THE CHARLESTON NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

THE STATE. AN ABLE AND INTERESTING

REPORT.

Geographical Position, Geological Characteristics and the Medical Topography and Hygienz of South Carolins.

The fellowing report was submitted to the State Agricultural and Mechanical Convention, cocived as information, and ordered to be published:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL TOPO GRAPHY AND HYGIEN & OF THE STATE.

EFFORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL TOPO-GRAPHY AND HYGIENE OF THE STATE.
There is perhaps no one of the diversified and complex relations which man bears to surround in the perhaps no one of the diversified and complex relations which man bears to surround in the perhaps of the diversified and outplex relations which man bears to surround in his political, physical, social, industrial, moral, but above all, his sanitary position in regard to these agencies, they are all not only of transcen-dent importance, but wherever any one or more of the elements involved in the climate in which he takes up his abode are unfriendly, an inevi-table sequence will be a correspondingly unfavor-able infuence upon his destiny; a check upon his presperity and happiness, and a blight more or less serions upon all those attributes which are essential to his well-being.
A subject of such magnitude, cannot be discussed which follow, it is, consequently, proposed to offer a few observations of the climate of South Carolina, considered mainly in reference to its individual characters, but partially in compar-ingitude, physical and other climate of South carolina, considered mainly in reference to its individual, physical and other climate of south carolina, considered mainly in reference to its individual, physical and other climate climate charac-torisity.

geographical, physical and other climatic charac-teristics. "In the term climate, according to its ordinary acceptation, are involved a number of conditions or elemants necessary to be duly understood be-fore we can be prepared to appreciate its precise characteristics. It may be sufficient for the pur-poses of the ensuing observations to remark, that the appression climate includes all those physical conditions existing upon the surface of the earth of in the superincumbent atmosphere, which in anywise influence, organic life, and at the same -time more or less modify the varied inorganic bedies which enter into the formation of the earth's surface. Viewed in these relations, the most important points to be discussed are: Gee-graphical position and extent; geological charac-teristics; physical geography as relates to the face of the country, including hydrography; the at-mosphere, in its varions relations with tempera-tions inchases and density, dryness and humidi.

ternatics; huyance could be hydrography; the at-mosphere; in its various relations with tempera-ture, lightness and density, dryness and humidi-ty; the succession of the seasons; the course of the winds, their purity and impurity; the varying; degrees of electric tension; the productions of the

sold, 2c. In the discussion of the characteristics of the climate of South Carolina, in relation with its san-itary condition, it is proposed to notice briefly each the points alluded to above, and to deduce therefrom such conclusions as may be legitimate-ly employed to enable as to form a correct esti-mate of the health of the State' compared to the hygicalo conditions of other sections.

I.-Geographical Position.

I.-Geographical Position.
 South Carolina, in its general configuration, is of an irregular triangular shape, and is interposed between North Carolina, on the northeast, and North Carolina and Georgia on the southwest, from which latter it is separated, through its extire length, by the Savannah River and its mostnain tributary streams. On the southeast it is bounded by the extensive coast line, formed by the Atlantic Ocean. diversified by numerous islands, fulcts and estuarizes of rivers. Its geographical position is between 30 deg. 4 min. 30 sec, and 35 deg. 40 min. west longitude from Greenwich. It presents a superficial area of towards ut 50,000 square miles, being in length from south to north, where it approaches the Allephany Mountains, about 100 miles, and in breadth 160. The face of the country is greatly diversified in physical aspect; hs soil, in its naturate and agricolitural products.
 I.-Physical Geography and Geological Char-

II.-Physical Geography and Geological Char-acters of the State.

acters of the State. To economize space, it is proposed to discuss these two elements under one head. From the Atlantic Ocean to the northern boun-dary of the State, the face of the country pre-sents agradual accent, for the most part uniform, for a distance of 70 or 80 miles; then irregular and undulating until a height is attained, at the summit of ins lottlest mountains, of 3500 feet above the level of the ocean. As the physical features of the State are nota-bly related to its feographical position and con-

As the physical restures of the state are nota-bla related to its geographical position and con-stitution, it is expedient to give, in this connec-tion, a brief couline of the latter, in order to be able to irrace this relationship. Examined under this aspect, South (tarolina may be divided into two parts of nearly equal ex-tent, which as regards some individual consider-ations in relation to situation, soil, climate, &c., may be subdivided into several zones, or limited sections.

may seemontheed into several boncs, or mance sections. I. In relation to geological constitution, the first primary division, comprising all the lower part of the State, extending from the ocean to a distance of itom a hundred to a hundred and twenty miles into the interior, belongs exclusively to the *sertiary geological periods*, characterized by the following epochs, all of which are found more or less strikingly characterized at different points. Thus considering them in the order of natural snocession, the socene, the milocene, the pilocene and the postpliceene, and the diluvium, are all found, in variable relations, in this section of the State; while of these, the pilocene and

the hills become more elevated and precipitons; the valleys more narrowed and contracted, and the extensive plains observed lower down for the most part disappear, until the upper limit of the state is reached, where as previously stated, tow-ering mountains, 3500 feet above the level of the sea, are reached, with their intermediate fertile valleys—all picturesque and beautiful—'a sweet interchange between hill and dale.'' The constituents of the primitive geological re-grons consists, essentially, of granite and gneiss rocks, superimposed upon which are the ordinary mations, as hernblend rock, mica slate, clay slate, some isolated beds of limestone and serpentine, quartz rocks, &c., &c. In addition to these, there are certain regions travensed by trap-dykes to a ine and Georgia, far into alabami, impressing their influence so distinctly upon the physical features of the contry and the soil, as to suggest particular, but by no means descriptive names, such as the "stat woods of Abbeville," "the mas-such as the "stat woods of Abbeville," the duck-jack lands of Chester," &c.

of Chester," &c. III.—HYDROGRAFHY-Rivers and Smaller Streams, Inlets, Estuaries, Lakes and Ponds, Surface and Subsoll Water, Natural and Mineral Springs, Wells, Cisterns, &c.

Wells, Cisterns, &C. It can be readily inferred that from the forego-ing observations **e**pon the physical aspect and geological characters of the State, that its hydro-graphy must constitute an important element in any attempt to estimate its climatic peculiarties in relation to its hygienic condition; the proper-ties and productiveness of its soil; its agricultural resources, any its industrial and commercial ad-vantages. Considered under all these relations, South Carolina, although of comparatively limited area, can compare favorably with most of the States of the Union, while in many respects she represents advantages preeminently greater than

represents advantages preeminently greater than

represents advantages preeminently greater than most of them. While on the whole extent of its southeastern border the State is bean^eed by a long seacoast line, exceedingly irregular, and diversified by islands, inlets, estuaries of rivers, which here find their exit into the ocean, and numerons capes and headlands, the whole interior is traversed by numerous rivers which wind their devious course through its entire length and breadth, while in-numerable smaller streams intersect it at various souths rul ag to empty themselves into the mighty

