Misrcancous News.

From the Washington Union. Condition of the Banks.

We give to-day a " comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1850-'51 and 1853-'54." While there are causes that affect the opera-

tion of the banks throughout the country, there are others the force of which is felt most in particular districts. As a general rule, expansions commence in the East and proceed thence South and West, and contractions follow the coffers, the peasants, inflamed by patriotism same law.

The more rapid the development of the natural resources of a region, the greater are the their allies. The Russian journals are filled apparent benefits resulting from a bank expansion ; and the greater are the real evils that result from a bank contraction. Hence, the of war, have everywhere been received by the effects of bank expansions and bank contrac- people. tions are felt much more sensibly in the Mississippi valley than in the Atlantic States.

A commercial or a manufacturing population recovers from the effects of a bank revulsion much more easily than one that is purely agricultural.

After the terrible revulsion of 1842-'43, the banks of Massachusetts were the first to right themselves. By July, 1844, their current credits (circulation and deposits) were swelled to twenty-four millions, which was even six millions more than it had in October, 1837. Since then the banks in Massachusetts have been gradually extending their operations, with occasional and temporary intervals of contrac-

The banks in the other New England States, and in New York, were the next to recover their position; but the banks, in the greater tier of grain growing States, extending from New Jersey in the East to Missouri in the West, cannot be said to have recovered their position till 1846-'47, when a new demand for breadstuffs sprung up in Europe. The banks in the South and South west were

still longer in recovering themselves. But a new demand for cotton sprung up, and then they began rapidly to extend their operations. In two years, the banks of South Carolina more than doubled their circulation, increasing them from \$5,236,000, which they were in January, 1849, to \$11,770,000 in January, 1851. In Georgia, the circulation was more than doubled in one year. It was \$4,118,000 in October. 1849, and \$9,918,000 in December, 1850 .-The South-western States still lagged behind ; but between October, 1839, and January, 1851, the banks of Tennessee increased their issues from \$3,913,000 to \$6,814,000.

After all, this expansion did not more than bring the southern and southwestern States to a level with the New England and middle States, even if it did that. They err greatly who surpose that paper money makes prices permanently high. It makes them occasionally unnaturally high; but in the revulsions that follow. prices are reduced so low, and remain low for so long a time, that it is a question whether, on an average of years, prices are not lower with us than they would be if we had only a gold and silver circulating medium.

The low price of lands in many parts of the South and West is undoubtedly owing, in part, to the annexation of Texas, and to other causes which have thrown immense tracts of new lands into the market at merely nominal prices; but it is in part owing to the disorderly banking we had from 1835 to 1843, from the terrible effects of which many parts of the South and West have not yet recovered.

By scanning the table which we present toexpanded in the last three years. We see night .- Charleston Standard.

Military Enthusiasm in Russia-Opcrations of the Allied Forces, &c.

We have translated from our European papers, received per Atlantic, the annexed additional accounts of the preparation for the Eastern war: Accounts from St. Petersburg, as late as

April 10, describe the enthusiasm in favor of

the war as pervading all classes of society .--The war fever is no longer confined to the military, the nobility and the clergy-the very serfs have caught the infection, and while the rich are pouring their wealth into the public and religious zeal, are volunteering by hundreds to march against the Mussulmen and with glowing descriptions of the enthusiasm

with which the troops on their way to the scat

An edict had been promulgated at St. Petersburg, providing for the treatment of prisoners of war. The provisions which it contains manifest a humane and liberal spirit .---Every arrangement is made to provide these unfortunate beings with a sufficient amount of winter clothing, and they will be entitled to receive during their captivity the same pay which is given to Russian soldiers of a similar rank. Tula, Orel and Kaluga, cities in the centre of the Russian empire, are designated as the places to which they will be carried. One of the most remarkable features in the edict is the notice which it contains that refugees and deserters from the Turkish army will meet with no favor, but will be treated without distinction of rank as common soldiers, and confined apart, as unworthy to associate with those who fall into the enemy's hands by the accidents of

