The Mails.

The transportation of the mails by the South Carolina Railroad was discontinued, in accordance with the provisional contract made some month or two ago, on Monday morning, and our community, already oppressed by an exceedingly dull and uncompromising state of business, are further tasked by this additional

We have been curious to know the provisions made by the Post Office Department to supersede the South Carolina Railroad, and have learned that the following contracts have been accepted :

CHARLESTON TO MANCHESTER, daily .- Leave Charleston 7, P. M.; arrive at Manchester by M.; Arrive at Charleston half-past 2, A. M.-Two horse wagons. D. A. Fosket, Contract.

CHARLESTON TO ORANGEBURG, tri-weekly -Leave Charleston Tuesday, Thursday, and Satarday, 7, A. M.; arrive at Orangeburg in thirty hours. Leave Orangeburg 7, A. M. arrive at Charleston in thirty hours. Sulkies. D. A. Fosket, contractor.

FROM BLACKVILLE TO AUGUSTA.-Supplied by the weekly contract from Augusta. Spen cer, contractor.

SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA AND THE WEST-By steamboat. Brooks & Barden, contractors. Leave Charleston Monchy, Wednesday, Fr dey, at 4, P. M. Arrive in Charleston in twelve hours.

It will be seen from these specifications, tha from Orangeburg to Columbia, and from Branchville to Bluckville, the mail is not supplied. It is also evident that the mails from Charleston to Beautors, will be supplied with the mail from Charleston, but will receive their matter through from points beyond this State, very long after it will be regularly due.

It will be seen also that the mail due in Charleston at 3 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at half past 2 the next morning. Our papers going North, will be in the office at Charleston twelve hours, and arriving at Manchester at 3 clock on the next day, after they should arrive, there will lie over for twelve hours long

So, also, coming South, our mail will lie over at Manchester 12 hours. Besides this, the country between this point and Orange burg will be supplied with tri-weekly instead of the daily service hitherto performed; and altogether, the arrangement is for service so dilatory, vague and insufficient for the purposes of our community, that it were as well the mails should stop at once, and leave us the ex pedient of individual enterprise.

Upon the assumption that the Post Office Dapartment is honestly solicitous for the welfare of our people, over whose mail facilities it as been vested with the power to preside, it is to be supposed that these inconveniences were necessarily imposed upon us, by consideration of some great disadvantages which would othetwise have resulted to the General Government. Instead of this having been the case however, it seems that the utmost demanded by the Rail Road Company for the double daily service upon all this line, supplying all the offices from Charleston to Camden, Colum bis and Augusta, was \$51,300 per annum, or \$25,650 for six months. We are advised upon reliable authority that the sum agreed to be paid to Messrs; Douglass & Co., who contract to carry the mail from Kingsville to Augusta,

The sum agreed to be paid D. A. Fosket ix months. The sum agreed to be paid to D. A. Fosket for carrying the mail to Orange. burg, three times a week, is \$3000, for six wonths. The sum agreed to be paid to Brooks ds Barden for carrying the mail from Charles ton to Savannah, three times a week, is \$9000 for six months. It is to be presumed that from Augusta to Blackville, the contract is about the same as from Charleston to Orangeburg. the consideration of which is \$3000 for six amount to \$39,500 or \$79,000 per annum, with if discontinued before the expiration of the time specified, each contractor shall have a considerable portion of the sums specified by way of indemnity.

It will thus be seen, that for a mail service In South Carolina which is equivalent to no service at all-for business men must of necessity resort to other contrivances for the transportation of their mail matter-the Department has agreed to give the enormous sum of \$79,000 while the South Carolina Railroad has been willing to do double daily service for \$51,300. There can be no question, therefore, but that the chief officer of the Post office Department has left out of view the interests of this section of the country; it is equally evident that he has been regardless of the interests of the United States; and the inference is resistless, therefore, that he has concolved himself at liberty to sacrifice his trusts to the indulgence of a private animosity. The disarrangement of the business of an entire State, and the sacrifice of \$13,800 for six months, or \$27.700 for the year, have not been considered too much to stake upon the chance of whipping a Railroad Company; and we are constrained to conless, that we think even that brilliant achievement would scarcely justify the effort; and that an officer so regardless of his responsibilities had better be permitted to