Cuincips to empty themselves into the mighty ocean. A mere casual observance of the principal rivers will be sufficient to indicate a notable dif-ference between them, depending not only in their figh and course, but also upon the pro-perties of their waters. Considered under these points of view, they may be divided into three classes: 1. Those taking their origin in mountain regions, and receiving constant accessions in their course traverse or skirt nearly the entire extent, from the mountains to the seaboard. 2. Those deriving their source from the middle sand. Att region of the State; and 3. Those of far in-ferior length, but in some instances of greater magnitude than the preceding, which consist mainly of mere prolongations or inlets from the sea, but which are nevertheless furnished at their heads by the abundant surface water and drain-age of the immense and innumerable swamps, ponds, and bayous, making up a large portion of the lower division of the State. To these be-long innumerable inlets, spreading their tortuous course along the entire extent of the sea-shore, and forming the insular boundaries of the infinity of islands disseminated along the coast. To the first class belong the Savarnah, arising

course along the chains the data of the shore, and forming the insular boundaries of th infinity of islands disseminated along the coast. To the first class belong the Savannah, arisin by numerous tributaries in the mountains of North and South Carolina and Georgia, an Common the geographical boundary between the

North and South Carolina and Goorgio, and forming the geographical boundary between th two last; the Enorce, Tiger, Pacolet and Salt da, all arising in the mountain regiod, and th three first forming by their confluence the Broa River; while the Saluda, uniting with the las gives rise to the Congaree. The Catawba, arisin or the unsar part of North Carolina, and agive in the upper part of North Carolina, and an mented by the accession of numerous tributs streams, forms the Wateree, which emptying in mented by the accession of numerous trioutary streams, forms the Wateree, which emptying into the Oongaree, gives rise to the Santee. To these must be added the greater and lesser Peedee, which, deriving their respective sources in North Carolina, flow through the southeastern part of the State, and empty into Winyah Bay. The numer-ous smaller streams, deriving their origin from the upper division of the State, flow into one or the other of these rivers, so that the Savannah, the Santee and the Peedee may be regarded as the great torrents by which the waters, de-rived from the whole of the upper part of South Carolina and part of North Carolina and Geor-gis, roll their mighty tide ouward to the ocean. All these streams, arising in the granitic re-gion, run for at least one-hall their extent a preci-pitious course over their rocky beds of gneiss, granite, &c., which crop out various points, and form numerous ledges across the streams, thus producing a succession of falis and cascades of great beauty and grandeur, some of them miles in extent, thus furnishing an amount of water power amply sufficient to supply all the wasts growing out of the industrial pursuits of man. At the upper limit of the tertiary series, the

At the upper limit of the tertiary series, the At the upper limit of the teruary series, the character of these rivers undergoes a hotable change. The Savannah, River, at Augusta; the Congaree, at and below Columbia, and the Wateree, near Camden, present, for the last time, any conspicuous rapid or fall, and from these points they all pursue a more tranguil and placid course, until they become lost in the ocean. At the several points alluded to, the granite and more actions on the forming a killed of belt or At the several points minuter to, the several guess rocks crop out, forming a kind of by or ledge, extending nearly across the State, ducing in the several streams a natural babetween the tertiary and granitic regions, between the tertiary and granitic regions.

