## General Heies.

#### The Corn Culture in Ohio.

According to the Cincinneti Railroad Record, sixty millions of bushels of corn are raised in Ohio every year. The average crop is thirty seven bushels to an acre. Among its uses the following are mentioned:

It is in changing its form into meats and liquors, and finding a market among the labor ers of our own country, that the farmer of the great Central West finds both a market and a profit for his Indian corn. One of the principal changes made is in feeding it to hogs, which, after fattening, are converted into pork. There are not less than five hundred thousand (500,000) hogs fattened annually in Ohio, which consume in the fattening process about eight millions of bushels of corn. As there are four times that number of hogs and pigs in the State, it is quite probable that as much more corn is consumed in wintering these. There are also manufactured in this State about four hundred thousand barrels of Whiskey. From the single port of Cincinnati there are annually exported from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand barrels of whiskey, enough to fill a harbor sufficient to float a fleet of ships!

The whiskey manufacture probably consumes twelve millions of bushels of corn; and if one would learn one of the great frauds devised to perpetuate evil upon earth, let him know that this whiskey is largely used for the manufacture of the falsely called wine, brandies, gins, and other liquers which appear on the tables of hotels, private gentlemen, &c., to feed the vulgar appetites of the "better class," who look with contempt upon the bald whiskey of the laborer. After these great consumers of Indian corn—the log and the whis key maker-we have all the fatted cattle to feed, which will probably consume three millions of bushels more. Then we have the stock cattle and the horses to winter, and the domestic consumption. With all these uses for it, our sixty millions of Iudian corn in Ohio is not too much. We have use for the whole of it; and in proof of it, we know that in seasons when the crop is short the price of corn doubles, and many farmers find themselves short of a supply. Even in this great produthe contrary, that from year to year, the price of his staple article advances and on the com-pletion of our numerous railroads to markets, it is certain that corn will advance largely in

Hogs AND CATTLE. The following extracts of a letter from an intelligent farmer in Madison county, Kentucky, to the Cincinnati Price the people in the free States hate slavery with Corrent, is a fair index of the state of the a deep and growing intensity. All intelligent country in regard to the hog and cattle mark-

In the county of Fayette, the first county of the State in agriculture, I caused the Commis- importunate clamor.' Rabid abolitionism. I sioner of Tax to take the census of hogs more fully than the law required. The result is: listed in 1852 13,180 hogs over six months old; this year, 20,063; all, six months over present."

and under, 39,363—nearly all of which latter We ha number may be brought into market at home or abroad.

The report of the Louisville Courier will give you an idea of the number of hogs over six months old, and the above data a proximate estimate of the whole number, all of which shows an amount of hogs unprecedent ed in our State. Similar causes, no doubt, have produced like results in all the hog-grow. a sails the institution, and denounces it as a

ing States. fine, and corn will be an average crop all through this section, and as far as I can hear throughout the State, except upon the poorest soils. I should say that all logs suitable for fattening will be made fat. Stock hogs are three dollars per hundred, gross, and freely offered. Fat hogs refused at the same price.

The amount of old corn is considerable, at \$1.50 per harrel in the crib. New corn is selling at \$1.25 per barrel in the field. Cattle coming in for winter and fall beef

them will be fit for killing this full, whereas usually one-half would have been good beef. I found it utterly impossible in Kentucky to cents per pound here now, and must advance with the fall demand.

The California trade has taken off most of the extreme Western cattle, and oxen have been bought in this country for that market. Tennessee has even been hunted over for old exen to feed for the New York market by Kentuckians and Ohioans.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA .- A recent number of the Chinese Repository, says that since the year 1807, one hundred and fifty Protestant missionaries have labored in China; of whom seventy three are still living and remain in active labor, while five are absent from ill health or other causes. Of the remaining seventy-three twenty-five died in the field of labor, or on the passage home, including four who were drowned, and three who met a violent death at the hands of the natives. Forty eight have retired - most of them on ac count of their own ill health or that of their families, but some of them through discouragement at the little progress they have made in learning the Chinese language. Of the whole number, forty-seven were Englishmen, eighty eight Americans, and fifteen came from the continent of Europe. Of the missionaries now in China, including the five now absent, twenty three are Engli-hmen, five are from the conti nent, and forty-four are Americans. Most of those from the continent are Lutherans. The members of the mission at Amoy, sent out from the United States, belong to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Russian mission has a large monastery in Pekin, and the members of it remain there ten years, when they are replaced by a fresh party from Russia.

The London Times says: "In fifty years, Ireland will be Protestant to a man. Both the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the race identified with that faith are all leaving Ireland. Ere long there will be none left. At the present rate of emigration, which cannot be less than 200.000, chi-fly Roman Catholics, in a year, our chi dren will see the time when the Celts will be as obsolete in Ireland as the Phenicians in Comwalf.

