Envying laces, Nodding at neighbors, Peering in taces.

Whispering softly. Heeding no sermon; What they go there for, Hard to determine.

On all around them

Wholly unconscious, Singing divinely. Prosy discoursing Don't suit their whims.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. We have asserted it to be one of the defects of the system of national banks that it discriminates between the depositor and the noteholder, in case of insolvency and division of assets. Reason and justice alike condemn the discrimination. In England, from which country we have borrowed our monetary institutions, such a discrimination is not known. In 1856 the solicitor of the Bank of England, Mr. Freshfield, for the information of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, furnished an opinion in which he affirmed that the holder of notes could claim no preference over the depositor, in case of the insolvency of that institution, (Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1858). This opinion was given subsequent to the pass ing of the act of 1844, and although it applied to the bullion in the Bank of England, it was applicable to any other portion of its assets; for the question had never been made before the adoption of that act. The considerations that address themselves to our sense of jus. tice do not, however, require to be fortified by authority. Policy equally forbids any distinction of the kind.

tion of the kind.

There are two classes of depositors. 1.
Those who apply for discounts. 2. Those who lodge their money in banks for safekeeping.
The discounts granted to the first class of depositors are placed to their credit and become deposits. The second class owe no other favor to the banks with which they deposit their money but that of safekeeping, for which banks have a right to what is called a ware-house rent. The first class take money out of banks. The second class put money into house rent. The first class take money out of banks. The second class put money into them. The second class furnish the very funds that the first class borrows. Whence are the sums derived that fructify our fields, that set so many shuttles in motion that stimulate commercial enterprise? From what source but the deposits of banks, which are first accumulated into large aggregates and then distributed to those who employ them productively. The Bonort of the gates and then distributed to those who em-ploy them productively. The Report of the Becret Committee of the House of Commons in 1858, stated, among the evidences of mate-rial improvement in the British Empire, were the deposits of the joint stock banks of Lon-don, which had been augmented from £3,850,-774 in 1847, to £43,600,724 in 1857—that such was the internity of these deposits that one was the insgnitude of these deposits that one broker had five millions; another had between hight and ten millions. Now allowing for the circumstance that London is the great centre The Compression of the Currency, in his last report, recommends that Congress should pro-hibit the receipt of interest on deposits by the

national banks. This is another exemplifica-tion of that spirit of interierence with the in-ternal economy of banks which would impede their freedom by arafficial restrictions. If the suggestion had co-fined itself to those banks that give undue facilities of credit to specula-tors, there would, at least, have been abstract institution in the suggestion; but there is no nosjustice in the suggestion; but there is no pos-sibility of distinguishing the depositor who makes a discount the basis of his deposit and the depositor who lodges his money in bank merely for safekcoping and convenience. The superintendent states he wishes to

restrain speculation by his suggestion. Now, which of the banks, those of Great Britain, where allowing interest on deposits is almost universal, or those of the United States, where the practice is so rare, are more characterized by speculation?

Deposit han constitute a species of ax-

Deposit hand constitute a species of axings banks. They are so considered in scotland, where the deposits have often amounted to £25,000,000 or £30,000,000. The Scotch are remarkable for thrift and enterprise. Their banking a stem, of which deposits constitute an essential part, have a large agency in these moral results. And yet our financiars would place them under lisabilities. Incentives ought, therefore, to Le held out, and not dissuasives, to the formation of those large aggregates which are among the chief benefits of joint stock associations.

We would not leasen the security of those classes of society to whom circulating notes

classes of society to whom circulating notes are of vital importance. Their real security, however, against those who would abuse the

however, against those who would abuse the privilege of issuing paper money, is in a convertible currency and the use of coin in rotal transactions and the payment of labor.

While one of the defects in the banking law, namely, the discrimination between the notaholder and the depositor, is without precedent or example in the history of banking in any part of Europe, the other defect, the limitation of the issues, sapears to have been copied from the example of England, in the act of 1844, commonly called Peel's act. It appears to us as a remarkable fact in the history of these transactions, that the framers of that act should have been so entirely unconscious of the bearing of a well known principle, that undue extension of credu, in the form of bills of exchange, deposits, &c., has much more to do with mone. of a well known principle, that unduc extension of credu, in the form of bills of exchange, deposits, &c., has much more to do with monetary disturbance than bank notes. The very evidence that was taken before the committee that affirmed the truth and propriety of Sir Robert Peel's act—the committee of 1838—established this fact. Ample testimony had been afforded ten years before of the great difference in amount between bills of exchange and bank notes. Mr. Leatham, a high authority on all such subjects, estimated the amount of bills of exchange circulating in the three kingdoms in 1839, at £528 000 000. Mr. Bosanquet, who published an able pamphlet in 1842, under the title of "Metallic, Paper and Credit Currency," &c., draws the conclusion from the statements and calculations of Mr. Leatham, that property changed hands by means of bills of exchange, by endorsement, to the value of twice £528,000 000, or £1,056,000,000, being at the rate of more than £3 000,000 per day. Mr. Bosanquet estimates the daily amount of operations performed by deposits throughout the rations performed by deposits throughout the United Kingdom at not less than £15,000,000, United Kingdom at not less than £15,000,000, while the daity amount of operations performed by bank notes could not be estimated, he thinks, above £20 000,000. Since that period, there has been an enlargement of the note currency of the Bank of England. We have never seen any estimate since that places it higher than £30,000 000. The difference will show the limited agency of bank notes in the expansion of credit, compared with other forms of credit, proving the error of the theory that assumes as its basis the over-issue of bank notes.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Timmonsville and Florence are es h ambitious of disputing with Darlington Courthouse for the honor of being the county seat.