which the water tumbles in a series and loses itself in the quiet stream be Under the second class of the Salkahatchie and led the Edisto, or Pon Pon; the Salkahatchie and he Combahee, Black River, the Four-holes, &c., he Combahee, Black River, the Four-holes, &c., the Combahee, anderiving their origin from the con-finits, and presenting characters in palpable con-trast with the preceding. Many of these sour-ces, fed by pure percential springs, and others de-rived by percolation through the pure white sand of the region, pursue their natural course with tution of the surface upon which they rest. Hence a notable difference will be found to exist be-logical periods; yet considered even in these re-lations, owing to the influence of extensive wash-ings by the stream torrents, all tending from the upper country towards the ocean, the successive overflows of the lowiands and swamps, and the concentent derecits horne upon the basen of but little chance of contamination, espe their origin, so that their waters exhibit a character of great purity, until this character become more or less impaired, as they advance on the their origin, so that their waters exhibit a charac-ter of great purity, until this character becomes more or less impaired, as they advance on their course to the ocean, by the drainage from the ex-tensive swamps and lagoons which skirt their borders in the lower part of the State. Near the origin of these streams their water is so limpid that the most minute objects are visible at the depth of several feet, it is light, pleasant and whele-some, containing but little foreign admixture, with the exception of a small quantity of vegetable coloring matter held in solution. These streams, flowing as they do through a level country, are singgish in their course, and after they leave the sand-hills they are skirted by extensive swamps, which they overflow during freshets, so that these low places, on such occasions, become the seat of large accumulations of putrescent stagnant wa-ter, which, when neglected, becomes a fruitful source of malarious diseases. But here, as in most of the affairs of life, good and evil go hand in thand. These very swamps, oftentimes mikes in extent, exhibit the most fertile soil in the world, and it is only necessary to paply a judicions sys-item of levers and drainage to render them heal-thy and of inexhanstible productiveness. To the third class of rivers belong the Cooper, the Ashiey, Wando, Waccamaw, Sampit, Sto-no, Ashepoo, Poccataligo, Coosaw, Broad, New, May, &c.; and to these must be affaided the numerous inlets and bays skirting and in-denting the Atlantic ceast. These consist, for the most part, of prolongations or arms of the sea, which, howerer, present something of a mix-ed character; inasmuch as, while they belong chiefy to the domain of the ocean, they are fed at their heads by fresh water, derived from innu-merable extensive swamps and the drainage from the adjacent country. They are generally large in proporion to their length, and many of them are infinenced by the tide almost to their source. But, in this respect, great variety is observed ac-cording to the c Ings of the stream the access, the successive overflows of the lowlands and swamps, and the consequent deposits borne upon the bosom of the waters, many of the mineral elements pecu-liar to the upper region become commingled with those of the lower; and elce versa, owing to the agency of tides, the drift of the ocean bears many of its elements to a considerable distance into the interior. Most of the consituents of the soil, derived from these sources, consist of the mechanical disintegration and solation of the elements of the primitive and superimposed rocks and clay, all diversified in their properties, while most of them abound in elements essential in the food of plants, as hornblend, feldspar, mica, silica, lime, magnesia, &c., &c. Another source of the constituents of soils is, the successive accumiation upon this substratum thus constituted of the abundant products of vegetable and animal matter—chiefg of the form-er—which acquiring new accessions from year to year, and these undergeing decay, have gradu-ally covered the mineral particles above men-tioned, and thus added essential elements of fer-tility, which the gases eliminated by this process of decomposition, and others derived from the atmosphere, all concur to impress upon the face of mother earth characters of fruitainess well calculated to minister to man's comforts, neces-sities and enjoyments, and repay him amply for his toils, at the same time rewarding his in-dustry. his toils, at the same time rewarding his in-dustry. But as these soils are movable-liable to be transported from the site of their original for-mation-by rain torrents washing down the hill summits and slopes into the neighboring valleys and streams, and by these to be borne away by their currents, either to be deposited in their bends, or spread out upon their bordering swamps and low places, various and important changes are thus impressed upon the face of the country, so that many parts thus become enriched at the expense of others which are thereby im-povershed. deficient, these streams are sail or brackish for some miles from the coast, as far even as the in-fuence of the tides extends; but in times of fresh-ets, they are often fresh almost to the rentrance into the ocean, owing to the greatly increased in-flax of fresh water from the surface and swamps of the interior, which effectually resist the influx of the tides. The influence of these relations has an important bearing upon the hygienic and oth-er characters of the State, which will receive at-tention in another portion of this report. A collateral condition associated with these considerations, which relate to many of the streams referred to above, having an imat the expense of others which are increasy im-poverished. Independently of other considerations, these very constituents of this soll, their modifications in different localities, their accumulation in certain situations, the ceaseless chemical changes which they undergo in their endless relations with tem-perature, moisture, &c., play an important role upon human health and the well-being of man. To enter into any details upon the products of these soils, whether natural or agricultural, would be incompatible with the limits of this report. Suffice it to say that, favored by a genial climate, and, for the most part, a productive soll, the vegetable kingdom here presents itself in al-most unequal huxariance, from the lofty and tow-ering pine, the sturdy oak and hickory, beech birds, walnut, chestnut, &c., the beautiful magno-lia, sweet bay, tulp tree, and down through countless species of lesser trees and shrubs, to say nothing of the endless flowering of plants and grasses, all of which finds here a physical and climatic condition favorable to their huxuriant growth. Along the seashore the picturesque pai-metto presents its graceful prongs to the breeze, and, near at hand, the sturdy live oak spreads out its huge arms, beautifully festooned with long moss, and has there stood for centuries bidding defiance as well to the depredations of times as to the conflict of surrounding elements of de-struction. A little in the interior is encountered the majestic long-leaved pine, extending thence far up the country, with slight interruptions, to a distance of one hundred and twenty to one hun-dred and forty miles from the coast, interspered with lofty oaks and other forest trees—the whole furnishing timber resources far more valuable han can be elsewhere found, except in regions similarly situated. The abundant supply of turoverished. Independently of other considerations, these A collateral condition associated with these considerations, which relate to many of the streams referred to above, having an im-portant bearing on the health of their im-mediate vicinity, is, that in order to render the water power afforded by many of the rivers and smaller streams, subservient to the various industrial pursuits and wants of the community, but chiedy for the sawing of lumber and the grinding of grain, many of the streams have been dammed up to form *mill ponds*, or extensive re-serves of water, by which large tracks of low land are kept constantly submerred by stagnant and putrescent aqueous accumulations, in the midst of which the native forest growth dics and decays, and when the slimy alluvium beds of these become laid bare, as they always do under the evaporating infuence of the summer sun, malaria is generated in great abundance, and spreads its direful infuence about the whole of the adjacent regions. These *mill ponds*, where-ever they exist, have been properly regarded as the most prolific source of disease and death; and in these days of the extended application of steam power, most of those of minor importance might be prolitably and advantageonsly dispensed with. Another point of scarcely less importance, and with. Another point of scarcely less importance, and having a similar bearing upon the health of par-ticular regions, deserves to be considered here. In proportion as the country has become cleared of its natural forest growth for agricultaral pur-poses, the soll thus denuded and cultivated, especially in the more hilly districts, but by no means ilmited to these, is gradualy washed down by successive rain torrents inco the inter-mediate valleys and streams, by which the latter with folly daks and other folds in the with a standard fornishing timber resources far more valuable than can be elsewhere found, except in regions similarly situated. The abundant supply of tur-pentine furnished by these fords of the fores, the exhaustless stores of lumber and sitaves yielded by their great trunks, of tar and pitch, ac, all furnish a rich contribution to the com-mercial resources of the State, and add a valua-ble return to the people for their industry and theft. mediate valleys and streams, by which the latter mediate valleys and streams or which the latter become checked up by the washings from the ad-jacent elevations, and diverted from their natural channels, while the adjacent low lands become so elevated by successive accumulation as togradual-ly destroy the native growth of trees and shrubs, which by gradual decay become detrimental to health. A further cause of atmospheric vitia-tion exists in the beds of the streams themselves, as well as in the sympns and low grounds by At the upper limit of this pine region com showing the admixture of elements above this point of transition, the physical features the sulleys more diversite the sull as in the beds of the streams the sulleys more diversite the sull as the swamps and low grounds by which they are skitted. The former, especially when exposed to the exaporating of the state, its climate and solid add pictures is all the fraits and other corpos useful or necessary tion of the grature inter and solid add pictures is all the fraits and other corpos useful or necessary tion of the grature is all the fraits and other corpos useful or necessary tion of the grature is sull the fraits and other corpos useful or necessary tion of the grature is sull the fraits and other corpos useful or necessary tion of the state, its corresponding conditions existing in the neightion of the grature is all the fraits and other corpos useful or necessary to subserve the wants of man, capable of being continued solar ports, while water as the subserve the wants of man, capable of being subserve the want

exhalations, contaminating the atmosphere in he vicinity. Apart from these prominent points relating to Apart from these prominent points relating to the general bydrography of the State, it is impor-tant to note the existence of surface water as it exists upon the surface of the earth in form of lakes, ponds, lagoons, or stagnant pools, found in low situations, as the subsoil water everywhere lates potential of the subsol water everywhere present, but variable in quantity and quality, ac-cording to season and the character of the face of the country and situation. From these sources proceed deleterious infuences not less grave, as regards the hygical conditions of a country, than the various points alluded to above; and in order to secure the healthfulness of any region where these conditions exist, all efficient means should be resorted to to get rid of this surface and perco-lating subsoli water—most abundant in the low and flat country constituting the lower division of the State, but existing everywhere, especially after rainy seasons.

In this connection, it is important to note the character or properties of the water presenting itself under so many different conditions, derived

character or properties of the water presenting itself under so many different conditions, derived from such a variety of sources, and so netably modified act only by these influences, but in an equal degree by soil and other collateral agencies. It will thus be seen that the water supply of the State is most abundant for all the industrial pursuits of man-for inland navigation-espe-cially for motive power, irrigation, &c. Nor is there any deficiency in this element as regards what relates to its application to his comforts and ordinary domestic purposes. But as the quality of water varies materially, according to its source, and is, besides, greatly modified, according to the geological formations in which it originates, and the soil over and through which it flows, it neces-sarily follows that it will present almost endless diversities in different portions of the State, and even within more circumscribed limits. The water of rivers and other natural streams varies notably in proportion to the proximity to the ocean, where if is more or less sait or brack-ish, owing in part to the overflowing of the tides, and to a great extent also to subsoil percola-

the occal, where is the overflowing of the tides, and to a great extent also to subsoil percola-tions. Hence in Charleston-and this is, to a great extent, true of most of the country skirting the sea-shofte-water is generally found at a depth of from ten to welve or filteen feet below the surface-thus corresponding very nearly with the low water mark of the occan-so that this irresh water, derived mainly from the rain fails upon the surface of the soil, in itself impare, is readered unfit for use by continuous infitration of salt water through the loose sand which takes place at every high tide. But fortunately, this dif-faculty is compensated for by the abundant rain fails which take place at all seasons of the year, and these, being collected in properly constructed claterns, an abundant supply is thus obtained of wholesome, pure water, amply sufficient for all domestic purposes.