From the South Carolinian.

### The North and the South.

Some weeks since, in an article on Sammer Praveling we remarked that much of the prejudice against the institution of slavery, existing at the North, was owing to a wilful and voluntary ignorance on the part of the people of the non-slaveholding States of our people and their character, and that this ignorance was a serious obstacle to a more cordial and perfect union between the North and the South.

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the extract

on this point, and says:

"Our Southern cotemporary, we assure him does injustice to the North in the above paragraph. The majority of the northerners entertain no such unjust opinions respecting the citizens of the South. That a minority believes ail that Mrs. Stowe, Douglass, and other abolitionists have said, we do not deny. Neither do we deny that the minority in question, by making a great-noise, induced many to believe them more numerous than they are; for like grasshoppers in Burke's celebrated similie, they fill the field with their importunate clamor." We would be sorry to do injustice to the

North; and as the Bulletin is aware, the article which he comments on was to suggest that the people of the North should increase their intercommunication with us-to come among us and investigate and examine for themselves, and not feed their prejudices by reading and believing anti-slavery writers and lecturers. But what are the facts in relation to this matter? Within the limits of Pennsylvania a Southern citizen has been murdered when at tempting to recover his slave, and other instanees have occurred, which do not sustain the Bulletin in its assertion that the people of the North "admit the binding force of the clause in the Constitution which provides for the return of fugitive slaves." It will not do for that paper to give credit to the people of the North for the passage of the fugitive slave law; for if that said clause in the Constitution had been recognised as binding, there was no necessity for this fifth wheel for the omnibus bill. Had the North been true and loval to this provision, it is evident that no fugitive slave law would ever have been thought of. We are sustained, then, in the position that it was "the general sentiment of the North" against the institution eing country, and in that abundant article, In which demanded this enactment, instead of that dian corn, we have daily evidence that the sentiment being in favor of either the law or the production is not beyond the demand; but on section of the Constitution which it is intended to make more effective and binding.

The columns of the Bulletin next day show that, in its attempt to screen the people of the North from the accusation we made, it did not speak the voice of its own community A correspondent replies to its article and says

"Permit me to say there is no use in attempt ing to disguise the fact that the great mass of people at the South know this perfectly well They are not misled by representing abolitionists as "grasshoppers that fill the field with their admit, is at a large discount. But there never was a time when a strong anti-slavery sentiment was as powerful and pervading as at We have been inclined to think for some

time past, and were pleased in the belief that public sentiment had undergone some change on this point; but we have still evidences of a determination to keep up this agitation, despite the threatened evils of sectional unimosity and even disunion, which have more than once impended over the country in consequence of it. A northern writer on the 'Liberties of America' curse. The correspondent of the Bulletin in-The two months' drought prevailing all over sists that the anti-slavery sentiment never was the State caused the purchasers of hogs, for so powerful, and pervading as at present. But future delivery, to have some apprehension of a few days since we received a petition, which high prices; but the late rains have been very we perceive is being generally circulated, pray ing Congress to make appropriations for eman cipation, and we have no doubt these petitions will appear before Congress with an array of names which will give a truer index to the general sentiment of the North"than the Bulletin does; yet all these parties disclaim any. fraternity or sympathy with abolitionism proper, while they are looking and working for the abolition of slavery. The lessons and experience of the past have simply caused northern sentiment to change its mode of attack, and are more scarce than I ever knew them. I am these movements bear witness that there is an now grazing 700 cattle-only one hundred of abiding determination to war upon slavery until it is abolished of the Union is dismembered. The success of such schemes, we hold, can only be averted by the conservatism of get aged cattle for grazing fat. Beef is six the public press at the North. To this great work we commend the Bulletin and its cotemporaries, feeling assured they will do more essential service than by endeavoring, with honesty of purpose no doubt, to persuade us that the "general sentiment" around them on this question is sound or law-abiding.

> THE PLANTERS' BANK OF FAIRFIELD .- The President of this Bank, Jas. R. Aiken, E-q., (who, by the way, we are pleased to see has returned improved in health from the North.) exhibited to us on Saturday last, the five and ten dollar bills of the Bank-they are chaste and beautiful, both in design and execution.

The vignette of the former is a truly characteristic Southern scene, representing a cotton plantation. In the foreground, the proprietor on horseback is surveying the hands busily employed picking and gathering the silken fleece of the great staple; in the background is the planter's residence—that abode of genuine ho-pitality and refinement; on the left margin is a female figure, a comely dame, personating Ceres, the goddess of the plentiful harvest; on the right side is a handsome in a most persuasive expression of countenance, to the lords of creation, "in all your gettings, get happiness at home."