Greenville.

The annexed is a list of the officers elect of Township No. 6, in Greenville County, at the election held for that purpose on the 5th inst. The choice is an admirable one: Selectmen—W. T. Shockley, James P. Mosely and Thomas J. Turner. Clerk—W. C. Yargin. Surveyor—H. F. Sowell. Constable—John H. Campbell. On Sunday nigat last, the building occupied by Mr. W. J. Whitmire, as a dry goods and grocery stove, near the corner of Main and Buncombe streets, Greenville, was discovered to be on fire, and a number of persons drawn to the place. Both engine companies were promotly on the spot, and lost no time in extunguishing it. The fire originated from the stove pipe. The damage done was inconsiderable.

York. Greenville.

York.

The County Commissioners and Surveyors, having finished their work of laying off the county into townships, the Yorkville Enquirer publishes the outline of the different townships. The areas of the townships are as follows: Cherokee, 78 square miles, and 454 acres, equal to 49,974 acres; King's Mountain, 90 square miles equal to 57,600 acros; Bethel, 69 square miles and 28 acres, equal to 44,238 acres; Broad River. 63 square miles and 164 acres, equal to 40,484 acres; York. 79 square miles and 480 acres, equal to 51,040 acres; Ebenezer, 70 square miles and 616 acres, equal to 45,416 acres; Bulock's Creek, 85 square miles, equal to 54,400 acres; Bethesda, 92 to 45,416 acres; Bulock's Creek, 85 square miles, equal to 54,400 acres; Bethesda, 92 square miles and 613 acres, equal to 59,493 acres; Catawba, 86 square miles and 404 acres, equal to 55,404 acres; Fort Mill, 50 square miles and 216 acres, equal to 32,216 acres. The people of the several townships will in due time be informed of the times and places at which they are to meet and organize their township authorities, in accordance with the new law.

ABOUT WIDOWS.

A Chapter on Widows, their Ways and their Varieties.

[From the Saturday Review.].

There are widows and widows. There are those who are bereaved, and those who are released; those who lose their support, and those whose chains are broken; those who are sunk in desolation, and those who wake up into freedom. Of the first we will not speak. Theirs is a sorrow too sacred to be publicly handled even with sympathy; but the second demands no such respectful reticenc. The widow who is no sooner released from one husband than she plots for another, and the widow who leaps into liberty over the grave of a gaoler, not a lover, are fair game enough. They have always been favorite subjects for authors to exercise their wits on; and while men are what they are—laughing animals, apt to see the humor lying in incongruity, and with a spice of the devil to sharpen that same with a spice of the devit of shaper that sailed laughter into saire—they will remain favorite subjects, tragic as the state is when widow-hood is deeper than mere outward condition.