wholesome, pure water, analysis cannot be added and the state parposes. Beyond the reach of the tide the water of the rivers and shallow streams, at most sensons of the year, although more or less impregnated by various heterogeneous materials, is in the main sufficiently pure for erdinary purposes. The water of these streams is, however, liable to various sources of contamination, and this is especially true of the sluggish streams of the lower division of the State, which receive in their corres the drainage from the stagnant accumulations constantly taking place in the immense swamps through which they flow. But while these impurities exist in different degrees in most of the vater-courses of the State, they all derive their contaminations from two different sources—the one the saline or earthy materials peculiar to respective geological formations; the other of purely organic origin, consisting of vegetable matter, either in solution or a simple state of suspension, or of the products of this in various stages of decay. At particular seasons, when the streams fowing through the hilly clay region of the State become swollen by heavy rains, the water is rendered highly turbid by the washings of the surface soil of the adjacent hillsides, and at such times is not potable unless previously filtered, or allowed to stand long enough to deposit, the materials held in suspension. This is far less the case with the clear sand-hill streams which, near their source, furnish an abundant supply of water. Beyond the reach of the tide the water of the

deted night the adjacent hill-sides, and at such times is not potable unless previously fittered, or allowed to stand long enough to deposit, the ma-terials held in suspension. This is far less the case with the clear sand-hill streams which, near their source, furnish an abundant supply of water amost entirely pure. In most parts of the State natural springs abound, the waters of which vary in their proper-ties according to locality. Thus in the tertlary region there exists, at variable depths, a water-bearing stratum of sand and pebbles resting on the mari, which, where this latter crops out, yields abundantly a supply of good water. its chief defect consisting of a slight impregnation of carbonate of lime, derived from the mari beds on which it rests. Beyond these limits, and in the hilly granito region, abundant springs of pure crystal water gush from the subterranean strata, often from the crevices of rocks-many of them even at mid-sumer, almost of icy coidness. Where these supplies do not exist upon the sur-face, water of the same character can be obtained by sinking wells to a sufficient depth to tap the water-bearing stratu.

south Carolina is less noted for natural mineral South Carolina is less noted for natural mineral springs than many other States of the Union; yet in this respect she is not entirely deficient, there being many within her territorial limits possess-ing more or less important medicinal properties. Most of these contain lime, magnesia, fron. &c.; and in the neighborhood of the coast, in atdition to these saline constituents, more or less carbon-ate soda. This is especially true of the Artesian well in Charleston, from the waters of which, whether used for bathing purposes or drinking, many of the citizens derive daily benefits. For the former use their temperature is admirably adapted, while dyspeptic and other invalids de-rive great benefit from drinking these waters. IV_{-} The Soil. Natural and Agricultural Pro-

IV.—The Soil. Natural and Agricultural Pro-ductions of South Carolina.

These subjects are, each of them, of paramount importance, not only in an economical, but also in a hygienic point of view; but they are so exten-sive in their relations as to render it impossible to sive in their relations as to render it impossible to give them more than a mere cursory notice in this report. Solis are derived from several different sources, and are derived from several different sources.

Solis are derived infinitely varied by the diverse ele-ments which enter into their composition, and the relative proportion in which these elements eu-combine as well as their situation, as regards surcombine as well as their situation, as their de-rounding agencies. A leading source of their de-structive characteristics is, the geological consti-structive characteristics is, the geological constintion of the surface upon which they

LESTON NEWS: SATURDAY, ter of the tides present a vast area of low land of inexhanstible, alluvial soil, which, on account of the facility with which it can be flowed from the tide, or from inland reserves, is appropriated to the culture of rice. On account of the congeniall-ty of the elimate, this grain is produced in great-er quantity and of a better quality here than pon any portion of the globe. Farther in the interior, this article is only cultivated on a small scale, for domestic consumption; and here short staple cotton takes the place of the fine grades culturated on the islands and in the vicinity of the seashore. With the exception of fine cotton and rice, oranges, lemons, firs, sugar-cane, the olive, &c., which require a mild climate, there is scarcely a production of the great staff article of the following list, which is far from com-plete, viz: Indian corn-the great staff article of the State-wheat, rye, barley, oats, broom corn, Guinea corn, sugar eane, (in the low and middle country,) sorghum, sugar beet, tobacco, hemp, fax, indigo, all the liguminous plants used as food, as peas and beans, groundnuts, clover, both common and Japan, 'uxuriant grasses, as well native as introduced; every variety of gar-den products found in other climates; an endless species of fraits culturate elsewhere-apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, nectarines, apri-cots, wainuts, pecan-nuts, chestnuts, chinque-pins; to which may be added meions, grapes, and countless varieties of berries, either native or for-eign, all of which find a genial home here; many of them growing spontaneously, either in the fields or the forest. Such are a few of the boun-ties which Providence has vonchasfed to man in our mild and beauteous clime. V--Atmosphere. Temperature, Dryness and Hu-midity, Presulation withs, Seasons, Rain and

V.—Atmosphere, Temperature, Dryness and Hu-midity, Prevalent Winds, Seasons, Rain and Snow, Mean Temperature, Dew Point, dv.

milatity, Prevalent Winds, Seasons, Rain and Snow, Mean Temperature, Dev Point, &c. There are few points in any country in which the skies are more clear and serene, the sun and other planets and stars more brilliant, and, with few exceptions, dependent, on season, changes of weather, &c., connected with ordinary meteoro-logical conditions, scarcely any situation where the atmosphere is more mild and baimy, and more devoid of extreme ranges of temperature found elsewhere, than can be realized in South Carolina. The summers, it is true, are prolonged, but the temperature of spring and autumn, the seasons of flowers and harvest, cannot be sur-passed; while winter, tempered as it is by our proximity to the ocean, and still more by the tepl-fying influence of the adjacent Gulf stream, which sweeps along the entire extent of the coast, bear-ing upon its broad bosom the genial warmth brought from milder climes, never presents any intense degree of cold, and in the collest seasons the lowest range of the thermometer seldom con-tinues more than a few days, being quickly fol-lowed by clear, bright, sunshiny weather, and 'a mild, bland atmosphere.

the lowest range of the thermometer scient con-tinues more than a few days, being quickly fol-lowed by clear, bright, sunshiny weather, and 'a mild, bland atmosphere. It can be well conceived, from the foregoing ob-servations, that a region of country such as has been described, may agree in general characters as regards temperature. There must be some dif-ference in this respect according to the proximity to, or distance from, the ocean. Thus, for reasons assigned above, and especially from the influence exercised by the Gulf stream, while the region in the immediate vicinity of the seashore is peculi-arly mild, the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, becomes gradually less, in propor-tion as the mountain region is approached. This is more particularly the case in winter; but in summer it not unfrequently haspens that while the average duration of the high summer temper-ature is of shorter duration in the upper than in the lower division of the State, there are periods at which the thermometer indicates a higher range in the former than in the latter, because of the absence of the state, it may be interesting to give the following statement, taken from a mamplet published by Drs. A. Cofin and W. H. Geddings, on the climate of Aiken, S. C., in order to show, by comparisons, the difference between the mean temperature of this State, as contrasted with that of the points indicated in the tables: Thus the annual mean temperature of Charles-ton is 64 deg. 38 min.: of Aiken, 61 deg. 69 min.; of New York, 50 deg. 69 min.: of Boston. 48 deg. 50 min.; of Portand, Mc., 45 deg.; of Philadelphia, 53 deg. 46 min.; of Cincinnati, 54 deg. 60 min.; St. Louis, 53 deg. 50 min.; St. Augustine, 69 deg. 43 min.; of Princeston, Mins., 39 deg. 60 min.; St. Jouis, 53 deg. 50 min.; St. Augustine, 69 deg. 45 min.; of Princeston, Mins., 39 deg. 60 min.; St. Augusta, 64 deg. 25 min.; St. Augustine, 69 deg. 46 min.

