO.,

No. 82 SOUTH-STREET, BALTIMORE. B. S. RHETT & SON.

AGENTS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

February 27

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. All Policies non-Forfeitable. Organized in 1859.

Half Loan Taken.

fully come up to the above analysis.

LAST CASH DIVIDEND 50 (FIFTY) PER CENT. Statement. Policies in force......\$25,000,000 Assets...... 1,500,000

Annual Incomo...... 800,000

Losses Paid...... 500,000 Directors. Hon. John A. Dix, New York.

Hon. James Harper, Firm Harper & Bros.,

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John J. Chane, President Bank Republic.

WM. T. Hooker, Wall-street.

WM. M. Vershilve, Banker (Vermily & Co.)

Chas. G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking
Company.

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PHILANTHROPIST" AND "CIVILIAN," Monufactured at Troy, N. Y., and for sale by D. L. FULLERTON. AUGUSTA, GA.

THESE STOVES STAND UNRIVALLED FOR THESE STOVES STAND UNRIVALLED FOR capacity, durability, conveniences and the general purposes to which Cooking Stoves are used. The PHILANTHROPIST is extra heavy plated, and has Ash Drawer; can be made into a six-boiler hole stove; has east iron Water Tank galvanized, or enamed lined. A stricky first-class Stove. The CIVILIAN is of a next design, and has a fine large Oven. This Stove can be had with the extension back, six holes, and reservoir when desired For further information apply to

D. L. FULLERTON,
January 30 6:nos Augusta, Ga.

ROSADALIS Purifies the Blood. For Sale by Druggists Kverywher July 28

GOLD MEDAL FOR 1868 HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED TO CHAS. M. STIEFF FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE, OVER BALTIMORE, PHILADEL-

PIANOS. OFFICE AND WARERGOM, No. 7 N. LIBERTY-STREET, ABOVE BALTIMORE-STREET,

STIEFF'S PIANOS HAVE ALL THE LATEST improvement, including the Agraffe treble, ivory fronts, and the improved French Action, fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory to gurchaser. Second-handed Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand from \$50 to \$300.

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