There are many varieties of the widow, and all are not beautiful. For one, there is the widow who is bent on remarrying whether men like it or not—that thing of prey who goes about the world seeking whom she may deyour; that awfu' creature who bears down or her victims with a vigor in her assaults that puts to flight the popular fancy about the weaker sex and and the distribution of power. weaker sex and and the distribution of power.
No hawk poised over a brood of hedge birds, no shark cruising steadily toward a shoal of small fry, no piratical craft sailing under a free flag, and accountable to no law save success, was ever more formidable to the weaker things pursued than is the hawk widow bent on remarrying. She knows so much; there is not a manuscript by which existence as he stoken that of receipts and payments, every city and town in the United Kingdom that possesses a bank to the value and importance of the deposit system, and the constitute the great tund which supplies the streams of cepital that hourish industry and streams of cepital that hourish industry and abold one who could escape her. Generally cond the limits of enterprise. even the most desparate measures. When she has once struck, he would be a clever man and a bold one who could escape her. Generally loft but meagrely provided for in worldly goods—else her game would not be so difficult—she makes up for her poverty here by her wealth of bold resources, and by the courage with which she takes her own fortunes in hand, and, with her own these of her more eligible mesculine associates. She is a woman of purpose, and lives for an end, and that end is remarriage with the most favorable settlement practicable on the occasion. It fate has dealt hardly by her on the occasion. It fate has dealt hardly by her
—though may be compassionately by her successive spou-es—and has landed her in the
widowed state twice or thrice, she is in no
wise daunfed, and as little absahed. She
merely refits after a certain time of anchorage, and goes out into the open world again
for a repetition of her chance. She has no
notion of a perpetuity of weeds, and though
she may have cleared her half century with
a margin besides, thinks the suggestive a margin besides, thinks the suggestive crange blossoms of the bride infinitely more desirable than the fruitless heliotrope of the desirable than the fruitess heliotrope of the widow. If one huse, and is taken, she remombers the old properb, and reflects on the many, quite as good, who are potentially left subject to her choice; and, somehow, she manages. It has been added to the control of the control o to her choice; and, somekow, she manages. It has been said that any woman can marry any man if she determines to de so, and follows on the line of her determination with tenacity and common sense. The hawk widow exemplifies the trath of this saying. She determines upon marriage, and she usually succeeds—the question being one of victim only, and not of sacrifice. One has to fall to her share; there is no help for it. and the whole contest is, which shall it be? which is strongest to break her bonds? which craftiest to slip out of them? which most resolute not to bear them from the beginning? This the straggling covey may settle among themselves the best way they can. When the hawk pounces down upon its quarry, it is sauce qui peut! But all way they can. When the hawk pounces down upon its quarry, it is saure qui peut! But all cannot be saved. One has to be caught, and the choice is determined partly by chance, and partly by relative strength. When the widow of experience and resolve bears down upon her prey, the result is equally certain. Florindering avails nothing; struggling and splashing are just as futile; one among the crowd has to come to the slaughter, like Mrs. Bond's ducks, and to assist at his own immolation. The best

come to the slaughter, like Mrs. Bond's ducks, and to assist at his own immolation. The best thing he can do is to make a handsome sur-render, and to let the world of men and broth-ers believe he rather likes his position than The widow of the Wadman kind is no creature of prey, neither shark nor hawk; at the worst she is but a cooing dove, making just the sweetest little noise in the world, the ton-derest little call, to indicate her whereabouts, derest little call, to indicate her whereabouts, and to show that she is louel. and feels it. She sits close, waiting to be found, and does not ramp and dash about like the hawk sisterhood; neither does she pretend that she is unwilling to be found, still less deny that a soft warm nest, well-lined and snurly sheltered, is better than a onely branch, stretching out comfortless and bare into the bleak wide world. She, too, is almost sure to get what she wants, with the advantage of being voluntarily chosen and not unwillingly submitted to. This is the kind of woman who is alchosen and not unwillingly submitted to. This is the kind of woman who is always mildly but thoroughly happy in her married life; unless, indeed, her husband should be a brute, which Heaven torefend. She lives in peace and bland contentment while the fates permit, and when he dies she baries him decembly and laments him decembly and laments him decembly and laments him decembly. fates permit, and when he dies she baries him decently and laments him decorously; but she thinks it folly to spend her life in weeping by the side of his cold grave, when her tears can do no good to either of them. Bather she thinks it a proof of her love for him, and the evidence of how true was her happiness, that she should close to give him a successor. Her bicered experience in the past has made her trustful in the future; and because she has found one man faithful she thinks that all are Abdiels. As a rule, this type of woman does find men pleasant, and by her own nature insures domestic happiness. She is always tenderly, and never passionately, in love, even with the husband she has loved the best; she gives in to no excesses, to the right or to the

sasumes as its basis the over-issue of bank notes.

There are no means of ascertaining the amount of bills of exchange in the United States, nuless through the stamp duties, as in England; but no one has taken the trouble, as Mr. Lesham dd in England, to estimate the amount of bills of exchange in the United States. A comparison of a similar character of the amount of bills of exchange and deposits, with the amount allow 4 to be asmed by the national banks, will show a similar result of the action of bank notes in comparison with other forms of credit in derancing vilues.

The final conclusion from these statements is, that while the framers of the act of 184-8 fir Robert Peel's act—looked exclusively in framing that act to the over-issue of the bank of England and Coposits—and that the framers of the Orient and Coposits—and that the framers of the Dark of the process of the United States Banking law committed precisely the same mistake when of bills of exchange of the United States Banking law committed precisely the same mistake when they limited the issue of the bank notes, out in the form commendation of the precision of the order of the bank notes, out in the form commendation of the precision? And if she is more than usually character precise and that they paid exclusive attention to the possible over-assue of the bank notes, out in the form commendation of the possible over-assue of the bank notes, contracted contraction of the contraction of the possible over-assue of the bank notes, contraction of the possible over-assue of the bank notes, contraction of the possible over-assue of the bank notes, contraction of the possible over-assue of the bank notes, contraction of the possible over-assue of the bank notes, contraction of the possible over-assue of the