min., of 4 dig. 26 min.; St. Augustine, 69 deg. 40 min. Now, to apply these data, it should be remarked that the experience of all observant medical prac-titioners has demonstrated that a temperature of about 65 degreea is the most congenial and favor-able to the slok; it is, therefore, manifest that a range which most nearly approximates to that point, seldom ranzing far above it, must be most congenial to the well, or most conducive to health. Tested in this manner, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, therefore, present pre-eminent cli-matic advantages over all the points indicated-being devoid, on the one hand, of the long-con-tinued infinence of the freezing temperatures of the North and West, and seldom, in the hottest months of summer, giving a higher thermomet-rical range than those regions. The highest tem-perature noted at Alken, in South Carolina, was 102 deg., the lowest 12 deg. The highest tempera-ture observed in Charleston, by the writer of these observations, was 95 deg., and it should be remarked that high ranges in summer seldom continue more at a favore months, seldom ranging

ture observations, was 95 deg., and it should be remarked that high ranges in summer seldom continue more than a few days-the thermometer, even during the hottest months, seldom ranging higher than from 95 to 90 deg. Thus, while these facts as regard temperature speak forcibly in favor of the health of the cli-mate, they indicate the important additional consideration that man may here labor from year's end to year's end, and at the same time be in the full enjoyment of all the pleasant physical influences aforded by a mild and genial climate. South Carolina, like all warm and temperate climates, is subject to considerable rain falls; and aithough falls of snow frequently take place dur-ing winter, far up in the interior, this seldom takes place near the coast, and even there the snow generally melts away in a few heurs. From the pamphlet above referred to, it appears from a tabular statement, for eight years, the gratest mean of rain was 10.25 inch; the minimum 5.51 inch.

MAY 7, 1870.

conomical relation. Another febrile affection, next in degree of im 21.050.

economical relation. Another febrile affection, next in degree of im-portance to those described above, is typiold or enteric fever. This disease, of almost universal diffusion, is more or less prevalent in South Caro-lina, where it first made its appearance in 1831, since which period it has spread over most of the the Southern country. Here, however, as elsewhere, there are cycles influencing the types and character of prevailing diseases; and already the one in question shows a notable tendency to decline. At not time during its most extensive prevalence in the State did it exhibit the severe complications and fatal character so common in other quarters of the kindred form of exanthe-mathous typhus-the great scourge of other countries is unknown here-and yellow fever, limited when it does appear at uncertain inter-vals, being always limited to the city, only re-quires a passing uotice. Throughout the world-in clines-diseases of the chest make up a large share of the multitude-nous infirmities peculiar to the human family.

Throughout the world—in climes—diseases of the chest make up a large share of the multitude-nous infimities peculiar to the human family. Nor is Carolina exempt from a share of these lift. But in her mild and bainy climate, bronchial and throat affections, pneumonia, pleurisy, and even the most fermidable of all, pulmonary consump-tion, are far less common here than in more un-congenial climes; and they do occur, all except the last, assume a mitigated form, and are seldom fatal if not neglected. Fortunately those resident upon our soil, as well as those from a distance afflicted with this class of maladies, find in the high olimate of Alken, as well as the light, dry, pure air peculiar to the sand-hill region so often referred to, a physical combination of infuences more favorable to res-toration, and even to prevention, than in any other known spot on the surface of the globe. It is a common saying, "See Naples and die." We would say to persons laboring under pulmonary and throat diseases, "Come to Alken and live." Other diseases of Carolina require, no special notice, as they exhibit no striking peculiarity, with the exception perhaps, that they are gene-rally less grave. In conclusion of these remarks, already too

with the exception perhaps, that they are gener-rally less grave. In conclusion of these remarks, already too much extended, we may be permitted to say that our State presents many attractions for those seeking a new, genial, happy home, cheered by bright skies and unclouded sunshine, by a mild halmy climate, a productive soil, capable of making an abundant return for labor, illimitable makes power to drive the machinery brought into Tail continued and rest remarks, already too much axis provided for any strategies of the second strategies

bales; coastwise 26 bales; total 361 bales; stock bales; coastwise 26 bales; total 361 bales; stock 3285 bales; net receipts of week 385 bales; coast wise 681 bales; total 1066 bales; exports to Continent 305 bales; coastwise 320 bales; sales 825

bales. CINCINNATI, May 6 .- Whiskey firm but quiet at \$1 03, and little offering. Corn scarce at 90 cts. Mess pork saleable at \$29 50 for good brands. Lard dull and nominal at 14a161/ c.

ST. LOUIS May 6 .- Corn advaucing, mixed and yellow \$1 09al 12%c; white \$1 10al 17c. Whiskey firm, \$1 09. Provisions firm. Pork \$29 50a30-Bacon shoulders 13c; clear rib 16%c; clear sides 17

Lard quiet, 16% in tierce, 18c in keg. WILMINGTON, May 6 .- Cotton duil, low middling 20c; receipts for the week 302 bales; exports coastwise 279 bales; sales 150 bales; stock 540

week 1700 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 6 .- Cotton in fair demand and prices a shade better; sales 390 bales; receipts 170 bales; middling 201/a201/; sales of the week 1970 bales; receipts 1273 bales; stock 16,124 bales. SAVANNAH, May 6 .- Cotton active; middling 213(a213(c; sales 600 bales; receipts 1677 bales; exports coastwise 1069 bales; stock 38,201 bales uplands and 1477 sea islands; receipts of the week 6869 bales; exports to Great Britain 3465 bales.

bales; of the week 7200 bales; stock 36,614 bales. MOBILE, May 6.-Cotton in good demand, tend-ing upward; middling 211/a211/c; sales 600 bales; receipts 875; exports to New York 926; Boston 763; New Orleans 111; stock 47,206; receipts of the week 4549; exports to Great Britain 6430; coast-

NEW ORLEANS, May 6 .- Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 213/a22; sales 3150 bales; net receipts 6045; coastwise 154; total 6199; exports to Havre 3863; stock 146,485; net receipts of the week 29,028; coastwise 762; total 29,790; exports to Great Britain 17,530; Bremen 1557; Havre 7464; New York 2636; Boston 1011; sales of the week Del-J A Enslow & co.

New York Rice Market.

