She has gained a palace, whose lambent walls. Show fair in the astral's creamy glow.
Where lightsome feet through the stately balls. Beat time to the music's ebb and flow. She has lost—oh, only a bomestead old. Where the swallows flit and the snow-birds stay, Where the monilight careses the purple wold. And the sea takes ever its own wild way.

She was wice—she acteth well her part— She was wi-e-she acteth v She has lost-only a heart.

She has lost—only a heart.

She has gained or summer frierds, not a few, Fashion and rank, and riches and power;

For many who hold her gracious and true, Scarce loved the maiden without a dower.

She has lost—the right to remember the song One sung that night 'mid the roses and rain;

The right to know, in the loveless throng, How one watcheth her still with passionate pain.

Be it so—she hath chosen well her part—She has lost—only a heart.

She has gained those gems of a costly light.
That flash in her neck and her gleaming hair;
Are you thinking, dear, of the midsummer night,
When he wound her curls with the jessamine
there?
She has lost—a circlet of slender gold,
A trodden yow and some faded flowers—

She has lost—a circlet of siender gond,
A trodden yow and some fided flowers—
These worthless letters, all yellow and old,
That she cared for a little in girlish hours.
N'importe—she acted well her part—
She has lost—only a heart. She has gained a presence of steadier grace

Her step is as free and her voice is as aw.

And if never a flush lights the fair, cold fa

Why, Life is a riddle; and she is discreet why, Life is a radde; and we say the less that the fifth, revealing glow
That traced each thought to its innermost fount;
t'its well, perhaps, since a woman, you know,
Must give this tender world an account.
And you think she has lost the holier part?
Nay, nay, dear—only a heart.

OUR GREAT STAPLE.

Cotton in the Future—Its Production
and Consumption.

The following letter, which we copy from the
Memphis Avalanche, contains views in regard to the position and prospects of the South as affected by the cotton crop, which will be found full of hope and encouragement for our people, and eminently worthy the attention of every and eminently worthy the attention of every thoughtful reader:

MEMPHIS, March 29, 1869.

The chief wants of man are food and clothing, and that country is most favored which can produce these in the greatest abundance and at the least cost. Judging by this rule, the Southern or Cotton States of the Union processes, advantages, equalled in no other part and at the least cost. Judging by this rule, the Southern or Cotton States of the Union possess advantages equalled in no other part of the world. Besides teing able to produce food enough for a dense population, they produce that staple which clothes more people than any other fabric. So universal has become its use that it is the leading article of the world's commerce, and it builds and freights more ships, sinks more mines, and erects more factories than any other product of the earth. Nothing is se intimately interwoven with the prosperity and progress of our whole Union as cotton. The increase in its production has been wonderful, growing from about 100,000 bales in 1800, to 5,387,000 in 1860. But there was a cemand for this rapidly growing production; for, in 1857, two-thirds of the vast commerce of Great Britain were based upon the growth of American cotton; and, in

upon the growth of American cotton; and, in 1860, the Southern States furnished her with eighty per cent. of all the cotton she manufactured. An idea may be formed of the value she places on our cotton, when it is known that, during the war the present in Livercool, when it uring the war, the prices in Liverpool ran up but if we look at the demand for it in the

But if we look at the demand for it in the finited States alone, we shall conclude that "Cotton is still King." In 1800, the factories of this country consumed 22,000 bales of 400 pounds each; in 1860, 1,094,000 bales.

The capital invested in manufactures increased thirty per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and is now estimated at \$130,000,000. During that period, the consumption of the raw material increased filty-five ner cent. These facts all move percased fity-five percent. These facts all prove the constantly growing demand for Southern cotton, and hence its production has been highly stimulated during the past thirty years. cotton, and hence its production has been highly stimulated during the past thirty years. Its consumption seems to have no limits, for improved machinery and expanding commerce all tend to introduce it into still more general use. But its production has a limit, and that is measured by the number of hands engaged in its culture. Before the wir, nuneteentwontieths of these "hands" were the negro slaves of the Scath, and the crop of 1860 was the largest ever raised. Until the war the growth of our slave population was nearly as rapid as that of the whites; the latter being about three and one-third per cent. and that of the former about three per cent. per annum; and under the old system of trained labor the increased production could be safely estimated. In a few years more the South would have grown ten million bales, while the North would have monopolized the cotton commerce of the world.

world.