We much regret that difficulties of this character have occurred. We have, from many unfortunate causes, become extremely isolated. Our business interests have become much depressed in consequence. Without some fault upon the part of this community, it was hardly proper to make this isolation deepen and be ween two such important institutions as the Post Office Department and the South Carolina Railroad, whose relation to our people ought to have made them mindful of these facts, it was to have been hoped that difficulties would have been adjusted with a careful regard to

our requirements. We have reason to believe that the troubles will not be permitted to continue. We believe it would be better for the South Carolina Rail read to carry the mails for nothing, than to protract the disturbances which now exist. It would be greatly better for the Post Office department to give the utmost sums required by the company, than to be charged with con tracts entered into, -and assured by this, and by other facts which have come to our knowledge, we have great confidence that matters increasing will be adjusted soon, but we greatly regret deserves.

that our present difficulties should ever have been permitted to occur; it increases the sense of our isolated and prevarious position and should have been carefully avoided.

We hope to give further information on this subject to-morrow .- Charleston Standard.

European Affairs.

The news by the Atlantic brings a more ex iting party into the field of conflict,-to wit the British Parliament. The Queen's speech breathes nothing but war; and, by the way, Congress may thence take a hint of the vanity f all projects of pacification and mediation .-The great and proud nations that are now measuring weapons, will submit to no less an umpire than Deity the issue of their strife .-As yet they have felt only the irritation and exasperation of war. Their strength is unimpaired, and their animosities increased. The reserve will come in due time. Taxes will waste the resources, and alternate victory and disaster will dull the sense of vanity, and then even the British lion and the French engle will droop their tails and come to reason.

But the session of Parliament, even its in ception, has shown that the acts of Government are to be subjected to an unsparing criticism. Earl Derby's comments on the Queen's speech are a model of politic and yet pitiless opposition, which may be looked to as the programme of the course of the Torics. They support the war, but they convict the Government of having blundered into it, and of perpetual bfundering since they got into it. The expedition to the Baltic, which commenced with such loud boasts, and ended with such lean performance, and the invasion of the Crimea, which was first to capture Sebastopol hy tral, with Michigan Southern, with Hudson a bold stroke, and now threatens to destroy the invaders by a slow decay, are of course the leading topics of censure. They are, how ever, enough to supply arrows for the Parliamentary warfare of the whole winter, and if the Ministry sustain themselves, it will be by exhibiting more vigor in peace than they have shown in war.

Another point of weakness in the present Government, is the Anstrian alliance, and the terms of the recent treaty. The speech from the throne carefully evades any declaration of panies, and they vanish away. He walks the purport of this treaty; Lord Derby calls around corner lots, draws a line across lithon question its advantages; and Lord John graphic cities, and they disappear. He leaves Russel admits that it is not such as was desired. It is probably only another step in the diplomacy of Austria, to gain all possible advantages from the present war, without incurring any of its dangers or responsibilities.

The present Ministry stand on very slippery ground, and although they are adroit and experienced in sliding, the times are so grave, and so little in accordance with the entertainments of runs up the prices of provisions, and he runs mere political dexterity, that if there were a down the wages of labor. He runs up the prospect of substituting for them an able and consistent body of statesmen, they would probably be voted out of office by general consent. But the appalling inquiry, of who are to take their places, will be a very serious and probably effectual check upon the general sense of their incompetency, and the Earl of Aberdeen will still continue to preside over the war upon his ancient friend, the Czar of Russia .- Charleston Mercury.

From the Charleston Mercury. Orangeburg Female Seminary.