From the Journal of Commerce May 4: For domestic there is a moderate inquiry from the jobbing trade, and with small offerings prices re-main firm. We quote 63/a7/26 for common to fauty. Rangoon is dull, and prices are nominal dila. Schamer E D Endicott, Endicott, a Southern Port. Steamer City Point, Peck, Palatka, via Jack-Steamer City Point, Peck, Palatka, via Jack-ouville, Fernandina and Savannah. main firm. We quote statig for common to fancy. Rangoon is dull, and prices are nominal at 3% c, gold, in bond. From the Tribune: Prices are firm, and the views of holders met on the sales making, but buyers will not, at current figures, operate freely. and actual wants are closely adhered to in all movements. Carolina 6% at 3% of common to prisme, and 7% at 3% of or colore and fancy; sales of 150 tierces. From the World : The supply available is small, the market very firm, and in a jobbing way bush-Ship Missouri, Bradburn, Liverpool, April 21. British bark Lakemba, Brown, Liverpool, April Spanish brig Teresa, Tomas, Barcelona, April

5. Schr Jeidie, Trott, Brunswick, Ga. April 24. Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Philadelphia, Moy 2. CLEARED FOR THIS PORT. Brig Kennebec, Minott, at Philadelphia, May 3.

From the World : The supply available is small, the market very firm, and in a jobbing way busi-ness moderately active, but buyers are not in-vesting freely at ruling prices. Carolina 63/a7c for common to good, and 73/a73/c for prime to fancy. Sales in lots of 160 therces. From the Herali : Carolina was steady at 63/a 73/c for common to prime, with small sales within the range. The ship Southern Chief, Higgins, from Charles-ton for Liverpool, was spoken April 24, lat 39, on 54.05.

New York Fruit and Vegetable Market.

New York Fruit and Vegetable Market. The Tribune of the 4th instant reports : VEGETABLES.-New cabbages are coming from Charleston. They are going out at \$10 per 100. Virginia raddishes are pienty at \$250a53. About 400 bushels of green peas arrived per Charleston steamer of to-day. Potatoes. progress backward; some fair lots of peachblows selling at \$112. PRUTS AND BERKIES.-Apples arrive somewhat freely, but generally out of order. It takes sound Russets to bring \$4 66 in lots. Cranberries are again lowered to make them move in competition with rhubarb. A few crates strawberries, in fair order, arrived from Charleston. A lot of 75 quarts was sold for 80, which when repacked and fixed over were retailed at \$2 per quart. A few quarts Virginia berries have been received.

Wilmington Naval Stores Market.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., MILLST. BEFOR, CHARLESTON RAILROAD CO., On and after MONDAY, 18th Inst., Tri-Weekly-Freight Trains will run through to Savannah. leaving Charleston on MONDAYS, WEDNSEDAYE and FRIDAYS, and returning on Tuesdays, THURS-DAYS and SATURDAYS. Freight received up to 2. o'clock P. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SAT URDAYS will be forwarded by following day train. C. S. GADEDDEN, aprile Engineer and Superintendent.

	and Grand Junction.
1	Lasza Charleston
5	Arrive at Columbia
1	Connecting with Wilmington and Mancheste
- 11	Dailwood and Comdon train.

¹ continue light. The sales are as follows: Priday 168 bbls. at \$4 37,45, \$3 37,366 623, for pale; Satur-day, 450 bbls at \$1 623; for strained, \$4 123,44 75 for pale, and \$5 7546 for extra pale; Monday, 361 bbls at \$1 60 for strained, \$4 for extra No. 1, \$4 25 at 50 for pale, and \$5 5046 76 for extra pale; Tnesday, 986 bbls at \$16 00 for strained, \$3 50 for No. 1; \$4 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 5085 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 50 for pale, \$5 25a6 50 for extra No. 1, \$4 25, 4 50 for pale, \$5 7 m. -For the week the market has generally ruled quiet but steady for this article, and the price is the same as quoted in our hast. Receipts have failen off, and reach only 471 bbls, all of whith has found sale at \$1 50 per bbl. Connecting with trains for Memph nd New Orleans, via Grand Junction. Macon Market. Macon Market. MACON, May 4-COTTON.-Receipts to-day 87 tales; sales 221; shipped 130 bales. Receipts for the week ending this evening, 393 bales; sales 1066; shipments 1164 bales; showing a falling off of only 24 bales from the receipts of the previous week, and a failing off in sales of 785 bales. The market has been quiet and rather dull all the week, and prices have steadily tended down ward. There nas been a moderately good demand all the while, but holders were very stubborn and but little was offered. We note a decline of about 10 on the week's operations, the market closing with a moderate demand this evening at 20a20'ac. COTTON STATEMENT. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Stock on hand this evening 9,482 Nashville Market. NASHVILLE, May 3.-Corrow.-The cotion market during the period under review has shown fair steadness, with moderate activity. The receipts of the week foot up 1342 bales, against 033 last week and 621 for the correspond-ing week last year. The sales amounted to 546 bales, against 1841 last week and 1396 the corres-ponding week last year. The shipments included 674 bales, against 1361 the previous week and 1021 the corresponding week last year. To day the market was moderately active, with even run-ning lots of middling changing hands at 20c, and some few lots of strict low middlings cominand-ing 2042c. We quote as follows: Inferior 12a14c; erdinary 15a16c; good ordinary 17a164c; low middling 20c; strict low middling 2042c. Nashville Market. .6.15 A. M. ed) at.... Leave Bainbridge (Sundays excepted) .9.30 P. M. 2.10 P. M. COTTON STATEMENT. Arrive at Jesup (Sundays excepted) .5.00 P. M. .8.20 P. M. .8.30 A. M. Arrive at brainswick daily at. Leave Macon daily at. Arrive at Savannah daily at. On Sunday this train will leave Sav 7.15 A. M. connecting with trains for M Demonstric and connecting with trains for M Total..... FLOUR.-Market continues buoyant and frm. We quote as follows: Superfine \$450; extra \$5; family \$6; fancy \$675. CORN.-Sales 10-0ay of 1000 bushels in ear at \$1 16; 500 bushels shelled at \$1 17; 1000 do at \$1 \$1 56; 500 bushels shelled at \$1 17; 1000 do at \$1 \$1 15; 500 bushels shelled at \$1 17: 1000 do at \$1 19 per bushel, all of which was sacked and de-livered in depot. OATS.—Sales of 1000 bushels to-day at 70a75c, sacked and delivered in depot. WHEAT.—We quote buying price as follows: Mediterranean 95c; red \$1 65c; amber and white \$1 10a1 15c. Passengers for Macon take 7.15 A. M. train from Savarnah, leaving daily Passengers for Brunswick take 2.10 P. M. train from Savannah. Passengers leaving Macon at 8.30 A. M., Con-nect at Jesup with express train for Florida and Western Division, and with train for Savan-nah, arriving at 9.30 P. M. Passengers from Brunswick connect at Jesup with train for Savannah, arriving at 5.35 P. M., Connect at Macon with train for Atlanta, leav-ing at 9.00 P. M. Interior Cotton Markets. YORKVILLE, May 4.-There has been a decline in prices since our last report. We quote from 19/gabbe for a good article to-day. ROCK IIILL, May 4.—Large receipts at South-ern ports and at Liverpool having caused a de-cline in Northern markets of 24 to 32c, Gur mar-ket has given way a 32c, and middlings will not command over 20c to-day.

Receipts by Railroad, May 6. SOUTH GABOLINA RAILBOAD.