All this has been changed. It was proclaimed that the labor of the free negro would bring the price of cotton down to three cents per pound. It has gone up to twenty-five and thinty corts, and form millions of contented thirty cents; and four millions of contented laborers have been converted into a community of idlers, vagrants, politicians and paupers. Sumner, Greeley and Phillips, in attempting to play the role of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Clay, have mistaken fanaticism for the community.

sumnor, creetey and Attacher, Sterson, Webster and Clay, have mistaken fanaticism for statesmanship.

The day will never come rgain when five million bales of cotton will be raised by the negroes of the Southern States, though the demand is not likely to abate. The vast sums invested in manufactures will demand that the looms and spinners shall still run. Where shall the cotton be found? In India and Exppt the production is falling off, though greatly stimulated during the war. In the former the population is so dense that a famine is threatened whenever too much labor is diverted from the production of food. The manufacturing world, old and new, thus anxiously looks to the Southern States of this Union as the chief source for the supply of cotton. New England statesmanship has reduced this supply one-half, and trebled the price. Let us look at some facts, and see to what conclusions they will lead.

In 1860 (see abstract census, p. 131) there were 3 950,000 slaves in the Southern States; 1,150,000 being in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. This left 2,800,000 in the cotton States. One-half of these, or 1,400,000, were between the ages of 15 and 60; and no planter will say that he ever had more than half his negroes in the cotton field. From this 1,400,000 must be deducted, house servants, mechanics, and negroes in cities, towns &c., not engaged in producing cotton. It is not probable, therefore, that we ever had 1,300,000 slaves thus employed. If they averaged four bales to the hand—men and women, old and young—the production would be about as much as the large crop of 1860. This was under a systen of labor thoroughly trained and under the most industrious and energetic management. Then there were few idlers and no paupers. How is it now? Not more than half the 1,300,000 former slaves can now be found in the field. Thousands have sought the haunts of cities and towns; and the females seldom work.

It is at least pretty certain that not more than 800,000 negroes can be counted, to-day,

sought the hamist of cities and towns; and the femaless seldom work.

The seldom work is a seldom work is a seldom probable with factors and the seldom work.

The seldom probable was the seldom work in the seldom producer seldom work in the seldom probable was a seldom produce food the year theory and the whole population was one in eleven of the whole population was one in eleven of the whole population was one in eleven of the whole population was destinated with the whole population was one in eleven of the whole was the work our food producers are rapidly becoming less numerous as compared with the whole population, and bence the opinion that food will facts like these were the care of the core; and the work western was a seldom produce food the year theory.

The seldom produce food the year theory was a large of a seldom produce food the year theory was a large of a seldom produce food the year the last winter than the winter before; and the Aorthwestern States 300,000 less. In 1868 the corn crop was sixty millions of bushels less than the crop of 1860, eight years ago. Remember, too, that every year we are receiving about 250 000 souls from Europe, who seldom produce food the year they arrive, but are constant consumers. Does this look had a fall in the price of food? With facts like these, can our people think it best to raise four million bales of cotton and buy their food from the Northwest? A small crop of cotton will bring more money than a largo onc. The five milion bales of 1860, at ten cents a pound, brought but \$250,000,000. The crop of 1868, estimated at 2,800,000 bales, at an average of 25 cents, will bring \$287,500,000. It is then erident that a half crop will bring more money than a very

THE DAILY NEWS. large one. The truth is, it the South will raise food in abundance for all her wants, she cannot exceed three million bales. The labor is not here. The present cotton producers are generally trained hands. When these pass away, their succes ors will be less numerous and still less reliable. Skill and improved machinery may entitivate more land, but human flugers alo e can gather the crop. Hence the conclusion that with an abundance of field the South cannot possibly raise cotton enough to put the price under twenty cents for some years.

If, in addition to all this, she will also enter If, in addition to all this, she will also enter largely into manufacturing all the shirting, sheeting. &c., she needs, she will save an immense profit now pail out to Now England on these fabrics. In 1860 the Southern States spun one-third of all the cotton yarns used in the whole Union, but wove only one twentieth of all the cloth. Why may we not produce the cloth as large y as the yarn? There can be no doubt as to the profits.

Lie ont regard it as possible, even were it

doubt as to the profits.