their gloom; stately silks of sombre black softly veiled by clouds of gauzy white—all speak of passing time, and the gradual blooming of the spring after the sadness of the winter; all symbolize the flowers which are growing ever on the sod that covers the dear departed; all bint at the melting of the funereal gloom into a possible bridal. She begins, too, to take pleasure in the old familiar things of life. She steals into a quiet back seat at the opera; she just walks through a quadrille; she sees no harm in a fet or flower show, if properly companioned. Winter does not last forever, and a life-long mourning is a wearisome prospect; so she goes through her degrees in prospect; so she goes through her degrees in accurate order, and comes out at the end radi-ant. For when the faint shadows cast by the era of mitigated grief fade away, she is the widow par excellence—the blooming widow young, rich, gay and free, with the world on her side, her fortune in her hand, and the ball at her foot. She is the freest woman alive; freer even than any old maid to be found.

THE VERDICT IN THE POLLARD CASE .- The Richmond Dispatch says with reference to the verdict of the jury in the case of Grant, charged

with the murder of H. Rives Pollard: With the murder of H. Rives Pollara:
We learn from an undeniable source that the verdict of the jury was not founded in the slightest degree upon the plea of provocation. The minds of the jurymen were generally decided before any evidence upon that point had been offered, and there was but little difficulty in coming to a final conclusion. The justructions of the judge left no room for considering the question of provention, and brought the tho question of provocation, and brought the issue to one of life and death. This being the case, no one of the jurors was willing to say positively, upon the evidence adduced, that the accused was guilty of murder in the first degree.

—A bona fide prize fight, according to the rules of the ring, except that hair-pulling and biting were allowed, took place between two women in Somerville, Mass., at an early hour on Monday morning, and was witnessed by a large growd of abandoned persons of both sexes. The contestants, named respectively Sally Chapman and Molly Jones, on their appearance in the ring, were clad in the conventional costume of gatters, stockings and drawers, wearing nothing else to speak of beyond waterfalls and Magenta curls. At the very first round Chapman became frightened and jumpwaterials and angent ceres. At the very his round Chapman became frightened and jumped out of the ring, but her backers drove her in again, and she eventually won the fight. At the twenty-first round her opponent, Melly Jones, both of them having been severely punished, berged her seconds in God's name to take her away, and so the fight and the money fits, dollars, were awarded to Sarah. This -fifty dollars-were awarded to Sarah. acme of human disgrace was reserved for Mas-sachusetts, the land that boasts its progress, its isms, woman's rights, and laws against prize

—A letter from New York says: "The high tariff men are delighted with the news from Washington, that A. I. Stewart is not to go into the Cabinet; so also are many extreme Republicans, who were afraid the New York merchant was not a sufficiently pronounced partisan to an their views. A movement is partisan to suit their views. A movement is on foot on the part of some of the New York on foot on the part of some of the New York merchants to present Mr. S. with an address on his return from Washington, acknowledg-ing his patriotism, thanking him for his rea-diness to sacrifice his personal interests for the public good, and deprecating the legal dis-abilities which prevented the government from availing itself of his valuable business experi-

-The New York papers report another kero-- The New York papers report another actions seen accident. Some genius placed a can containing kerosene into hot water, and an explosion followed, breaking the windows and destroying the plastering throughout the house. The damage is estimated at \$1500. The shock broke the window glass of several brildness at the neighborhood. buildings in the neighborhood.

-Powers' statue of Washington, which was removed by General Butler front the State
House at Baton Roure. La., has been, at the
request of Senator Rellogg, taken from the
Patent Office in Washington, where it had been
placed, and shipped by express to Governor
Warrouth, is order that it be replaced in its old position at Baton Rouge.

Commercial.

CARDENAS—Per sehr Wilhe Martin—49 hhds and 150 boxes Murcovado Sugar, 170 hhds, 6 tierces and 37 bbls Clayed Molasses, to J A Enslow & Co. Exports.

PARCELONA—Per Spanish tark Olympia—700 bales
Upland Cotton, 440 bb's Rosin.
BOSTON—Per schr Eichard Vaux—72 bales Upland
Cotton, 904 bbls Naval Stores, 34 nales Rags and
Paper, 48 packages Iron and Metals, 470 bags
Phosphates, 88 bags Cotton Seed. 13 casta Clay,
1 bbl Provisions, loose Iron and Riging.
RALTIMORE—Per schr Nathaniel Chase—58 tierces

Charleston Cotton and Rice Barket. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS/ CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, March 12.