We were one of a numerous and gratified udience which attended the court given by the pupils of this institution, on Wednesday night last. On approaching the grounds, we were struck with the picturesque scene which they once a day and back, is \$15,500 for six presented. Groups of merry figures, consisting of the carriage drivers and servants in attendance on their owners, moving around fires for carrying the mail from Charleston to Man-chester and back, once a day, is \$9,000 for jaw-yousness and mirth so peculiar to their kindled here and there, and giving vent to that nature, not withstanding the dark pictures which the Abolitionists are so fond of drawing of this troublesome fellow, Tight Times. It is the their condition, had all the appearance of a military bivouac, or a gipsy encampment. The building itself was also brilliantly illuminated. and on entering the music hall, we found it tastefully decorated by the young ladies for the occasion, with evergreens and flowers, reminding us that the festival of Christmas was near at hand. Overtures, marches, duetts and solos. mouths; all of which together, for six months interspersed with songs, sentimental, pathetic and humorous, constituted the entertainment of a affounation, we believe, in each contract, that the evening, and the proficiency and case displayed by the young ladies in their music, both instrumental and vocal, evinced at once their own diligence, and the skill and assiduity of their teachers. Mr. and Miss Hahr, who have charge of this department, are, indeed, no ordinary artists, nor are their talents and accomplishments confined to this one branch. The singing and playing of Miss Hahr on the piano, and of Mr. Hahr on the violin, which instrument he handles with masterly skill, elicited the admiration and unbounded applause of the The excellent time which the young ladies

kept, was a subject of general remark, and was the more noticeable from the fact, that four, five or six (and sometimes quite young persons too) would be playing the same piece on two or three instruments at once, so that the least discord could hardly fail to be perceived, and yet the harmony was complete.

Much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Legare for the perseverance and energy with which he has built up this seminary for young ladies in our midst. Commencing at first with a family school, and then admitting a few pupils from the village, he has gradually acquired experience as a teacher, and extended the field of his labors, till now he has a large and flourishing Seminary in successful operation, having under his care pupils from many parts of this and other States, and with an able corps of assistants, placing within the reach of parents a solid as well as ornamental education for their daughters. Two years ago he made an extensive addition to his building, consisting of chapel, dormitories and recitation rooms, and he is now adding a corresponding wing on the other side, being straitened for room to accommodate those who wish to place their daughters in the Seminary; and when the building is completed according to the contemplated plan, it will present quite a collegiate appearance, and with the handsome grounds attached to it, be an ornament to the village, on the outskirts of which it is situated. Mr. L. spares no expense in providing his Seminary with every thing that is necessary for the comfort and convenience of his pupils, and for the complete and thorough comprehension of the several branches taught.

The healthfulness of the village, the ensiness of access and central location of the Seminary, and the other advantages which it offers as an educational institution, will, we feel confident, secure for it the extensive and CAROLINA.

Tight Times.

This chap is around again. He has been in town for a week. He may be seen on 'Change every day. He is over on the Pier, along Quay street, up Broadway, stalks up State street looks in at the banks, and lounges in the hotels. He bores our merchants, and seats himself cosily in lawyers' offices. He is everywhere.

A great disturber of the public quiet, a pestient fellow is this same Tight Times. Everybody talks about him, everybody looks out for him, everybody hates him, and a great many hard words, and no little profine epithets are bestowed upon him. Everybody would avoid him if they could, everybody would hiss him from 'Change, hoot him off the Pier, chase him from Quny street, hustle him out of Broadway, kick him out of the banks, throw him out of the stores, out of the hotels, but they can't. Tight Times is a bore. A burr, he will stick. Hints are thrown away on him, abuse lavished in vain, kicks, cuffs, profanity are all thrown away on him. He is impervious to them all.

An impudent fellow is Tight Times. Ask for a discount, and he looks over your shoulder, winks at the cashier, and your note is thrown a month, he looks over your securities and marks two and a half. Present a bill to your debtor: Tight Times shrugs his shoulders, rolls up his eyes, and you must call again. A wife asks for a fashionable brocade, a daughter for a new bonnet; he puts in his caveat, and the brocade and bonnet are postponed.

A great depreciator of stocks is Tight Times. He steps in among the brokers and down goes Central to par, to ninety five, ninety, eightyfive. He plays the dence with Michigan Cen-River, with New York and Erie. He goes along the railroads in process of construction, and the Irishmen throw down their shovels and walk away. He puts his mark upon railroad bonds, and they find no purchasers, are hissed out of market, become obsolete, absolutely dead.