I do not regard it as possible, even were it desirable, to increase our negro population. That race has never so rapidly multij-lied anywhere, and never been found so civilized and Christianized as under the influence of constant

question of time. Is it desirable to increase such a population? Would we gain anything but mere numbers, whose moral and intellectual degradation would be but food for corrupt politicians? Is it not vastly better for us to populate our waste lands with a class of whites

iaving such a population as ours has been in all the changes of the past eighty years. The sons of the men who honored Washington. Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Jackson, Clay and Calhoun, as their models for patriots and statesmen, cannot long be under the rule of such adventurers and charlatans as now curse both North and South. A brighter day is dawning. During the past thirty years the South has never been so little in debt as she is to-day; and, with political kindness, she will soon be on her feet again. During the past five months, I have traversed a dozen counties in Mississippi on horseback, Lud-a constant and free intercourse with the farmers assures me that there has not been so much money in

and froe intercourse with the farmers assures me that there has not been so much money in it the State for many years. Rich planters used to belong to commission merchants of New Orleans. This has mostly ended. Economy is the order of the day, and e-ery one is addressing himself to its necessities.

With the money of the past crop they are buying mules and farming implements, and are planting about as much land in corn as in cotton, thus insuring an abundance of food. The proceeds of the cotton crop of this year (1869) will be almost entirely a surplus, and in ten years the South wit be much the wealthiest portion of the Union. But time, in its steady evolutions, will soon come to her relief in another way. Look at the subjoined tables. They are worth studying, for they clearly indicate where even now is the seat of political power. With the ability to raise an abundance of food, and keep cotton above twenty cents per pound, we may look upon the future with high hope. with high hope.

with high hope.

Below I contrast the population and wealth of the whole Union with the population and wealth of the States of the Mississippi Yalley. These States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana:

Population of the United States.....
 Population of the Valley States
 14,500,000

 Wealth of the United States
 \$16,000,000,000

 Wealth of the Valley States
 7,500,000,000

Here it is seen that ten years ago the fifteen

Here it is seen that ten years ago the fifteen States named above had nearly half the population and wealth of the whole Union; although three-fourths of them were a wilderness less than fifteen years ago. Can any one doubt that the tendency of political power is Westward? But let us look at it in another and still more suggestive light.

The ten mest prosperous and progressive States of this valley are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missour., Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansaa, Mississippi and Louisiana. Contrast them with the four most prosperous and progressive States of the Atlantic scaboard. From 1850 to 1860 the increase of the former, in population, was sixty-nine per cent., that of the latter but thirty-two. In the former the increase in wealth was 300 per cent., in the latter but thirty-two. If the office of the difference would have been still greater, and, in order to present the question in the best light for them, but four States were selected, they the most during the figure of the period behave been still greater, and, in order to present the question in the best light for them, but four States were selected, they the most flourishing. If this be true of the period between 1850 and 1860, what must be the increase of the Valley States since then? The growth since 1860 has been more marvellous than ever before. Another census will be taken next year, and we shall then find the spell of New England broken, and her power for mischief gone. In addition to all this, Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Florida and Texas, which are not Valley States, will unite their destinies with these, for, as they are all essentially agricultural, their interests are mutual. They will coubtless hold two-thirds of the votes in Congress and control the destinies of the Union. The elections in the Northwest last fall, as compared with those of two years before, prove that the antagonism of of the people towards the South is on the wane here; and in a few more years we may exclaim, "Now is the winter of our discontent made summer." You will say this is a hopeful picture. Well, I am a hopeful man. Better that than to be ever foreboding evil. The past has its lessons of bitterness and oppression; but it is difficult to believe that this country can long be ruled by any party whose pathway to power is stream with face were feed rights and liberties

be ruled by any party whose pathway to power is strewn with the wrecked rights and liberties of individuals and States.

J. T. TREZEVANT. THE CORAL REEFS.

How the Florida Keys were Formed.

The wife of Professor Agassiz has an article in Our Young Folks for February, telling how the islands of the coast of Florida were formed, from which we make the following extract: Just outside the lower extremity of Florida are a number of islands, the eastermost almost touching the main land, while the western lie

are a number of islands, the eastermost almost touching the main land, while the western lie a little further off.