war. Whilst the Russians are thus preparing for the conflict with the determination of men who are sternly resolved to conquer or die, the Turks and their allies are rapidly contracting their forces and strengthening their fortifications. Constantinople wears the appearance of a beleaguered city. An order has been made strictly prohibiting the inhabitants to carry arms or to leave their houses after dusk without lanterns in their hands. Numerous patrols parade the streets by day and night; arrests are being continually made-in short, nothing is wanted to remind the citizens that the war is daily approaching nearer and nearer. The English are encamped to the south-west and the French to north-west of Gallipolis. Nearly seven hundred transports, with munitions of war, provisions, and troops are already on their way to that place, which has been selected as the depot for the army. A strongly fortified line of defences will be run from the village of Blaja to the sea of Marmora, a distance of six miles. 5000 men will shortly be engaged on these works, and 400 others will soon be occupied in constructing a military road from Blaja to Gallipolis. Troops are hourly ar-riving at Gallipolis-20,000 English and 60,-000 French were daily expected. 40,000 men were held in constant readiness to march at a moments warning to the relief of Adrianople.

The indulgence in brandy had begun to produce the most disastrous effects among the Turkish soldiers. The sad consequences which always follow the too free use of this drug, are in this case heightened by the circumstance that the Turks have been hitherto unaccustomed to the use of ardent spirits. Omer Pascha has issued an order interdicting the use of spirituous drink, and reminding the troops of a similar prohibitory clause in the Koran. The Turks, however, contend that the General's

day, the reader will see to what extent the construction is untenable, and that the clause banks in different sections of the Union have referred to only prohibits the use of wine at THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO .- Nothing definite is yet known relative to the result of the a previous occasion, bank returns, though es- battle, between Santa Anna and the revolutionsential, are not all that are essential to inform- ists, which was going on at Acapulco when the steamer John L. Stephens came down from San Francisco. A, report was spread in Vera Cruz, on the 8th in t., just previous to the sail ing of the Texas for New Orleans that Santa Anna's forces were completely successful but this intelligence does not appear to be confirmed by the direct advices from the City of Mexico, which were decidedly unfavorable to the prospects of the Dictator. Rumors were current there that Santa Anna was entirely surrounded by the forces of Alvarez, and in consequence, people were already diccussing the property of appointing a new Executive. Conspirators were springing up in all directions. Even the most ardent friends of the Dictator cannot close their eyes to the fact that the people are anxious for liberty-for democratic liberty-for liberty of conscience-for the seperation of evil powbonor and the interests of the country to insist er from the sway of the military and the priesthood-in short, for the establishment of a gov ernment similar in all respects to that of the United States. No matter how much the leading men may affect to despise us and our institutions, the great mass of the Americans are with us, heart and soul. Under these circumstances, it will not be surprising if Santa Anna never again returns to his capital as chief rued the recall of the present Captain General of ler. The U.S. steamer Fulton is now hourly expected at this port from Norfolk, for the purpose of carrying out Minister Gadsden, who bears with him the new treaty as amended and agreed to by this government. Unless the down, why cumbereth he the ground." Fulton makes haste Gen. G., on arriving in Mexico, may find himself under the necessity of placing this treaty for ratification before oth er Ministers than those with whom it was originally negotiated. The Mexicans have a mania for revolutions. None can tell in the morning what may not be done by them before night. They set up and knock down administrations with as much nonchalance as sportsmen do ten pins .- Charleston Standard.

Address of the Central Committee. no! TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Central Committee appointed by the Convention of citizens opposed to the liquor traffic, beg leave to address you, and most respectfully to ask your aid in carrying out the purposes of the Convention.

We desire the entire suppression of the liquor traffic, but yet we do not desire even this great and beneficial reform against your will. We hope your understandings either have been or will be convinced of the enormities of the traffic and the necessity of ending it.