A great exploder of bubbles is Tight Times. He looks into the affairs of gold companies. and they fly to pieces; into kiting banks, and they stop payment; into rickety insurance comhis footprint among mines, and the rich metal becomes dross. He breathes upon the cunningest schemes of speculation, and they burst like

A hard master for the poor, a cruel enemy to the laboring masses, is Tight Times. He takes he mechanic from his bench, the laborer from his work, the hod-carrier from his ladder. He price of fuel, and he runs down the ability to purchase it at any price. He makes little children hungry and cry for food-cold, and cry for food and clothing. He makes poor women sad, makes mothers weep, discourages the hearts of fathers, carries care and anxiety into families, and sits, a crouching desolation in the corner and on the hearth stones of the poor. A hard master to the poor, is Tight Times.

A carious fellow is Tight Times, full of idio syneracies and crotchets. A cosmopolitewanderer, too. Where he comes from, nobody knows, and where he goes nobody knows. II flashes along the telegraph wires, he takes a free passage in the cars, he seats himself in the stages, or goes along the turnpikes on foot. He s a gentleman on Wall street to-day, and a back settler on the borders of civilization to morrow. We hear of him in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburgh, at Vienna, Berlin, at Constantinople, at Calcutta, in China, all over the commercial world, in every great city, in every rural district-everywhere.

There is one way to avoid being bored by only way for a country, a city, a town, as well as individual men to keep shut out of his presence always. Let the country that would banish him beware of extravagance, of speculation, of over-trading, of embarking in visionary schemes of aggrandizement. Let it beer out of wars, avoid internal commotions, and go right along, taking care of its own interests and husbanding its resources. Let the city that would exclude him be economical in its expenditures, indulging in no schemes of spec ulation, making no useless improvements, building no railroads that it cannot pay for, withholding its credit from mushroom corpo rations, keeping down its taxes, and going right along, taking care of its own interests and husbanding its own resources. Let the individual man who would exclude him from his domestic circle be industrious, frugal, keeping out of the whirlpool of politics, indulging no taste for office, helding up his dish when pudding falls from the clouds, laying by something when the sun shines to make up for the dark days, for

"Some days must be dark and dreary;" working on always with a heart full of confidence in the good providence of God, and cheerful in the hope of "the good time coming."-Albany Register.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.-The late Major Macready, of the British army, who served for many years in India, relates in his "Journal' numerous exciting scenes through which he passed. Those connected with his hunting excursions are not the least interesting. On one occasion while out after elephants, and after having shot at several and killed one, he went into a thick jungle with his companion, where they heard the elephants close by, walking down the bush in fine style. He says: "Lillie and I were together, and the elephants were trampling, and trumpeting occasionally. only a few yards from us, but invisible. At last a little toddler, some three feet high, was seen by me to the left, and ahead of us. I looked through the low cover. Off I bolted, doubled up, and breaking away, till I caught a glimpse of a huge one's head passing like a thought between the tops of two bushes, I fired. The elephant turned like lightning, and was on me in a moment. The other barrel did not stop her, (for it was the mother of the toddier,) and I had nothing for it but to bolt under horizontal arm of a tree, and three teet from the ground; in doing which I lost cap, shoes, and gun, and rolled over, the elephant coming down on her knees upon my traps, and fork ing out her trunk to get hold of me. I saw the trunk curling near my feet. I drew them

in. The thought, "it will be very short," seemed written before my eyes, when bangbang-bang-bang-bang-rang divinely through my ears; and after lying a few seconds, that this delightful tirallade might finish, I jumped up and saw my enemy dead, about us. My clothes were torn to pieces, my are woman's rights advacning.

ring (in addition to shoes and cap, which were taken from under her full of blood) was off my finger, and I was bleeding a good deal from my head, and a little on haif dozen other places. The first thing Lilie said that I remember, Do you think she's dead ?' and my answer, Oh! give her the other barrel,' was assurance sufficient that I did not want to be troubled by