In consequence of this peculiarity in their disposition the space left between these islands and the Florida coast, marked on the map as mud flats, is broad and open at the western outlet, but almost closed towards the east. It is important to remember the form of this broad intervening space, stretching between the keys and the main land, because the narrower and more shallow end may be easily filled up with sand, mud, etc. If you will look at the map, you will see by the flats at the eastern end of this once open channel that such a process is actually going on. In fact, a current sets towards the channel, drifting into it sand, mud, and debris of all sorts.

I hope to show you that these flats, being gradually consolidated into dry land, will at last make a bridge between the islands and the lower extremity of Florida, uniting them solidly together, so that the former will cease to be islands, and will become part of the main land. Indeed, we shall find that Florida herself, so far as her structure is known, is only a succession of such rows of islands as now lie outside her southern shore, united together by flats exactly like those accumulating at this moment between the present islands and the coast.

These islands are called the Keys of Florida, and are distinguished from one another by a variety of speellations, such as Sand Key, Key West, Indian Key, Long Key and the like. They are of various sizes; some, like Key West for instance, are large, inhabited islands, planted with first and flower gardens, where coccanuts and palms, orange trees and bananas, grow in great luxuriance; while others are mere barren

branching growth spreading in every direction, its lighter portions swaying gently with the movement of the sea. It is not green, like land shrubbery, but has a variety of soft, bright hues—purple, rosy, amethyst yellow, brown and orange. If circumstances are favorable, and the water crystal clear, as it sometimes is, we shall have clumpess of bright colored fishes we shall have glimpses of bright colored fish swimming in and out amid this tangled thick-et, or here and there we may discorn a variety of sea anemones; their soft, feathery fringe

fully expanded.

This wonderful growth over which we have imagined ourselves to be sailing is the top of a coral wall. Reaching the surface of the water at intervals, it forms little rocky islands here and there, divided from each other by open channels, through some of which vessels of considerable size may pass. This wall in fact is a repetition of the same process as that which has formed the inner row of keys, though in a more incomplete stage; it is built up by the coral animals from the sea bottom. ever circumstances are most favorable to their development, there they grow most rap

In such spots they bring the wall to a sea level sooner than in others.

This done, however, the work of the coral where, and never been found so civilized and Christianized as under the influence of constant contact with the whites of the Southern States. The guardianship of the latter having been withdrawn, the former will rapidly lapse into semi-barbarism and gradually disappear. No two distinct nations, even of the same race, ever lived peaceably together, as equals, under the same government. Such an instance is found nowhere in all history. If this be so of nations of the same race, how must it be with nations of different races? It has been aptly said that the Saxon race would always exterminate those whom they could not subjugate; and the fate of the American Indian illustrates it. The negro race is doomed. Its ultimate fate is but a question of time. Is it desirable to increase such a population? Would we gain anything but mere numbers, whose moral and intellections? Is it not vastly better for us to will calarge gradually into more and more ex-tensive islands, though at present many of them are scarcely visible above the water level.

ARTISTIC HOUSES.

How Homes may be Made Attractive.

A book entitled "fints on Household Taste n Furniture, Upholstery and other Details," by C. L. Eastlake, has just been published in London. A part of the volume has already appeared in the form of contributions to the Cornhill Magazine, the Queen and the London Review, but the illustrations and a great part of the text are new. Mr. Eastlake gives some useful suggestions concerning furniture and the numerous details of housekeeping. He

As a rule, the simple patterns are the best for every situation; but where the eye has to rest upon the surface of the wall alone, a greatrest upon the surface of the wall alone, a greater play of line in the pattern may become advisable. It is obvious that delicate tints admit
of more linear complexity than those which
are rich or dark. Intricate forms should be
accompanied by quiet colors, and variety of
hue should be chastened by the plainest possible outlines. In color, wall paper should oppose instead of repeating that of the furniture
and hangings by which they are surrounded.
Some people conceive that the most important Some people conceive that the most important condition of good taste has been fulfilled if every bit of damask in one room is cut from one piece, and every article of furniture is made from the same piece of wood. At this rate the art of house fitting would be reduced to a very simple process. The real secret of success in decorative color is, however, quite as much dependent on contrast as on similari-ty of tint; nor can real artistic effect be expect-ed without the employment of both. Mr. Eastlake goes on to show that modern