Before entering on our main purpose, we desire to say, that when we speak of ending the traffic, we do not wish to accomplish that by any violent or injurious means, even to the dealers themselves. Our proposition is to pass a law declaring the retail traffic in intoxicating drink unlawful, and forthwith to prohibit it by the most stringent provisions. The manufacture of the article we would also prohibit in the same way. The sale of intoxicating drinks. as a beverage, from and after some reasonable time, we would by law forever abolish and prohibit. But these great reforms we do not ask for until your will is ascertained. We ask forthe passage of a law whereby the freemen of the State, entitled to a vote, shall, at the polls. say whether they desire the enactment of a prohibitory law!

It cannot surely be necessary in detail to state the evils of the sale of intoxicating drink. They have been present to every man, woman, and child, in this State for the last thirty years, Every day now they are as apparent as the light of a noonday's sun can make objects .-The sale of intoxicating drink is the parent of the bloody murders which have occurred, and which are even now so shamefully frequent. It has produced, does produce, and will produce, nine-tenths of all the crimes of South Carolina. It is the parent of poverty; it causes the loss of character; it destroys activity, energy, industry, and hope, and fills our country with miserable, drunken loafers. It squanders the millions of wealth and income which otherwise might be appropriated to be nevolence, education, and improvement. The money spent "in riotous living" would build all the railroads contemplated or desired in South Carolina; would endow and support colleges and academies in every part of the State; and would crown every section with the result of genius and art. The sale of intoxicating drinks is the cause of the fearful increase of insanity. It is the dread tyrant which crushes all the affections of the heart; destroys all the charms of "home sweet home;" breaks the ties of wife and children; and turns the husband and father into the brutal tyrant, hated and feared. It ruins the slave! At the places where intoxicating drink is sold he learns to steal his master's goods, to hate him, and finally to put him to death.

An awful picture has thus been hastily sketched. Do you desire to hang it up in your homes, and say this is a thing to be loved ?-We are sure you will say take it away. No. Let the original no longer be found in South Carolina.

How can it be done? Prohibit the manufacture and sale as a beverage ? It can't be done, is the demagogue's objection. The same objection was urged when your fathers of '76 were about breaking their fetters on the head of their tyrant mother, Great Britain. Trusting in the Lord of Hosts, the patriots of '76 entered on the glorious trial, and were rewarded with liberty-priceless liberty. We propose to you to do so likewise, and we promise you liberty-sober liberty; freedom now and forever from the reign of the tyrant of the cup !

Our homes, our wives, children, our slaves, and ourselves answer "no."

Show yourselves to be freemen, worthy of a freeman's heritage, by saying to your repre sentatives, give us the opportunity to say at the polls whether we wish a prohibitory law or not. Do that, and then when the privilege is granted, write prohibition upon every ballot, and inscribe it upon every homestead, so that your children and children's children may regard it as equally to be cherished with life, lib-

erty and prosperity. JOHN BELTON O'NEALL, Chairman of the Central Committee.

BRITISH OUTRAGE ON AMERICANS AT THE FALKLAND ISLANDS .- Late intelligence from the Falkland Islands informs us of a high-handed outrage committed upon Americans by the British authorities, headed by one of their na val captains. The circumstances in brief, are as follows: Some years ago Captain Cliff, of the whale, ship Hudson, in connection with others, placed upon an uninhabited island, a number of hogs, that they might propagate, and about a year since Captain C. proceeded to the island and killed a number of the animals. During the interval the Governor and Council of the Falkland Islands passed an act imposing a fine of £20 on any person who should kill cattle on any part of said islands, but the act did not extend to these hogs, for reason that the island did not belong to the Falkland Company. The desertion of a boat's crew from the whaler brought the knowledge of the killing to the Governor, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Cliff. The British brig-of-war Enterprise thereupon starlogether with a schooner, acting as tender to and taking possession of the papers. Fortuman of war Germantown heard of the arrest and succeeded in restoring the vessels to Captain Cliff, after which the latter appeared before a magistrate and was fined £880 for killing twenty-two hogs that really belonged to himself. All the facts are reported to have been forwarded to this Government which will undoubtedly order a strict investigation of the matter. It is declared that this is not by any means an insolated case of outrage; the British are jealous because our seamen have complete possession of the whole fishery of the islands, and therefore do all in their power to annoy and if possiple drive the yankees away. It is high time that they should be taught better manners.