PREVENT LOSSES TO MERCHANTS, BANKS, AND OTHERS.-Let the Banks of Charleston, or as many as can be united, send to Liverpool three agents, of established character, to whom consignments of cotton and other produce can be made. The banks taking the bills of the merchants, drawn specifically against the cotton or produce, the agents keep a separate account debiting each bill and crediting the specific sale against it. Let it be required that two out of the three agents concur in each sale, and keep an account of their agreement of differences. Let the cotton or produce shipper, if he prefer, discount his bills and receive the cotton. In all cases, bills against cotton to be out. Ask a loan of the usurers at one per cent. drawn only for such an amount as will leave sufficient margin to cover the bill in case of loss on the sales. Let the banks agree upon a fair rate of exchange for these bills, and a liberal discount when they are cashed and the cotton delivered up to the agents of the shipper.

Nothing could be more fair and could so certainly promise reasonable profits to all con-

Every planter, directly or through his factor. might avail himself in whole or in part of this plan, and receive for his produce a fair compensation. Some interested merchants would object. Most would, in the end, be gainers.

SENEX. Charleston Courier.

RAILROAD LAW .-- A Mr. Crocker brought suit against the Norwich and New London Railroad Company, for putting him out of him car, whereby his knee-pan was broken. The fare for a ticket between the two places is fifty cents, without a ticket five cents additional .-Crocker endeavored to procure a ticket before the train started, but the office was closed -He had but fifty cents in his pocket, and so could not pay the additional five cents. The conductor, according to the rules of the Company in such cases, put him out. The Judge

The Jury were to inquire whether he had reasonable time to obtain a ticket. If he had not, there was a trespass from the beginning, for in case there was not time, Crocker had a right to go on to New London at the price tendered, namely, 50 cents. If he had time, then he was bound to pay the extra charge of five cents. The Judge further charged that, if the Company had a right to put Crocker out of the cars, it was for the jury to inquire whether only so much force was used as was necessary to effect that object-whether he was kicked, and whether his knee pan was broken when he was thrust from the cars, or when he attempted to get on again. If he had a right to remain in, he had a right to get on again, and in that case it mattered not in what way the injury was inflicted, the Company would be responsible for damages. If the defendants acted through their agents wantonly, and were reckless of doing injury to the plaintiff, then the jury would give damages not only sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for his bodily injury, but sufficient, also, to protect the public from such acts of negligence and wantonness hereafter.

The jury, after several hours' deliberation, conglit a verdict of \$8,200 damages against the Railroad Company.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLAR .- There is at present in circulation a counterfeit gold dollar. It is made of pure brass, gilt. It differs but slightly from the genuine coin, in its appearance; though a close inspection of the wreath, on one side, will show they are not exactly

The weight of this counterfeit is only 16 grains while that of the genuine is 28. the difference in weight is such as to be plainly perceptible, on comparing the two, notwithstanding the dimunitive size of the coins. The counterfeit is a dangerous one from the

fact that being so small, it is not apt to be so closely scrutinized as would be a larger coin. Savannah News.

LAURENS RAILROAD .-- At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Laurens Railroad on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected to conduct the affairs of the road for the en-

President-Dr. J. W. Simpson.* Directors-Colonel J. H. Irby, John Smith, John Garlington, John D. Williams, J. A. Ei gleberger, F. Nance, Jas. Nesbitt, J. F. Kern, C. P. Sullivan, S. R. Todd, Alsey Fuller and H. C. Young.

*The former President, Col. J. H. Irby, after making his report of the condition of the road, tendered his resignation as President of the Company, and gives as his reasons for so doing, that the complicated condition of his private business required his whole attention, and it would be impossible for him to longer serve the stockholders of the road without material detriment to his own affairs.

Laurensville Herald.

Washington, Jan. 3 .- In Committee of the whole, in the U. S. House of Representatives, to day, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, made a Know Nothings, in the course of which he he stated that he looked on secret machinations as calculated, if successful, to break down State Rights, and infliet a fatal stab upon our Republican Institutions.