Mr. Eastake goes on to show that modern grates, tenders and fire irons are almost always ill-designed, regardless of the nature of the material of which they are made. The curtain pole of the present day, with fachsias or convolvuli sprawling down at the ends, he says, is a wonderful burlesque of the simple iron rod on which curtains were formerly hung. For the curtains, besides silk, rep and damask, the German staff called Coletan is one of the most arustic of modern textile fabrics. The French material called Algerisse, which was the best thing of the aind that had appeared for many years—being cheap, washable and artistic—found few admirers, and is not now obtainable. Cletorine is good and useful in quality, but the designs in use for it includes every element which sound taste would avoid. For summer curtains, Swiss lace, made of stout thread, and worked in small well defined patterns, is much which sound aske would avoid. For summer curtains, Swiss lace, made of stout thread, and worked in small, well defined patterns, is much better than muslin on which is semi-naturalistic foliage or nondeser; t labyrinth of em-

Library book cases are capable of much improvement, and the drawing room furniture, sent in from a fashionable upholsterer, is sure to furnish illustrations of faults in taste and sent in from a fashionable upholsterer, is sure to funish illustrations of faults in taste and construction. Oil paintings should not be hung with water-color drawings, nor these with engravings and photographs. It is best to keep all paintings in a room by themselves. Drawings should be hung so that the centre of the picture is about five feet six inches from the floor. They should not touch each other; in a drawing room, especially, they may be advantageously separated by sconces, mirrors or brackets, supporting some object of sit.

Never hang glazed drawings opposite a window, says Mr. Eistlake, and he adds:

Never suspend a framed picture, however small, from one nail. This may seem a triffe; but, independently of the considerations of safety, the effect produced by two points of support is infinitely better. The triangular space inclosed by a picture cord stretched between three points must always be inharmonious with the horizontal and vertical line of a room.

—The story goes that when Grant was at West Point, after his election, Hamilton Fish invited the President elect to make his house a home, and the offer was accepted. The Hon. Hamilton Fish is a superb entertainer. In all social matters he is a master, and the President was fairly charmed off his feet by the easy freedom and elegant hospitality of his host. The dinners were admirable, the wines host. The dinners were admirable, the wines rare and delicious, while the cigars breathed the soft fragrance of their native isle. The the soft fragrance of their native isle. The hours flew by on golden wings, and the day came which put the closing limit to the pleasant visit. Hamilton Fish gave a magnificent dinner. At the table the President elect metanold acquaintance, and while talking to him after dinner, in the library, where they smoked together, General Grant suddenly removed the cigar from his mouth, threw his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the diningroom, where the elegant entertainer yet was, and asked in a low voice: "Who is this Hamilton Fish?" ton Fish?"

—What a curious book might be written on the history of suicides! The ingenuity of distorted minds in discovering strange modes of death seems inexhaustible. An English carpenter a few days ago turned his mechanical skill to account in constructing a guillotine for his own decapitation. A New York merchant very recently hanged himself, and after putting on the noose adopted a most ingenious way of tying his hands between his legs, so that he could not release himself should his heart fail him at the last moment. Religious mania has been known to drive men to selfmania has been known to drive men to self-crucifixion. The most horrible case of suicide, however, that we remember, occurred a few days ago in London, where a man emptted a can of paradne oil all over his person, and then set himself on fire. This, we believe, is as far as anybody has yet gone.

Consignees per South Caiolina Kailroad April 16.

April 16.

302 bales Cotton, 62 bales Domestics, 3 cars Lumber, 3 cars Wood, 1 car Stock. To Railroad Agent, Graeser & Smith. Werner & Ducker, Caldwell & Son, W B Williams, Reeder & Davis, J Wiley & Co, Mowry & Co, Frost & Adger, Willis & Chisolm, G W Williams & Co, G H Waiter & Co, W Smith, A B Mulliam, W C Courtney & Co, S R Marshall, Bischoff & Co, and Goldsmith & Son.

Consignees per Northeastern Kailroad April 16. 103 bales Cotton, 257 bushels Rice, 32 bbls Naval 103 bales Cotton, 137 bushels Ricc, 32 bbls Navai Stores, Tobacco, Mdse, &c. To J Goudho, J Butler, Reeder & Davis, Stoll, Webb & Co, Howard & Bro, Graeser & Smith, J D Aiken & Co, S D Stoney, Bev J M Greeu, Mazyds & Salters, Kendall & Dockery, Claghore, Herring & Co, G W Williams & Co, W K Ryan, J L schirmer, J F O'Neill & You, Ostendorff & Co, T D Glancy & Co, G Follin, Ravenel & Co, J J Jacobs, and Order.