WASHINGTON, MAX 9, 1854. Among the leading members of both houses, looking out for a reconstruction of political parties for the the campaign of 1856, I find that they count upon this Nebraska bill as the chief instrument for their work. The bill will pass the House, excepting the Clayton previso; the Senate will most probably concur with the House, and thus allow the usual practice in the Territories, of permitting alien settlers who may have declared their intention, to become citizens, the right of

suffrage.

In connection with this Nebraska bill, the Lunatic bill veto will be sustained-the Homestead bill will go by the board, and to this extent the administration will be employed in the important business of the reorganization of parties. The Southern Nebraska whigs, the Southern Union men aud State rights men will thus be combined as the nucleus of a new democratic party, including all men of all parties of the North, who may choose to come in. The main opposition party will probably fine appearance. The outline and structure of this The constitution is in the way, is another be formed of ultra-Northern democratic free objection. Read the constitution of this State soilers and the rank and file of the Seward free soil whig party. Another opposition party in contemplation between this city and Savannah, may be formed of some Southern whigs and the Fillmore and Webster men of the North. The candidate of the new democratic garty will probably be Mr. Buchanan, or some new Northern man, with the view of picking up as Mr. Edward C. Councell, an esteemed citizen, and much strength in the north as possible. General Pierce will not be a candidate for the suc cession. That seems to be well understood both in the Cabinet and in Congress. Judge Douglas, it seems, is quite willing and quite young enough to hold over for a term or two. General Cass has had a run, and too many old sores would be re-opened in making him the candidate of the new Nebraska strict construction, Southern reorganization of the democratic party. General Marcy is entirely out of the question, if the report be true that he has entered into a provisional coalition with some of the leading hard shells against the new Southern alliance, for the purpose of cutting out Buchanan. We very much fear, too, il there be any truth in the rumored amalgamation between Marcy and the hards against Buchanan, Davis and Cushing, it will result first, in the success of Cushing, and secondly, in a curious subdivision of the New York National democracy. Such are the Presidential contingencies involved in this Nebraska bill. The leading politicians concerned in it, care but little about the empty abstraction of the repeal of the Missouri line. They are after the formation of a \$6.200. new and powerful party upon a Southern platform, and with fourteen Southern States in solid phalanx, they expect to carry their candidate for the Presidency, if not before the people, at least in the House of Representaives; for the South, in the House with two Northern States, even the two smallest can elect their man, each State having but one vote in the election of a President by the House .--

Che Camden Weekly Journal

Tuesday, May 23, 1854. THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Sons of Temperance.

We are requested to give notice that the regular neeting of Wateree Division will be held on WED-NESDAY (instead of Thursday) evening Lext. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly olicited.

Charleston Correspondence.

On Monday last we had a very heavy fall of rain, which gave us an abundant supply of fresh water, and which served largely to improve the condition of things in the vegetable kingdom. It is hoped our friends in the country have been favored also.

Passing along the other day we saw a cart load of watermelons in the street. They are from Havana, but don't compare with our up country melon in anyway except that they may be larger; they are far inferior in point of flavor, which to a man of taste is a very important desideratum.