Mr. Clingman supported his resolution to offer mediation between Russia and the Allies. In reply Mr. Bayley stated that he had reason to know that our Government had made overtures, but on the whole concluded it best not

WASHINGTON, January 4. - At a Democratic Caucus held last night, a resolution was passed declaring it expedient to reduce the duties on merchandise to a revenue standard, at the pre-

PROGRESS OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- We learn rom the American Law Register for Decemtrict in Pennsylvania has decided "that no indictment can now be sustained in that State real life, under the pleasing garb of fiction. We are increasing patronage which it has received, and and Lillie with the rest of the fellows standing against a female as a common scold." Thus glad that he will continue his Monthly Home Maga-

The Camden Weekly Jonruai.

Tuesday, January 9, 1855.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

No News of Interest.

We received Charleston papers last night of Saturday, but we can find nothing of special interest. Our exchanges generally, are particularly scarce of News To RELIEVE THE MONEY MARKET, AND TO Items. Our friends must bear with us patiently until we get in daily communication with Charleston. The mails are very slow and irregular.

Hard Times.

This phrase has become as familiar in the mouths of pay, but a stern, unvielding, unfortunate reality, so circumstances and classes of the community here and elsewhere are, more or less, affected by it. We have no recollection of anything like the present, of such universal complaint among all trades, professions, and classes, and truly things have assumed a most alarming shape, and unless relief comes, the consequence must be universally disastrous. Scarce a day goes by that some large failure is not reported, and the times have become so exceedingly precarious, that all parties are afraid of each other, and the whole business world is on the lookout for breakers. It would require the wisdom of such wise men as the world once had to account satisfactorily for this state of things, and truly the wise men of the east are unable to foretell when these things will cease. We attribute the whole, or the greater part of our present pecuniary misfortunes to that terrible and unfortunate European War, which has already shaken to their very centres the four greatest powers of that great and mighty continent, and which has already, and must continue to affect serioasly the entire civilized world, in all its commercial and business relations, even in the smallest and remotest community. It seems strange that a war almost on the borders of Asia should so sensibly affect us, and yet it is even so, and where the end is to be, no human foresight can perceive. We may be at fault, but we are firmly impressed with the opinion that something ought to be attempted, to avert, if possible, the approaching calamity-a calamity which must of neces sity follow if that war is continued a great while longer. We cannot see the impropriety, which some do, of our country interposing her mediatorial offices.

Other causes have contributed largely to the presen state of things, but the cause we have assigned has had more to do with bringing about this sad state of affairs than all others combined. We may console our selves with the thought that things might be much worse with us than they are; -we might also be engaged in war. As it is, all that is expected of a man is, to do the best he can, act honestly-there's the point, use all laudable and honorable means, and leave consequences to a higher power. There is, in our judgment, no excuse for not being honest. If our action are based upon the principles of strict justice and truth, we may pass unscathed the fiery ordeal, notwithstanding it may even be that " Misfortune like a creditor se vere" shall rise and demand even the last pound of flesh, let it go, aye, and the blood too. Truly, there are many curious tides in the affairs of men and nations, which lead to consequences we can little know or

These are the times which truly try men's souls, and the baser metals must show themselves in the crucible of Hard Times. In the daily avocations of life, we neet with much to annoy and disturb our minds, but, one course only can bear us through, "To bear is to conquer our fate," resolve to do and act, and success is obtained, for

Thy purpose is equal to the deed; Who does the best his circumstance allows,

The Mails.

A gleam of sunshine we are happy to state, (says the Charleston Courier,) has just appeared, which i all probability will dispel the fog in which the mail facilities of this portion of our State has for the last few days been enveloped. An offer made by the Post Office department to pay \$237.50 per mile for a double daily mail service between Kingsville and Augusta and Charleston and Kingsville, and \$100 per mile for a single daily service between Kingsville and Colum bia, has been, we learn, accepted y the South Caroli na Railroad Company, provided the schedules required are not incompatible with the business of the road. The only difficulty now in the way of a speedy termination of the present unfortunate state of affairs is, therefore, as to what schedules shall be adopted, and we sincere ly trust, that, as there appears to be a conciliatory dis-position evinced on both sides—the Postmaster General only, as we learn, requiring such schedules as shall preserve proper connections—no time will be lost in re-storing to our citizens those mail facilities of which they should never have been deprived.