Commercial.

Exports.

LIVERPOOL—Per stemship Camilla—194 bags Sea Island Cotton, 1579 bales Upland Cotton, 15 bales Toba co, 510 bags of Ground South Caro-lina Phosylate, 168 bbls Ro-in. ROCKPORT, ME—Per brig Manzanillo—119, 118 feet

Charleston Cotton and Rice Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, April 16.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with a limited demand, caused by the duliness at New York and the non-receipt of Liverpool telegrams. Sales about 200 bales, at unchanged rates, viz: 1 at 25%; 9 at 2614; 59 at 27; 25 at 2714; 3 at 2714; 15 at 2714; 59 at 28, and 3 of extra staple at 30c 3 fb. We quote:

LIVELPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

were firm. Sales about 60 tierces of clean Carolina, say 28 tierces at 8c; 50 at 81/c 7 tb. We quote com mon to fair clean Carolina at 7%@8%; good 8%@ 814c % 16.

Markets by Telegraph. FOREIGN MARKETS.

of No. 12 at 9. Sterling 11% to 12%. U.S. currency 23 1/4 24 1/2 discount. DOMESTIC MARKETS. NEW YORK, April 16-Noon .- Money active at 7; sterling 7%. Gold 33%. Cotton quiet at 28% Turpentine firm at 50c. , Rosin firm; strained \$2 50 to

HAVANA, April 15 .- Sugar firm; sales 12,000 boxes

Evening.-Cotton without decided change; sales 1800 bales at 28%c. Flour dull; common to fair extra Southern \$6 2016 85. Wheat du'l and declining. Corn heavy; new yellow Southern 87c. Pork lowe at \$30 87 1/4 a31. Lard lower at 187/a191/4. Whiskey ominal. Sugar firm; muroovado 113/a123/4; Havana 121/2123/2. Coffee firm. Other groceries dull. Nava stores firm. Turpentine 491/40501/4. Rosin \$2 4548. Freights firmer; cotton by steam 3-16d. Money easy on call at 7 per cent. Sterling dull but steady

at 7%a8. Stocks strong. Gold 33. BALTIMORE, April 16 .- Cotton dull at 28 1/2c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat drooping; good to prime red \$2a2 10. Other grains dull. Pork quiet at \$32. Bacon firm. Shoulders 14 1/2c. Lard firm at 19 1/2c. Whiskey firm at 92c.

CINCINNATI, April 16 .- Flour firmer-family at \$6 50a6 75. Corn active and higher. Whiskey limited and in demand at 90c. Provisions firmer. Pork \$31, Bacon shoulders 1314. Lard firm-city 18. Sr. Louis, April 16.-Whiskey 8714288. Pork higher at \$30 50a31. Bacon higher; shoulders 1314; clear sides 16% a17; choice sugar-cured hams 200

2014. Lard firm-in keg 19. LOUISVILLE, April 16.-Pork \$31 75. Lard 1814. Shoulders 13%; clear sides 17%. Flour \$5 80a6 Whiskey 91.

WILMINGTON, April 16 .- Spirits threentine unchanged. Rosin quiet at \$1 8 Ja7. Crude turpentine firm at \$1 60a2 70. Tar firm at \$2 30. Cotten dull at 26c for mixed qualities. **E.AUGUSTA, April 16.—Markot quiet and easier; sales 244 bales; receipts 40- middlings 27c.

SAVANNAH, April 16, -- Cotton dull; sales 300 bales. Middlings 2714c. Receipts 748; exports to Liverpoo l

MOBILE, April 16 .- Receipts for the week 3786 bales; exports coastwise 776 bales; foreign none; stock 41,206 bales; sales for the week 6000 bales; sales to day none. Market dull and prices nominal Low mildling 27c; receipts 1057 bales; experts

New ORLEANS, April 16 .- Receipts to-day 2604 bales; for the week, gross 12,428, net 10,427; exports to-day 4196; for the week, to Great Britain 10,434, to the Confinent 7296, constwise 11.312; stock 109,927; sales to-day 1000 bales; for the week 20,700, market dull and unchanged; middling uplands 2814a2814 Gold 33. Sterling 4314. Commercial 4214. Sign exchange on New York 1/2 premium.