The Charleston Bridge Company have determined to reconstruct a bridge across the Ashley, at the New Bridge Ferry, as soon as the necessary means can be procured. The proposition is to make a Pile Bridge, on the following plan: The bridge, thirty feet wide to be rested on piers, twenty feet apart, extending across the river. Each pier to consist of five piles, covered with zinc, from high water mark to the bed of the river, and driven at least twenty feet; the piles to be firmly united at the top by a cap, the piers to be connected, longitudinally by string pieces on each side of the bridge, bolted into the end of each cap. All

ted in pursuit of the alleged culprit, but in- this lumber to be twelve inches square. The joists for stead of arresting him in person, seized his ship the flooring, five on each pier, to be eight by twelve inches; and the flooring plank to be three inches thick. the whaler-making prisoners of the crews, The cost of construction it is estimated will be short of one hundred thousand dollars, which they propose nately the Commodore of the United States to raise by a subscription of four thousand shares at 25 dollars each. The Committee on the part of the Company are confident that a bridge will add greatly to the convenience, comlort and profits of the Company. Some of the reasons are given as follows: Convenience, and safety and expedition will add to the number of travellers over the bridge. Many will cross it for recreation, and on excursions of pleasure. The Committee are informed that the South Carolina Jockey Club, might be induced by the convenience of a bridge, to exchange the Washington Race Course, (which can be sold for a large sum) for one over the river. Such a change would greatly increase the receipts of the Bridge. The convenience to market by a bridge will convert a large tract of land in St. An drew's Parish into farms. They would be much near er to the market than the farms on this side of the riv-

er, and will have the protection of the river against disorderly persons and petty larcenies. At the cost even of one hundred thousand dollars, the stock will be a good investment.

We do not suppose that a majority of our readers will be particularly interested in this part of our correspondence, but as the construction of a bridge across the Ashley is a matter of no small consequence to the citizens of Charleston, we have devoted a little more space than we otherwise should have done, to the project, which we hope, and have no doubt will ucceed.

The State Bank are erecting a magnificent Banking House on the corner of Broad and East Bay streets, opposite the Bank of South Carolina. It is, or will be a splendid edifice for that purpose, four stories high and made of Brown stone.

The new Custom House, we are pleased to see, is making haste slowly." The walls are now six feet above the surface of the ground. The exterior portion is of granite, finely dressed, and presents an unusually building, when completed, will be unexceptionable. The Engineers lately on the route of the Railroad

Methodist Bishops.

We learn by a Telegraphic Dispatch from Columbus, that the General Conference went into an election for Bishops on Friday, which resulted in the choice of Rev. GEORGE F. PIERCE, Rev. JOHN E. EARLY and Rev. - KAVANAUGH

The Book Concern has been located at Nashville,

W. H. ANDERSON, Esq., has been elected Clerk of the Court of Chester District, in place of John Roseborough, deceased.

We often cheat ourselves out of much real enoyment by anticipation.

In our prospective views, we are apt to see more good than reasonable beings ought to expect, or magnify our evils into terrible bugbears which exist only in the imagination.

The Ohio State Journal, commenting upon the unfavorable reports as to the Wheat crop in that State, says: "We assure the timid that we never saw the Wheat prospect more promising at this season of the year. There will be plenty of grain raised in Ohio this season, to supply the inhabitants of four such States; so there is no danger of starvation. As to the present high prices, the causes assigned are sheerest humbug. The true explanation un-questionably is, that the present stock of provisions has been bought up on speculation, and the market now controlled by eastern " operators." Those who hold on until after the coming harvest, will probably be done forand so mote it be. We have no sympathy to such as burn their fingers in gambling upon " the staff of life."