COTTON .- The market for the staple was extreme. ly flat, with but a limited show of buyers who were seeking for easier prices; but while transactions in some cases have exhibited concessions on the part of factors, they are only made to a limited extent, and the general tone of the market was well sustained under the trying dullness prevailing; sales only 31 bales, say: 23 at 2714; 8 at 2814c. We

quote: LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION. Ordinary to good ordinary 26%@27% By New York classification we quote: Low middling......28149-

Our figures are entirely nominal, RICE.—There is but a small supply of this grain effori g, which was held rather firmly for buyers, and there were no sales. We quote nominally common to fair clean Carolina at 8@8%; good, 8}4@

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 12-Noon.-Consols 931/4. Bonds

Evening.-Turpentine 33s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 12-Noon.-Cotton firmer but not higher; uplands 12d; Orleans 12 1/412 1/4; sales 10,000 bales; sales of the week 68,000; for export 11,000; for speculation 9000; stock 232,000, of which 109,000 are American.

Two P. M -Yarns and fabrics firmer with better ices. Breadstuffs declining. Red wheat 8, 9d. Old corn 30s; new 29s 3d. Flour 23 6d. Bacon 60s. Stock of cotion affoat 389,000 bales, of which 168,000 are American.

Evening -Cotton closed firmer, but not higher. HAVEE, March 12.-Cotton opens unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. New York, March 12-Noon.-Money steady at 7. Sterling 8%. Gold 31%. 62's 19%. Cotton quiet at 2834.

-Cotton easier; sales 1200 bales at 28% Evening. Flour very dull and declining; common to fair extra Southern \$6 50a6 85. Wheat heavy and unsettled and 2a3c lower. Corn heavy and 2c lower; new mixed Western 92a93. Pork closed heavy at \$31 25a 31 50. Lard lower; kettle 19a1914. Whiskey dull, Freights dull; cotton by stram %d. Governments closed excited, active and strong. 62's 2014. Southern securities quiet. Money easy at 6:7. Sterling

weakat 814. Gold depressed at 3114. BALTIMORE, Murch 12 .- Cotton dull at 28. Flour active but unchanged. Wheat dull. Cern closed weak, with light receipts. Rye \$1.45. Oats dull; receipts light. Pork \$32 50a33. Whiskey better, but sales

Interior Cotton Markets.

SELMA, March 8 .- Market quiet. Nothing doing. CHESTER, March 9.—The sales for the past week are been light, on the basis of 26% for midding. ABBI-VII.LE, March 10 — sales of cotton for the week about 40 bales, at 23 to 26, closing firm at 26c or middling.

WiNNSBORO', March 10.—The sales of cotton for the week ending naturous, 6th inst, amounted to 149 bales, at 26,27%.

CHARLOITE. March 9.—Only 7 below were sold to-day at from 261/4 to 262/4 cts for middling cotton; market drop log. ROCK HILL, March 8.-Cott n has been very

quiet, bu little offering during the week. Middling 263; to-day and tendency upward. YORKVILLE, March 10.—Cotton is dull in consequence of there being little effering. Prices, however, remain about what they were last week, 26 ½ being the highest figures to-day.

CHARLO ITE March 8.—on Monday the market opened firm on the basis of 27 to 27½c for middling, but has since declined, the closing quotadous on saturday being 26½ to 27 for middling; market inactive; sales for the week about 206 bales.

Nashville Market. NASHVILLE, March 9 .- Corron .- The week just passed, like its predecesor, has been sithout the least animation, and with but little disposition to operate on he part of buyers. Our market to-day, in sympathy with New York, our market to-day, in sympatry with Roy 10's, is very du 1, and "rices nom nal, shippers contending that prices here are 3% to 1 cont boo high to admit of shipment. There were large offerings to-day, but a very small amount chan ed hands. We quote: 'r-dinary 22a24; good ordinary 25; low middling 25% a

Total. 41,732
Shipped to-dav. 59
Shipped previously. 34,875—34,934

Consiguees per South (niolina Kailroue March 12.

March 12.

715 bales Cotton, 45 bales Domestics, 921 bushels Grain, 34 bbls Molasses, 3 cars Lumber, 2 cars Wood, 2 cars Stock. To Railroad Agent, WC Bee & Co, Kirkwatrick & Witto, Graeser & smith. W s Corwin & Co, Peizer, Rodgers & Co, G H Walter & Co, Recder & Davis, Mowry & Co, Dowing & Co, Wardlaw & Carew, Frost & Adger, D Jennings & Co, W K Ryan, Thurston & Helmes, R C Sharp & Co, Johnston, Orews & Co, W C Corring & Co, J Pringe, W W Smith, J Hanckel, H Cobia & Co, West & Jones, O Philips, Street Bros & Co.

Passenzers.

Per steamship Charleston, from New York—Mrs E A King and son, J J Thompson, E A Eirdsong, A H Kules, H R Wells, W H Halleck and wife, Master Halleck, H D Thompson and wire, Andrew Schanek, R Coste, Mrs Pells, Mrs Coste, Miss Coste, Capt Coste, W Dayton, Capt Lebby, N A Coste, and — in steerage. Per steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore—Rev John F O'Neill.