Interior Cotton Markets. YORKVILLE, April 14.—Cotton dull at 25c, and MONTGOMERY, April 14.—Cotton market firm

SUMTER, April 13.—About one hundred and wenty bales sold during the week at 263/426%c. CHESTER, April 13.—Cotton market mactive and eccipts light. We quote middling at 25:25 1/2, other

MACON, April 14.—The demand to day was very good. The market closed steady—holders firm. Middlings 26c—the finest bringing more. Receipts to-day 19 bales; shipments 139 bales; sales 314 bales. CHARLOTTE, April 12.—Trade was rather dull last week (except in the wholesale line,) in consequence of the busy sea:on arong farmers. Cotton opened at the first of the week at 2626%, but on saturday 25%a25% was the highest figures paid. About 85 bales sold during the week.

Marine Mems.

Port of Charleston, April 17. PORT CALENDAR.

PRASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3d, 3 hours, 28 minutes, evening.

New Moon, 11th, 8 hours, 27 minutes, evening.

First Quarter, 19th, 9 hours, 46 minutes, morning.

Full Moon, 27th, 1 hour, 1 minute, morning. | SUN | MOON | HIGH

48	APRIL	RISES.	8E18.	SETS.	WATER.
201	Monday	535	627	Sets.	1 8 9
	Tuesday	534	627	8 3	842
	Wednesday.	582	628	859	924
	Thursday	531	629	957	105
	Friday	530	629	1054	1145
17	Saturday Sunday	529	630	Morn.	Morn.
_					

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York...
left 13th inst. Make. To James Adger Co, S C
Ralfroad Agent, N E Raifroad Agent, Florida Steamer
Agenis, Southern Express Co, A H Abrahams & Co,
C D Ahrens & Co, J Archer, E Bates & Co, H Brown,
T H Blackwell, C D Brahe & Co, T M Bristoll, G H
Brown, Budd & Blake, E Bull, H Bullwinkle Co, J
C Burckmyer, Cameron & Barkley, T M Cater, W H
Chatee & Co, W S Corwin & Co, H Daly, M Drake, J
B Duval & Son, J M Fason & Bro, J S Fairly & Co, I
L Falk & Co, D F Fleming & Co, H Gerdis & Co, C
Goldetein, Goodrich, Winemm & Co, J H Graver &
Co, J Ferguson, J H Hall & Co, C H Hilton, Hart &
Co, Holmes & Calder, J Hurkamp & Co, I Hyman &
Co, E H Jackson, Jeffords & Co, C H Johnson, Johnston, Crews & Co, Kinsman Bros, H Klatte & Co, F
Kressel, Jr, Khnek, Wickenbog & Co, Knox Daly &
Co, Kriete & Chapman, W Legerton, McLoy & Riee,
Mantone & Co, Marshall & Burge, Menke & Muller,
North. Stelle & Wardell, J C Olemanu, B O'Neill, D
O'Neill & Son, J F O'Neill & Son, Palmette Pionoer
Co-operative Association, H T Peake, superintendent,
G E Pingree, C Plenge, R Roth, Riecke & Schachite,
Riordau, Dawson & Co, J Russell, F E Schroeder, P
S-huckmun, J E Semeke, Seymour & Silcox, Shackellord & Kelly, W B Steedman, Steinhouse & Co, G
W Steffene, E B Stoddard & Co, Str.uss & Vance, A
L Tobias, Wagener & Mous-ees, Walker, Evans &
Cogswell, E Ward & Co, Werner & Ducker, Willis &
Chisolm, G W Williams & Co, R Willis &
Chisolm, G W Williams & Co, R Co, J Conmins, J R
Read & Cc, Dowie & Moise, Forsyth, McComb & Co,
Marshall, L Cohen & Co, G Prince, J Commins, J R
Read & Cc, Dowie & Moise, Forsyth, McComb & Co,
Mcheres & Muller, C Kerrison, S Lester, F C Borner, M A Tanniuneon, P Teckenberg, E R Cowperthwait, Stoll, Webb & Co, S La Torre, D Solteri, J S
Bee, T D wuller, W J Lee, B Feldmann & Co, Crane,
Boviston & Co, S H Wilson, A Lauger, Order, and
others. Ishi instant, I A M. passed steamship Sea
Guil, he nee for Baltimore.
Steamer Pilot Boy, Peck, Sayannah, via Beaufort, Hilton Head, &c. su

Cleared Yesterday.