Mr. James Adams, a merchant and worthy citizens of Lancasterville, S. C., died on Thursday, the 11th inst. The Ledger says:

Mr. Adams was originally from Ireland, but he has been a citizen of Lancaster District since 1821. He was but 35 years of age, and was very popular here. He was elected Sheriff in '49, and gave great satisfaction during his term. He was universally esteemed and respected, and his loss will be much felt by his friends and the public.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- A serious personl difficulty is apprehended between Mr. Hunt. of La, and Mr. Craige, of N. C. growing out of their sharp colloquy in the House to-day. Mr. Craige called Mr. Hunt a factionist, which the latter stigmatized as a falsehood.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Richardson, extending debate on the Nebraska bill, was the result of a democratic caucus held this morn-

A FREE STATE MANUFACTORY .- An emigration society is being started at Boston, with a capital of \$5,000,000, the income of the captal to aid emigrants to get to the West, particularly to Nebraska and Kansas. In noticing the proceedings of a preliminary meeting the Boston Courier says :

"A report was also submitted, recommendng that a contract be made with some forwarding company for the transportation of some 20,000 persons from this State to the West-that there he erected at the place of destination a building capable of accommodating two or three hundred persons-that the directors send out steam mills, grist mills, and other necessary machines; also a printing press which shall be the organ of the company; that they locate and take up sections of land, and when the territory becomes organized as a free State, the directors shall dispose of all its interests therein; the proceeds, after reimbursing the money laid out, to be divided among stockholders and that they select a new field of labor and make arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State. Sub scription books are to be opened without delay and the company will be regularly organized in June,"

nothing in the table that ought to excite apprehension in regard to the Banks in the South, West, or Southwest. But, as we observed on ing a sound judgment of the business prospects of the country.

Our Relations with Spain.

A private letter from Madrid, received by the Atlantic, makes the following statement regarding Mr. Soule's demands upon the Spanish Government :

"The primary demands which, it appears, Mr. Soule was instructed to make, was restitution of the steamer Black Warrior and indemnity for the loss sustained by her unwarrantable seizure. He was also instructed to represent to the Spanish Government that this ontrage being but the last in a series which had been perpetrated upon the flag, the citizens and commerce of the United States, the American Government was bound by its regard for the not only upon a full settlement of the present and antegedent causes of difficulty, but to require of the Spanish Government guarantees against the constant recurrence of these indignities so dangerous to the peace of the two countries .-It would expect from Spain proofs of her desire to maintain terms of amity with the Republic of the United States. That this involv-Cuba, and a modification of the powers pertaining to the office, I cannot say positively, though it may be inferred that it did.

Not to embarrass the more difficult part of the negotiations, the demands arising out of the Black Warrior case were presented first, and in a peremptory manner, as befitted the provocation given. The reply was an equivo-cation, pleading the want of information from Cuba regarding the details of the case. A second note from Mr. Soule was still replied to evasively, and not in a spirit promising compliance; but at the same time Mr. Soule was approached unofficially, and it was hinted the Government might yield if a little delay was given. To this Mr. Soule could pay no heed, but it is whispered that supplementary advices from Washington arrived, changing the aspect of the Black Warrior case, but not reversing previous instructions, except that upon the failure of the negotirtions begun, Mr. Soule was to report to Washington, and await instructions as to his ultimate course of action. The Spaniards think they will be able to wriggle out of this affair as they have out of other scrapes, but it is to be hoped President Pierce will convince them they are in error.

N. Y. Sun.

REVISION OF THE TABIFF .- There is understood to be such a want of concert at Washington according to the Evening Star, (usually Departments,) between the Secretary of the Treasuary and the Chairman of the Wave and or if, passed by the House.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Times says :

"The last instructions from the State Department it is said, informed Mr. Soule that the Captain General had made the amende, and directed him, undoubtedly, not to insist upon the recall of Pezuela, and to reduce his demand that the Captain General should be clothed with full diplomatic powers and to a requirement that the old instructions under which Gens. Tacon and Concha acted should be revived.'

The national democrats from New York, in Congress, contemplate issuing an address to the people of that State, which will embody their views of the principles which ought to be well posted in regard to what is going on in the contained in all bills for the organization of the Territories of the United States, and their attitude in relation to other political subjects -Means Committes, on revising the Tariff, that They mean to stand on the compromise mea-no bill is likely to be reported, at this session, snres of 1850, and the Baltimore platform of good order result from it. Shail we hesitate 1852.

and the United States, and you will find that the power to legislate in this particular is left to the Legislature of the State without restriction. The decisions of the courts of this State and of the United States affirm this to be so.