Per steamer Emilie, from Georgetown, S C—Mrs R J Middleton, Mrs J F Lozier, Miss Lilla Johnston, A Middleton, P T Horry and daughter, Hon G A Trenholm, E Saum, Mrs W L Trenholm nurse and child, Miss Trenholm, I Alexander, Master J Sami son. J E Park, and others.

Per steamer Si Helena, from Edisto and Rockville—Judes Moses, Majer J Jeakins, J K Gourdin, W E Huma, Major L E Johnson, A Claussen, W E Reeves, T Callegan, and 15 on deck.

Marine Mems.

Port	of	Ch	arleston.	March	13.
	PO	RT	CALEN	DAR.	

Last Quarter, 5th, 12 hours, 28 minutes, mornisme Moon, 13th, 3 hours, 26 minutes, mornisfirst Quarter, 21st, 12 hours, 36 minutes, murall Moon, 27th, 4 hours, 12 minutes, evening									
DAYS.	MARCH.	RISES.	SETS.	MOON RISES.	-				
	Monday		6 2	332 414	-				

9 tuestay. 6.19 6.3 4.53 9.2 10 Wednesday. 6.18 6.3 4.53 9.2 11 hursiay. 6.16 6.4 5.29 6.48 12 Fribay. 6.15 6.5 bets. 7.27 13 Faturday. 6.14 6.5 6.30 8.3 14 sanday. 6.12 6.6 7.23 8.39

4..33

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, New York—left Tuesday, P.M. Mdse. To J Adrer & Co. J D Aiken & Co. J Apple, D A Amme, J Archer, J E Adzer & co. C D Ahrens, Bart & Wirth, F O Barnes. T M Bristoil, H Bischoff & Co. H D Burkett, E Bates & Co. Brown & Hyer, G F Wicks, L Cohen, W H Chafee. I M Cater, J Commins. Courienay, J Campsen, S H Costar, H Daly, H A Duo. Deanny & Perry, Fogartie's Book Honse. J S Fairly & Co. D F Fleming & Co. G H Guber, J H Graver & Co. A G Go dwin, J J Gregg, G Graveley, P L Guillemin, E H Garoner, N A Hunt, Hart & Co. W Harra', G Hit heock, Josuings, Thominson & Co. Johnston, Crews & Co. Kristo & Chapman, C Kerrisou, Kineman & Howell, Leoguick & Sell, Laurey & Ak xander, W Marscher, M Marks, S R Marshall, McLoy & Rice, Muller, Nimitz & Co. B O'Neid, North, Steele & Wardell, J F O'Neill, Naohman & Co., J N Ostendorff, Palmetto Pioneer Co-operative Association, E M Pierce, W P Russell, Paul, Wolch & Brandes, I avasiel & Holmes, W Roach & Co. V Tideman, E Valentors G W Stoffans, Walker, Evins & Cogswell. Wilkowsky & R, F Wehman, R Wnite, Werper & Ducker, W J Yates, J R Read & Co. C Boylston. Wagener & Mons es, Stenhouse & Co., Zogbaum, Young & Co, Marshall & Burge, S C Ballroad Co, N E Railroad Co, O Tideman, E Alarosa Co, Forsyth, McComb & Co, C Kerlison, and others.

Steumship Sea Gull, Dutton, Baltimore—left Tuesday, P M. Mdec. To Mordeai & Co, Courtenay & Trenholm, S C Railroad Ageat, Quartermaster Department, W G Whilden & Co, Charlesoa Hotel, L Lurenzt, O Philips, Bollmann Bros, Kriete & Chapman, F Buleimin, Douglas & Miller. W Harral, Camero & Barsley Stoll, Webb & Co, Palmetto Pioneer Co-operative to, H Gerdis & Co, D Hargea, Goodrich, Willeman & Co, C Lilleithal, F F Chapleau, Goodrich, Willeman & Co, C Lilleithal, F F Chapleau, Goodrich, Williams & Co, R Liveth, S Co, Beringe, J A Cook & Co, Ravenel & Holmes, J R Princle, G Hingaham, J W Dukes, J C Ojemann, J C Blohme, G A Locke, Nieman & Borget, H Bischoff & Co, J Frien-kers.

Schn Williams Co, Risley & Creighton, Arrived Yesterday.

Cleared Yesterday. Spanish bark Olympia, Pens, Barcelona—W P Hall. Scier Richard Vaux, Whittaker, Boston—Wm Roach

Schr Nathaniel Chase, Small, Baltimore-T J Kerr & Sailed Yesterday.

Sehr Golden City, Nickerson, Porto Rico. Schr Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Darien, Ga. From this Port. Steamship Manhittan, Woodhull, New York, March 9.
Steamship J W Everman, Snyder, Philadelphia,
March 9.
Schr N W Smith, Tooker, New York, March 9.

Shipnews by Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 12-Arrives, the De Soto from

Havana.