605TH OLBOLINA RAILEOAD. 563 bales cotton, 30 bales domestics, 20 bbls whiskey, 150 sacks oil meal, 41 bbls naval stores. To Railroad Agent, Graeser & Smith, L D DeSans-sure, G H Ingraham & Son, Pelzer, Rodgers & co, Frost & Adger, Wagner, Stewart & co, Reeder & Davis, A J Salinas, T D Alken & co, E J Wiss & co, A B Mulligan, W C Courtney & co, Mowry & Son, G W Williams & co, G O Witte, J B E Sloan, G H Walter w co, Claghora, Herring & co, Muller, Nim-ltz & co, and Goldsmith & Son.

Passengers.

Per steamer Argo, from Bull River, Edisto, &c-Mrs Edings and servant, and 16 on deck. PORT CALENDAR.

SUN SETS.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

SAILED YESTERDAY.

FROM THIS PORT.

MEMORANDA.

The schr Palma, Rankin, for Georgetown, S C, cleared at New York May 3. The schr A E Glover, Terry, for Boston from Charleston, arrived at Wood's Hole May 2.

The schr Agile, Roberts, from Georgetown, S C, arrived at Wilmington, N C, May 5. Bailroads.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAIL-

Steamship J W Everman, Hinckley, Philadel-

irtenay.

MOON HIGH

B. & B. WATEB

MOON'S PHASES. First Quarter, 8th, 10 hours, 17 minutes, morning, Pull Moon, 16th, 12 hours, 43 minutes, morning, Last Quarter, 22d, 12 hours, 49 minutes, morning, New Moon, 30th, 4 hours, 37 minutes, morning.

bales. CITY POINT, May 6 .- Cotton receipts for the

> SUN. MAY. BISES. Monday

3 Tnesday.... 4 Wednesday... 5 Thursday... 6 Friday.... 7 Saturday.... 8 Sunday.... GALVESTON, May 6 .- Cotton receipts to-day 384 MARINE NEWS. CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 7.

Steamer Argo. Boyle, Bull River, Edisto, &c. dse. To Douglas Nisbet, J C H Claussen, and others. Steamer Islander, Coste, Savannah. To J D

Aiken & co. Received from Chisolm's Rice Mill. 90 tierces rice. To W C Bee & co, and H L Chisolm. 3. Received from Bennett's Mill. 30 tierces rice. To Thurston & Holmes, and W C Bee & co. wise 2048: sales 5010. Steamship J W Everman, Hinckley, Philadel Schr Nellie F Burgess, McKeen, Wilmington

pilocene and the postpilosene, and the diluvium, are all found, in variable relations, in this section of the State; while of these, the pilocene and postpilocene present the greatest preponderance. The fossilliferous beds by which these formations are characterized, underlie the whole lower part of the State; generally to an extent of one hun-dred and twenty miles from the coast, and clearly indicate that at some remote period this vast ex-tent of country, now made up of undulating plains, diversified with swamps and highlands, dry moles and stagmant pools, generally covered with gigantic forest trees, and an almost impenetra-ble growth of almubs and other productions of nature, once reposed under the slient depths of the superincumbent occans; and that these ex-tinct types of animal nature, forming the fossili-farous feeds in question, are but the dead repre-genesative now exists on earth, or in the depths of the occan. Interposed between the fossiliferous beds in question are variable hyers of sand, sizy, and mud, which give them great irregularity, and render it difficulty in many pisces to deface their limits; and bödides these, are found, in several localities, beds of water worn pobbles, gravel, &c., intermired with the primitive rocks of the upper region of the etad, which have been washed down by the cur-rent of rivers and deposited where they now re-pose. It should be further remarked that the beds of sand superimposed poon these fossilli-remed sites perturbed where they now re-rents of inter states of the occan, and thus the picks of is and especite where they now re-rents of its and they have been washed down by the cur-rents of its and the further remarked that the beds of sand superimposed non these fossillife-remeded, in part, from different sources, they re-sembled along the shores of the occan, and thus invertibility how the undulating surface preshited by this lower division of the State, and the hil-locks thus formerity submeryred beneath it is mighty Jocks thus formed, became p., Manentiy fixed, in proportion as the ocean wave recoded to its pres-ent limits, and left as dry land a vast extent of space formerly submerged beneath its mighty wave. Interposed between the lower tertiary of the region in question, and the primitive rocks of-the region in question, and the primitive rocks of-the upper division of the State, we find the creta-ceons formation, and as these several strata in-cline, by a gradual ascent, from the shore to the distance of about 120 miles, the outcropping at that point reaches an elevation of abert 80 feet abare tide level, and indicates the line of transi-tic formations.

tion between the tertiary and primitive, or gran-tic formations. 2. The upper grand division of the State ex-hibits, all the characteristics of the primitive, or granitic geological epoch, and while, in the division considered above, the formations peculiar to this primary period are overtopped by and covered under the tertiary, they come here boldy into view, and while they impress an entirely different aspect upon the physical aspect of the face of the region, thele influence produces not less important modifications upon the char-acter and composition of the soil and its natural productions.

productions. As has been intimated above, this region ex-tends from the limits of the tertiary previously described, to the northern terminus of the territo-rial limits of the state. Starting from the upper limits of the tertiary, and proceeding in the north-ery or northeastern direction, a narrow belt of country, generally undulating in aspect, consist-ing for the most part of dry and sandy elevations of variable height, intersected by numerous small streams, is passed, indicating, in all possibility, what was, at a remote era, the shore-line of the mighty ocean. This "sand-hill" region, so-called, corresponds to the transition point from the ter-tiary to the primitive geological fermations, and in many places presents an admixture of some of of the elements characteristic of both. Thus, while at its lower border it exhibits all the attri-butes of the tertiary, it gradually changes its as-pect, becomes less sandy, of all be during the adapt boring primitive rocks, many of which are here strewn upon the surface. A line drawn from Augusta, from southwest to northeast, passing through or near Columbia to the North Carolina boundary, indicates with sufficient accuracy the direction of this sand-hill beit, which extends across the State into Georgia on the one hand, and North Carolina on theother. A notable char-atter of the loftier hills of this region, showing the admixture of elements above alided to, is, that most of the mest hadred to is, is, that most of the mest hadred to the lormations the designation of "Carac-Mile." productions. As has been intimated above, this region ex tends from the limits of the tertiary previously

inch. It can scarcely be necessary to remark, after

linch. It can scarcely be necessary to remark, after the preceding topographical observations on the lower part of the State, that a high degree of hu-midity of the atmosphere is a leading feature. This is partly due to the proximity of the ocean, but to a great extent to the abundant surface and subsoil water furnished by the numerous great rivers and smaller streams, the wildespread swamps and pools, and other conditions common te all low and flat countries with defective drain-age, especially after heavy fulls of rain and inun-dations by freshets. For these reasons, in all the lower part of the State the dew-point is high, but when the middle and upper hilly country is reach-ed, this condition becomes completely changed. The water there finds a ready escape; it is seldom retained for a great length of time, either upon the surface or under the soli; the atmosphere is therefore comparatively dry, and the dew-point low. These differences have an important bear-ing upon the comparative healthfuiness of the two civisions in question, and furnish a rational solution of the question. why one should be superior to the other, at the same time they demonstrate, that when the low coun-try shall be divested of surface and subsoil wa-ter by thorough drainage, its hygienic condition may be so far improved as to make it a safe and proditable abode for man.