But it is restrictive of the rights of property, is another objection. The manufacturer-the distiller-says, "I thus turn my corn, rye, and barley, into money." You turn the staff of life into the destruction of it for money ! Are you heartless enough to hold up the price of blood and say this is our wealth. Judas sold his master but did it profit him ? The answer is in his voluntary death, and in the potter's field. Oh, our countrymen, fly from such ac cursed avarice ! There is no necessity of yield ing to it. You can sell your corn, rye, and barley for a better and more certain reward .-The railroad has brought a market to your doors. South Carolina does not raise enough of the breadstuffs for the consumption of the people, and hence there is no necessity to distill. There is no surplus. Every bushel distilled takes that much bread from the mouths of the hungry, starving and poor.

The vendor has not even the poor pretence of the distiller. He makes money out of the blood, tears, misery, poverty, degradation, in-sanity, and crimes of men, women, and children, and, Vespasian-like, holding it up, he says, can you tell by its smell whence it came? The human sense may not be able to ascertain. but the eye of the everlasting Avenger has seen from the beginning whence it came, and He is ready to say of the dealer, "cut him

That prohibition is no new thing, is shown by our laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in quantities less than three gallons without a license; prohibiting gaming; our quarantine laws; the laws which prohibit idle gentlemen from going at large, by classing them as vagrants, and many other similar enactments.

That prohibition is necessary, is shown by the fact that moral suasion has utterly failed. That as long as temptation is before the drinking man, by the sale of intoxicating drink, sobriety can never be obtained. That the venders can only be reached by law. That it is by prohibition alone that the traffic with slaves can be cut off and destroyed.

Most of you will say we admit all you say how can you effectually prohibit the sale .--Declare by law that wherever intoxicating drink is found to be kept for sale as a beverage it shall upon the conviction of the offender upon a trial in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, be declared forfeited, and ordered "to be destroyed, and the whole thing is

done Other States have made the experiment for us, and found it to be easily done, and productive of the most happy results. Our own in- the administration is to sustain the movement. corporated towns-Edgefield, Anderson, Spartanburg, Greenville, Laurens, Newberry and Sumterville-have shown how easily the traf- dence of the N. Y. Herald. to try? Our past glorious history answers hand than in the heart .- Fuller.

Southern men say, therefore, the basis of our new party is a perfect union in the South .-That secured, the North may have as many candidates as they please. In any contingen-

cy, if we carry the election to the House we are safe. But to prevent the possibility of a fusion of the Northern States upon any one candidate, it will be our policy to put up some new and available Northern man, such a man as will command the United South, and break up the North at least into a hopeless minority.

Thus this Nebraska bill covers a much larger surface of ground than has been generally supposed. A number of leading Southern politicians are at the bottom of the movement, and their object is nothing more nor less than a total dissolution of the present dismantled democratic party, and the formation of a new party from its available materials, and the available relics of the late whig party-a new party upon a stiff Southern platform. To this

end the administration is to be sustained, and leaving its own claims to the succession entirely out of the question .- Washington Correspon-

It is much better to have your gold in the

have completed their surveys and are now in this city, engaged in making profiles and estimates. The information they have procured may be expected soon, and the question of its location will be determined.

for some years an old member of the Typographical fraternity of this city, died suddenly on Mouday evening last. We regret also to see the death of Mr. Isaac Mazyck, a young and promising member of the bar of this city, announced as having taken place on Monday morning. He was elected, at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, reading clerk of the Senate, which office he held at the time of his death. How very uncertain is life: how very certain is death. We may bloom to-day, but to-morrow die .-We learn by the Standard that Col. A. E. Mills, late President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, died suddealy at his residence in Huntsville, on the night of the 10th instant. He is supposed to have been stricken with apoplexy. Col. Mills has been known for several years to the citizens of Charleston. He was one of those-Gov. Jones of Tennessee being another-who came on in 1851, and induced from the city of Charleston a subscription of \$250,000 to the road, of which afterwards he became President.