British steamship Camilla, Peace, Liverpool—R Mure & Co. Erig Manzaniilo, Magune, Rockport, Me—Olney & Co. Schr Frank & Emily, Colley, Philadelphia, via Da-rien, Ga-Risley & Creighton. Sailed Yesterday.

Steamer City Point, McVillan, Palatka, via Jackson-ville, Fernandana and Savannah. From this Port. Steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York, April 13.

Cleared for this Port. British steamship Marmora, Robinson, at Baltimore, Memoranda.

The schr Scud, originally from Calais, Me, but which put into Hampton Roads in distress, sailed from Fortress Monroe for Charleston on the 13th in-Shipnews by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16—All the coast steamers the gree due have arrived.
WILMINGTON, April 10—Arrived, the Volunteer, trom New York.
Cleared, the Fairbanks, for New York.
Savannah, April 16—Arrived, steamship Leo from New York. SAYANNAL, April Co.

New York.

Cleared, ship Chevalier for Queenstown; barks
John Ellis tor Liverpool; Helene Sligo for Ireland;
scar Sophia for Nassau.

Weather moderate. Wind SSE.

Drugs, Chemials, Etc.

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CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.



Ins preparation, long and favorably known, will thor oughly reinvigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

mal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YEL-LOW WATER, HFAVES, Coughs, Distemper, Fevers, Founder, Loss of Appotite and Vital Energy, &c. es the Appetitegives a S mooth
and Glossy Skin—
and transforms the
miserable Skeletons

into a fine looking and spirited Horse.

TO KEEPERS OF COWS THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the MILK. It has been proven by actual experi-

the quantity of Milk and Cream In fattening cattle, it gives them an appelite, open their hides and makes them thrive much faster.

IN ALL DISEASES OF SWINE, SUCH AS COUGHS, ULCERS IN from one-half to a paper in a barrel of swill the ab ve diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain pre tive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

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OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood

Safes.

PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.



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THESE STOVES STAND UNRIVALLED FOR capacity, dur-bility, conveniences and the general purposes to which tooking Stoves are used. The PHILANTHROPIST is extra heavy plated, and has Ash Drawer; can be made into a six boiler hole stove; has east from Witer Tank galvanized, or enamel lined. A strictly first-class Stove. The CIVILIAN is of a neat design, und has a fine large Oven. This Stove can be had with the extension back, six holes, and reservoir when desired

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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 Common Phosphoric Acid......16.03 Equal to Bone Phosphate......34.99 Sand......00.00 Sulphate of Lime and other Salts not estimated......40.18

100.00 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.

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February 27

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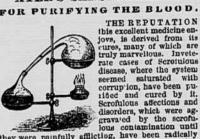
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Dac Office No. 265 King-Street, Charleston, S. C. January 12 AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,



this excollent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrotulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corrupion, have been puitaed and cured by it. Scrotulous affections and discorders which were seemed.

itided and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most de tructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen a dunfelt tenant of the organism undermines the con titution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface organism the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, of tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the sim, or foul ulcerations on sone part of the body. Hence the occasional use a bottle of this SAR-SAPARIL LA is as aivisable, weak when no active symptoms of disease appear.

part of the body. Hence the occasional use a bottle of this SAR's PARILLA is avisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. even sons afficie with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's like Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald breat Ring Worm, sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other uptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Make in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsis, Driest, Heart Di case, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the virious ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Disease recurd by it, though a long time is required for subduring these obstinate maladise by any medicate. But long continued use of this medicine will fute the complaint. Lenorrhead or Whites, Uterine UI cerations and Female diseases, are commonly controlleved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each est are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Incommism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion of Infilmmation of the Liver and Jaun'ice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the bood. This SARSPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vizor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleeples and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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And by Retail Druggists everywhere.
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Is the most extraordinary SALVE ever known its power of Soothing and Healing for all Cuts, Burns; Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Chapped Hands and Skin, for Sore Nipples, for Piles, &c., &c. - is without a parallel. One person says of it: "I would not be without a box in my house, if it cost \$5, or I had to travel all th way to Now York too it."

[N. Y. Evening News, September 5.

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March 23

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