Navannah, March 12—Cleared, schra Georgia for Darien; Whiliam & John for Bucksville, S C; Union Darren; Whilam & John Flag for Satilla River. Wind S E.

WILMINGTON, March 12-Cleared, Fairbanks for Memoranda.

The New York Herald of Wednesday, 10th, reports that the steamship Manhattan, f om Charleston, arrived there in the execilent passage of 63 hours.

The schr Mary Gilchrist, from Georgetown, 8 C, for Belfast, Me, arrived at Holmes' Hole March 8.

SOUTHERN STENCILMANUFACTORY E. H. RODGERS

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN STENDIL STOCK AND DIES.

STEEL LETTERS AND STAMPS CHECKS AND TAGS BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER KEY.

RINGS, CHAINS, &c.

MARKINGINKS BY THE GALLON OR BARREL. AGENT FOR

HILL'S PATENT HAND STAMPS SEAL PRESSES BRANDING IRONS, &c.

No. 129 EAST BAY-STRERT, BROAD-STREET BARBER SALOON. CHARLESTON, S. C. er Calland examine specimens.

Railroads.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 13, 1869.

On and after Sulday, February 14th the Passenger Trains of the South Caro

Grand Junction.
FOR COLUMBIA. Leave Charleston 8.20 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia. 5.45 P. M.
Connecting with Wilmington and Manchester R sil
road, and Camden train.
F@It CHARLESTON. Leave Charleston. Hon. John A. Dix, New York.

Hon. James Harper, Firm Harper & Bros.,
ex-Mayor New York.

John J. Crane, President Bank Republic.

Ww. T. Hooker, Wall-street.

WM. M. Vermilye, Banker (Yermilye & Co.)

Crane, G. Resympton, Caphian Magnetic Republic.

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.

 Leave Columbia.
 5.30 P. M.

 Arrive at Charleston
 5.30 A. M.

 S' MMERVILLE TRAIN.
 Leave Charleston
 3.00 P. M.

 Arrive at Summerville
 4.20 2 M.

 Leave Summerville
 7.10 A. M.

 Arrive at Charleston
 8.23 A. M.

 CAMDEN BRANCH.
 On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

 Leave Kingville
 4.20 P. M.

 Arrive at Camden
 7.00 P. M.

 Leave Camdisn
 6.35 A. M.

 Arrive at Kingville
 9.20 A. M.

 Signed)
 H. T. PEAKE.
 H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent,

Daints, Gils, Etc.

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., NORTHEAST CORNER Meeting and Cumberland Streets.

STEAM ENGINES GRIST MILLS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, and MACHINERY. January 1

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 300 GALLONS REFINED NEATSFOOT OIL 300 GALLONS TANNER'S (STRAITS) OIL. CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

January 1 BELTING! BELTING!

Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland streets.

5000 FEET OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELT-ING 5000 FEET GUM BELTING, 2, 8, 4, and 5 PLY 250 SIDES PATENT DRESSED LACE

LEATHER 300 DOZEN METALLIC-TIPPED BELT LACING

100 BOXES BLAKE'S PATENT BELT STUDS 150 DÖZEN TOLLMAN'S BELT HOOKS 750 YARDS GUM PACKING, 1-16 INCH TO

INCH THICK TUCK'S PACKING, I INCH TO 11 INCH DI-AMETER SOAPSTONE PACKING, I INCH TO 1 INCH DIAMETER

WHITE AND BROWN JUTE PACKING ITALIAN HEMP PACKING RUBBER AND LEATHER HOSE MANHOLE AND HANDHOLE GASKETS OF

ALL SIZES. CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Northeast Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets. January 1

ROOFING TIN.

500 BOXES IC 14x20 ROOFING T.N 800 BOXES IX 14x20 BOOFING TIN 100 BOXES IC 28x20 ROOFING TIN

50 BOXES IX 42x20 ROOFING TIN 25 BOXES IX 12x12 25 BOXES IX 14x20

20 BOXES IX 10x20 20 BOXES IXX 14x20 20 BOXES IXXX 14x20

20 BOXES IXXXX 14x20 BLOCK TIN, TINSMAN'S SOLDER, SPEL-TER. &c., &c. IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland streets.

BRASS WORK.

STEAM GUAGES, GONGS, GUAGE COUKS STEAM BIBBS AND STOP COCKS, STEAM

WHISTLES GLOBE AND CHECK VALVES, OIL CUPS WATER GUAGES, GLASS GUAGE TUBES MERCURY GUAGES, LOW WATER DETEC-TORS

COPPER AND BRASS WIRE. CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Northeast Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets

BAR IRON,

SHEET IRON AND STEEL WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPING, STEAM AND MALLEABLE CAST IRON

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland streets

FITTINGS, tor steam and water.