At the estate sale of the late Hon. Ker Boyce, at auction on Tuesday, one-fourth part of the property known as Boyce & Co.'s wharf was sold for \$32,400 Also that four story store and lot. No. 5, south side of Hayne street, now occupied by E. H. Lane, esq., for

That four story brick store and lot, No. 11, south side of Hayne street, now occupied by Simonds, Ruff & Co., \$6,500.

That vacant lot of land, No. 25, south side of Hayne street, and formerly occupied by the store of Haviland, Harral & Co., \$3,400.

That vacant lot of land on the north side of Hayne street, marked No. 9, in a plat made by R. K. Payne of the City Land Company's Lands, running through to Pinckney street, \$2,900.

Other real estate in the city was sold at proportional rates, by which it will be seen that property in Charleston, at all desirable in location, or otherwise, commands very high prices. Rents are enormously high, and houses just now are in great demand for residences-it is drawing close at hand for the time, when persons leave their winter seats and return to the city for health, during the summer.

Our Cotton market is excessively dull, and the news which we have received to-day will not help us, but rather put matters in a worse position than before. The Telegraphic news states that the Turks have been largely victorious in a battle with the Russians; as the news will be published in full by the time our paper goes to press I will not prolong my remarks. We are now having warm weather, and are frequently favored with refreshing showers. We have had none since Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

Borrowing trouble is a poor business, for the natural course of events will produce its full share, without assisting to multiply and bring them forward by a prolific fancy. It is very unwise, this "getting a Russian dispatch vessel, under British colors. amiliar with sorrow,

Treat him to day in a cavalier way-He will seek other quarters tomorrow."

A MIRACLE OF THE PRESENT DAY .- Many eaders may remember the appearance of Mr. Joseph Balch, of Johnson, New York, in the procession which met Daniel Webster on his last public entrance into Boston. Mr. Balch was born Feb. 16, 1760, and is now in the ninety fifth year of his age. He was three years a soldier in the war of the American revolution, and has been an active participator in all political events since that time. He belongs to a family of singular tenacity of life, and last year he lost by death two sisters, one of whom was one hundred years old, the other was ninety-seven, and both were older than he was himself. He is now in the possession of all his natural faculties, can read the finest print of the books of the day without spectacles, can walk two miles at a time with most young men, and his memory not only covers very closely all the events of his youth, but keeps pace with the current movements of modern times.

This fine old American gentleman has recently made a visit to Wisconsin and some other parts of the West, in order to see the progress of the country with which he was so well acquainted in its infancy. We have been allowed to examine one of his letters, which was written from Rock county, Wisconsin, a couple of weeks ago, to a gentleman of this city, which in its chirography and grammatical construction would do credit to any mercantile clerk of the present day, and is also full of lively and sensible remarks with regard to the condition and prospects of the country to which he had been so recently introduced. This active and venerable gentleman expects soon to visit his friends in Boston and vicinity during the present season, and has made arrangements therefor .- Boston Courier May 11.

NAVAL FEATS .- The British steamer Fury, of six guns, on the 11th ult. performed a most brilliant feat in the Black Sea. Having steamed under American colors within three miles the entrance of Sebastopol, where she saw two merchantment, two brigs, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor. She dashed in seized one of the merchant ships and towed her off. The Russians gave chase, and the Fury was finally obliged to cut her prize adrift, but not until one of the frigates and the steamer came within range and exchanged shots. The Fury, after four hour's chase succeeded in eluding pursuit, and carried off the mershantship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting the strenth of Sebastapol.

A bold and successful feat is also recorded of the Russians. A steamship, supposed to be boldly steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and batteries, and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.