VI-General Relation between the Climate of South Carolina and the Diseases to which it is Sub

Carolina and the Diseases to University descripted. Much might be said upon this subject, cal-culated, if properly considered, to remove many unfounded and long cherished prejudices. South Carolina being in a warm region, and tra-versed by numerous rivers, with a wide extent of swamp and low hand, either partially sub-merged or saturated with subsoil molsture, has long incurred the stigma long applied to all simi-lar localities, of being highly unfavorable to health. This is far from being true to the extent generally supposed. It cannot be denied that many portions of the lower part of the State, where extensive swampa and stagnant water rai prejudice; but nearly the whole extent of the middle and up-country, as well as some parts stil nearer the coast, will compare favorably, in

middle and up-country, as well as some parts still nearer the coast, will compare favorably, in a sanitary point of view, with most regions of the same extent enjoying a much higher reputation. Even the rice fields of the low country—the swamps and the low lands—the choked up streams and stagnant pools—if thoroughly drain-ed and submitted to proper culture, could be divested of the bad reputation long attached to them, and thus converted into fruitful fields, and safe and cheerful homes for the industrious pro-prietors—thus returning abundant reward for skill and labor expended, and associating with them plenty and opulence.

skill and labor expended, and associating with them plenty and opulence. The diseases most commonly prevalent in South Carolina are not peculiar to its territory, nor do they differ in form or gravity from the similar af-fections prevalent in other sections of the habita-ble globe. In many respects indeed, however paradoxical the assertion may seem, owing to the mildness of the climate, they are, many of them, less numerous and most of them more mild and tractable than the corresponding diseases which prevail in many parts of the United States, possessing, as very erroneously supposed, a 74f 70c. which prevail in many parts of the United States possessing, as very erroneously supposed, a much more favorable reputation for health. Sick-ness and death are the common heritage of man everywhere—no region or race or nation can es-cape this common lot; but it may with truth be affirmed, that in our bright and sunny clime, man her institution account mailton the more than man, by instituting proper ameliorating precau-tions, may live as healthfully and as long as he can in other sections. At the head of the acute diseases most preva

can in other sections. At the head of the acute discases most preva-lent in this State must be placed the common malarious gevers of the country, and it may be proper to remark here that it is mainly in refer-ence to these that a very erroneous impression has gone abroad, and led those who are not con-versant with the facts to suppose that the whole of the State is inimical to health, when in truth this allegation can only apply to the low flat country abounding with swamps and stagnant water, particularly the broad area appropriated to rice culture, in which that crop, during the greater part of the growing season, is kept subnerged by impure water, either let in from tides, or de-rived from the reserves formed from the adjacent swamps and stagrish streams; also, in the course of the principal streams and their associated swampy borders, where water is al-lowed to accumulate and become putrid under the high temperature of the summer son, inter-mittent and remittent fevers of various degrees of violence not unfrequently prevail. But, as pre-ioned interactions the islability is not peculiar to

2014; 74 at 2014; 38 at 21; 39 at 21%; 36 at 2114; 124 at 21 gc; 10 on private terms. We quote :

LIVERPO	OOL CLASSIFICATION.
Ordinary to go Low middling. Middling Strict middling	04 ordinary18 @2014
ICEThis grain	was firm, and prices h@'.c
b higher. Sales	76 tierces of clean Carolina,
to tiercos at 6	2/c. 16 at 7: 10 at 73/c. We

say 50 tierces at 63(c; 16 at 7; 10 at 73(c. We quote common to fair clean Carolina at 61(@7c; good 714@7%c \$ 1b.

NAVAL STORES. -No sales.

FREIGHTS .- To Liverpool, by steam, direct nominal, via New York, 7-16d on uplands; 11-16d on sea islands; by sail we quote 7-16d on upland cotton, and %d Th ib on ;sea island cotton. To Havre, by steam, nomi-nal; by sail, nominal at %c on uplands and 1%c on sea islands. Coastwise to New York, by steam, Kc \$ 15 on uplands and Mc on sea islands; by sall, Mc & th on up iands. To Boston, by steam, nominal; by sail, % @%c % is on uplands. To Philadeiphia, by steam, KC \$ 15 on uplands; by sail, somewhat nom

inal. To Baltimore, by steam, %@%c \$ th on aplands; by sail somewhat nominal. EXCHANGE.-Sterling 60 day bills 24@2434.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE .- The banks purchase sight checks at par to % premium, and sell at % oremium.

GoLD .- Buying at 13 and selling at 14

Markets by Telegraph. FOREICK.

LONDON, May 6 .- Noon.-Consols 9414. Bonds 8834.

LIVERPOOL, May 6 .- Noon .- Cotton steady: up lands 10%d; Orleans 11%d; sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week, 61,000 bales; for export and speculation, 12,000. Stock on hand, 540,000 bales, of which 335,000 are American. Receipts for the week, 33,000 bales, of which 8,000 were American. Afternoon .- Cotton firm; sales will reach 12,000

oales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Evening .- Cotton steady; uplands 10% u; Orleans 11 allid; 3000 bales for export and specu-

lation. Beef firmer, but not higher. HAVRE. May 6 .- Cotton opens quiet.

PARIS, May 6 .- Bourse opened quiet. Rentes

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORR, May 4 .- Noon .- Stocks strong. Money easy at 5a6 per cent. Gold 14%. Sixty-twos 11. Sterling, long, 932; short, 10. Tennessee excoupons 68; new 415; Virginia ex-coupons 69; Louisiana sixes, old, 76; new, 73; levees, sixes, 72; eights 91; Alabama eights 103; Georgia sevens 94; Carolina old 47; new 23:4. Flour a shade firmer. Wheat 1c better. Corn 1a2c better. Pork firm at \$20 25. Lard quiet at 16% al6%c. Cotton firmer; uplands 22340; Orleans 23340; sales 500 bales. Turpentine quiet at 43a43 32. Rosin quiet, \$210 for strained. Freights firm.

Evening .- Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales: mid-

dling uplands 22%c. Flour 5c better on the low grades; superfine State \$4 86a5; Sonthern common to fair extra \$6a6 70. Wheat 1c better and fairly active; winter red and amber Western \$1 29al 30. Corn scarce and 2c better: new mixed Western \$1 10a1 15. and \$1 15a1 15% in store. Beef steady; new plain mess \$13a16; new extra mess \$16413. Pork heavy; mess \$20 25829 37. Lard dull and nominal. Whiskey firmer: Western free \$1 06. Groceries firm and quiet. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine 44a44 %c. Rosin \$2 05a6. Tallow quiet at 9%au%c. Freights to Liverpool firm; cotton by steam 34d. Money easy at 4a5. Sterling 9%a9%. Gold 14%. Governments strong at 11%; Southerns dull but steady.

BALTIMORE, May 6 .- Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 22%; sales 320 bales; net receipts 335

CHARLOTTE, May 2 .- The market showed but little variation during the past week, and we con-linue former quotations-20½c for middlings, market closing easir on Saturday. Sales for the week 180 bales.

ATLANTA, May 4.-The market closed at 20c for middlings; 19c for low middlings; 18c for good ordinary; 17c for ordinary.

MONTGOMERY, May 4 .- Market dull; low mid-