There appears to be some doubt remaining yet, in regard to the final adjustment of this unfortunate and perplexing difficulty. Had the state of things continued much longer, there is no telling what injuries might have resulted therefrom. In the midst of crushing pecuniary embarrassments, with every conceivable disadvantage under which the business public could labor, to have such wanton and unpardonable indifference to the public good manifested by those in authority was, in point of fact, adding outrage to injury, and we can conceive of no term sufficiently strong to express our disapprobation of the whole proceeding from beginning to end. The article from the Charleston Standard gives the particulars of the matter, and our readers might imagine for themselves the probable workings of "first principles," were we compelled to submit to slow coaches again.

We hope the matter will be finally and forever set tled. The public have been outraged long enough.

Congressional Matters.

The proceedings of Congress are, thus far, so highly un-interesting, that we have made but few extracts from our exchanges. It is more like sifting a bushel of chaff for a single grain of wheat than anything else dashing argumentative onslaught against the we can liken it to. Whenever there is anything of interest worth recording, our readers will have it, but we imagine they are as little interested as we in the visionary whims and bunkumisms of those wild abstructionists who occupy so much of the timeand attention of Congress. The irregularity of the mails and the stale news which we have been receiving for the past week makes it particularly hard for us to give anything recent or interesting. We hope to improve shortly.

The Chester Standard

Has changed hands, and the Messrs. Melton, the late accomplished and worthy editors, retire in favor of J. Belton Mickle, Esq., who is an able and excellent writer, and to whom, in editorial parlance, we beg most cordially to extend the right hand of fellowship,

Arthur's Home Gazette Has been discontinued. We regret this, for Mr. Ar-

thur is one of the few writers of fiction who is really per that the Court of the Sixth Judicial Dis. able "to point a moral and adorn a tale." His peculiar talent lies in his practical, every-day, home scenes of zine.

The War Question.

It is a matter of serious apprehension that the European war involving the four great powers of that continent, will create a terrible panic-the premonitory symptoms of which, we are now feeling in America, as well as affecting the whole commercial world. There can be no question but that, this cause has operated more than any other in producing the extraordinary money pressure and financial embarrassments of the present day. These are truly and emphatically hard times, and we are seriously afraid that the 'good time coming' is far off in the dim and uncertain future

The subject of the European war is very properly attracting the attention of the business world. Should this state of things continue a great while longer, the consequences must, of necessity, be very disastrons all as a household word, and we have daily, and al- The mediation of our government ought by all means most hourly, practical evidences of its force. It is no longer a figure of speech—a mere evasion or subter-States; possibly some good may be effected; it is at fuge for the non-performance of certain promises to least worth the effort. We perceive by the Courier that the Chamber of Commerce in Charleston have tangible and real in its practical operations, that all adopted the following resolutions, and that action elsewhere is being taken upon the subject. The resolutions were offered by Col. A. O. Andrews, as fol-

Whereas, This Chamber is deeply impressed with the serious disadvantages which accrue to the interests of commerce, from the war in which the Four Great Powers of Europe are now involved, and cordially participates in the humane considerations which see to effect a restoration of the blessings of peace. There-

Resolved, That the tender of the good offices of our Government to the belligerents as a Mediator, in such manner as the wisdom of the Government shall deem right and best, is earnestly and respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of our Senators and Representatives, now in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That the President be desired to transmit.

copies of the foregoing to our Senators and immediate.
Representatives at Washington, with a request that
they will present the same to their respective bodies.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from Europe.