WHITE LEAD, ZING, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c., &c. RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OILS. CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

T. HUMPHREYS, BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMIS-SION MERCHANT.

Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland streets.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOURS, BONDS, SE-CURITIES AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ATTENDED TO. NO. 27 BROAD-STREET,

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

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SHAVING AND HAIR-CUTTING, BY W. E. MARSHALL, AT THE

No. 31 (UP STAIRS).

GUARDIAN MUTUAL

500.000

Organized in 1859.

Policies in force......\$25,000,000

Annual Income..... 800,000

Losses Paid.....

Half Loan Taken.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

All Policies non-Forfeitable.

No Notes Required.

LAST CASH DIVIDEND 50 (FIFTY) PER CENT. Officers.

L. McADAM, Actuary.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Firm E. V. Haughwout & Co. WM. WILKENS, Firm W. Witkens & Co. JULIUS H. PRATT, Merchant. WM. W. WRIGHT, Merchant.

Company.
Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York.

R. ISSERTEL.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CHARLESTON, DAG Office No. 295 King-street, Churleston, S. C.

THE SULPHURIC ACID AND SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPANY

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

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 supply of the proper solvent for the South Carolina native Bone Phosphates which are near by. From these Phosphates they propose to manufacture a

FERTILIZER

WM. C. BEE & CO., Agents. C. G. MEMMINGER, President.

FERTILIZERS!

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE!

THE OLD AND LONGEST ESTABLISHED STANDARD MANURE. ORCHILLA GUANO! PERUVIAN CUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO-Warranted pure, and always on hand. Furnished at market prices for cash,

Equal to Bone Phosphate.... Total Phosphates.....54.77

The above analysis indicates a Manurial Superphosphate of Lime of the highest grade ordinarily found in the American market. Its large amount of Soluble Phospheric 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 Fertilising 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,

We guarantee that every package of RHODES' STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE shall-nlly come up to the above analysis. B. M. RHODES & CO.,

B. S. RHETT & SON,

February 27 LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS.

PRIZE MEDALS!

THE

GEORGE A. CLARK'S O. N. T. SIX CORD. SOFT FINISH

SPOOL COTTON This favorite Thread being Six Cord to No. 80, purely Soft Finish, is recommended for its great superiority for Hand and Machine Sew-

FOR SALE BY THE Principal Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Notion Dealers. February 27 .



FROM 4 TO 350 horse power, including the celecrated Corliss Cut-off Englace, Slida Valve Stationary Englines, Portable Englines, &c. 41so, Circular Mulay and Gang Saw Mills. Sugar Caro Mils, Shatting Fulleys, &c., Lathand Slingle Livils, Wheat and Coro Mals, Circular Saws, Belling, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Privo Lie. WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,

FROM 4 TO 350

ROSADALIS Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywher. DAG

W. H. PECKHAM, President. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary,

G. A. FUDICKAR, Superintendent.

WM. W. WRIGHT, Merchant.
CHAS. J. STARE, Merchant.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Merchant.
GEO. W. CUYLER, Binker, Palmyra, N. Y. GEO. T. HOPE, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Park Place.
WALTON H. PECKRAM, Corner 5th Avenue and CHAS. G. ROCKWOOD, Cashior Newark Banking

HOD. GEORGE OPDYRE, ex-Mayor of New Minor C. Morgan, Banker.

THOMAS RIGHEY, Firm Thomas Rigney & Co.
BENJ. B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam

Sugar Refining Company.

Arbon Arrold, Firm of Arnold, Constable & Co.
Richard H. Bowne, Wetmore & Bowne, Law
Richard H. Bowne, Wetmore & Bowne, Law
W. L. Cosswell, Merchant.

GEORGE KEIM, General Agent for South Carolina.

Dr. T. REENSTJERNA, Examining Physician.

SOLUBLE MANURES.

SOLUBLE FERTILIZERS,

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

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

R HODES' MANURE IN ITS PREPARATION, IS MADE EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR FACING.

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

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

Price 357 50 cash, or \$65 time, with Factor's acceptance, and 7 per cent interest until 1st December, 1869.

ORCHILLA GUANO..."AA." a fine Bird Guino, rich in Phosphates and Alkaline Salts. Price \$35:

Analysis of Rhodes' Standard Superphosphate of Lime.

A. MEANS,
Inspector, Savannab, Chatham County, Georgia.
G. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Chemist. February 13:h, 1869.

No. 82 SOUTH-STREET, GALTIMORE.

AGENTS, CHARLESTON, 'S. C.





"PHILANTHROPIST" AND "CIVILIAN," Manufactured at Troy, N. Y., and for sale by D. L. FULLERTON, AUGUSTA, GA. THESE STOVES STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

THESE STOVES STAND UNBIVALLED 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 botler hole stove; has cast iron Witer Tank galvanized, or enamel lined. A strictly first-class Stove. The OVIVILAN is of a near 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,