HALIPAX, N. S. January, 3.—The British and North America Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. E. G. Lott, has arrived at this port from Liverpool, with advices to the 28d ult. THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,- The

Circular of Messrs, Milligan, Evans, Lempriere and Co., of the 22d olt., says that the sales of Cotton during the week comprised 41,900 bales, of which exporters took 3,500. and speculators 1,000 bales, leaving 37,490 bales of all descriptions to the trade. The market had partially recovered from the previous decline and closed with a moderate demand, at former rates, with the exception of Fair Uplands which had declined 1 8d. Fair Orleans was quoted at 5 58d., and Middling Uplands at 4 3.4d. per lb.

THE LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET,-The transactions in flour were small, but prices were firm at 43s per bbl. 196 lbs., for Western Canal, and 46s. for good Ohio. Corn had advanced 6d., and although the business transacted was not large. Prices closed firm at 41s. per 480 lbs. for Western Yellow, and 45% for Western Yellow, and 45s for Western White.

THE LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKETS. Lard, under the influence of advices from America, had declined, and was quoted at 53s. per cwt. Beef was unchanged, and only a limited business was transacted at previous rates, although the demand to supply the Government contracts tended to make prices considerably higher. The Pork market was unsettled, but prices had greatly advanced in consequence of the article being in considerable request by the contractors to supply the Government.

STATE OF TRADE .- In the Manchester market, prices were a sliade lower, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE .-- No additional in-

telligence had been received relative to the siege of Sebastonol. The foreign enlistment bill had excited an

gry discussions in the British Parliament. MARRIED-In Columbia, on Wednesday evening, ad inst., by Rev. Mr. Shand, Mr. Samuel C. DePass,

of Charleston, and Miss Maria Root, of the former

Obitnary.

JANE SHAND, daughter of W. Thurlow and Sarah An Caston, was born June 6, 1853, and died December 31 1854.

"That all these full-blown joys at once should fade DIED-On the 8th ult., at the residence of Samuel K. effords, Esq., in Darlington District, W. H. Hallford, DIET-On Friday last, at his residence, Joab Cotton Esq., a worthy citizen of this district, in the 75th year

1	CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.
1	BAGGING, per yard, 14 to 18
ı	BALE ROPE, per pound, 11 to 15
	BUTTER 18 to 28
3	BEEF, 4 to 6
3	BACON, 94to 12
:	COFFEE
,	CHEESE to 15.
	COTTON 6 to 74
	CORNper bushel,
1	FLOURper barrel,
	FODDER, per cwt 75 to 872
	LARD,per pound,
	MOLASSES, per gallon., 30 to 37
1	OATS per bushel, 50 to 62
	PEAS toleo
	SUGARper pound, 6 to 12
	SALT per sack to 3
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Arrivals at the Mansion House,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 6. E. G. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR. O Spencer, Bishopville | R S McDow, lady & serv't, A J Belden, Lancaster Russell Place Professor Devine, Col'bin H J Abbott, Sumter

DW Harrington " Jas Crammond C H Peck & lady, Camden R G Hudson G Wm H Hinchman, N. Y Miss Peck. Wm D Cunningham, L Hill Wyatt Patterson "Col John English, Richl'd J H Heron, Sumter W Kelley, Darlington PH Young, Florida D D Perry, Beaver Creek Wm Rodgers Bishopville Jas Massey, Yorkville J.E. McLure, Greenwood C L Dye "
J A Perry, Pleasant Hill J E Medure, John Stavice, Florida E H Benson, Chester S L Lilly, N C J N Dowell, Sumter

W Massey, Longstreet, JW Ingrem, Hang'g R'ck H R Brown, Liberty Hill W A Graham & lady, Lan-E B Baker, Charleston Mr Marshell, Ala W P Harriss, N C

Jas Atkins, Sumter E Gray, Tennessee A B Baldridge " d J Lucius, Richland

E D Lilly E Allen J Redfern jr," J.H. Nichols, Charleston Dr.T. B. Lucas, Kershaw J.J. Tiller, T.J. Brace, Liberty Hill Mrs DeVine, daughter, & 2 children, Columbia E H Hall, Chester

We are authorized to announce WIL LIAM F. DEBRUHL, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District at the enauing elec-

We are authorized to announce WIL. LIAM TALBERT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. M. HOUGH, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw at the ensuing election,