Of the latter, the vignette is the figure of Pomona, in a sitting posture, surrounded by the rich trophics of her joyful reign, in the midst of which stands the shield of the State, with the ever green and ever glorious Palmetto; on the left margin is a herd of fat cattle. wagous loaded with grain, &c., representing the thrifty planter's highway to market and to along with the rapid resistless speed of young America, scattering in its train civilization, intelligence and happiness. May the career

of our Bank be bright and prosperous. Winnsboro Register.

diet of guilty, and sentenced him to fifteen days imprisonment, to receive twenty-five lashes at the beginning, and twenty-five at the expiration of his confinement in jail. As the circumstances of the case are, in some respects, singular, and not understood by many persons, we will briefly lay them before the public. The boy is a mere youth, old enough, it is true, to have known better: but in addition to the ex cellent character for industry and good nature which he proved before the court-it was very manifest from all the attendant circumstances that he was not actuated by any evil intentions. As soon as strong suspicion fell upon the boy, his owner punished him severely, and then went forward and laid the whole matter before the proper authorities. He was brought to trial by the act of his master, who placed him before his fellow citizens to be dealt with as they thought proper, with an abiding faith in their wisdom, prudence, judgment and integrity. The offence was a grave one, and it may be proper to remark that the severe chastisement he had already received was taken into considcration by the court in awarding their punishment. As no damage was done, his punishment, we think, was sufficient. If, however, any serious injury had resulted we fear that the judgment would scarcely have been tempered with mercy .- Sumter Watchman,

## The South.

To the friends of our cause throughout the slaveholding States we appeal. "The Agricultural Association of the Planting States" has for its object the diffusion of knowledge, as it appertains to all branches of Agriculture and of our peculiar institutions. We desire a close bond of fellowship, that we may develour interests.

It has been said that "the world is against ns" Be it so; the world, we know, is depen dant on us, and we glory in our position. Let us be true to ourselves and all will be well.

In the discharge of our duty as "Executive Counci," of the Association, we have fixed the time of the next meeting of the Association to be on Thursday, the first day of December next, at Columbia, S. C., which will be during the first week of the session of the Legislature of that State. From every slaveholding State gentlemen of distinction have been applied to by us to present addresses before the Association on the various subjects of interest connected with it.

To the Southern press we also appeal, and we hope that every newspaper will not only publish this circular, but will give their ablest efforts to this cause, time and again, in their editorial columns.

We earnestly desire that all who feel the importance of the work before us, and wish to advance and firmly e-tablish this Association will send forward their names and initiation fee, which is "five dollars," to Dr. N. B. Cloud. Secretary, Lockland P. O., Alabama, The funds thus raised are to be applied to the publication of all addresses and essays for gratuitous distribution in book or pamphlet form,

E. A. HOLT, Alabama. Dr. C. Bellinger, Alabama. B. S. Bin, Alabama. G. H. Young, Mississippi. WALKER ANDERSON, Florida, A. G. SUMMER, South Carolina. JAS. CHAMBERS, Georgia. GEO. R. GILMER, President, ex efficio. N. B. CLOUD, Alabama, Secretary exefficib Executive Department. Montgomery Ala., August 12, 1853,

A BLOODY RIOT .- On Tuesday last some 25 or 30 Irishmen, belonging to the mines at Coal Castle, came to l'ottsville as a sort of esort to five or six of their friends who where about to depart for California. As usual on such occasions, they indulged freely in drinking, until about time for the afternoon cars to start when a large portion of them were just in a fit condition for a row. Collecting at the Depot, those who were to leave obtained their tickets and entered the cars, while several of the others, intending to accompany their companions a short distance determined to enter the cars contrary to the rules of the company. without tickets. This could not be permit ted, and they were repelled by the conduc-

Blinded and maddened by rum, they made fight, when Mr. Jennings, Captain of the Police Justice Kline, and several citizens attempted to quell the disturbance, at first by mild persuasion, which was instantly met by taunts and insult, the belligerents stripping off their clothes, and making a tremendous onslaught upon the officers, threatened for a time to overcome them. Aided, however, by a reinforcement of citizens, and using their maces with such effect as to prostrate six of the rioters, they were arrested, and all reeking with with blood and thoroughly subdued by the severe chastisement their own bad conduct rendered necessary, taken before Justice Reed. who after a hearing committed them to take their trial at the next Sessions. Nearly, or, quite all of them subsequently gave bail, and were suffered to go to their homes for the present .- Pottsville Emporium Sept. 1st

A JUDGE IMPEACHED FOR ENFORCING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. - We published a despatch a few days since announcing that Judge Flinn, of Cincinnati, had remanded three slaves bushel, although without much regularity or uniformiwho had been seized by the abolitionists in that city, to the custody of their masters. The work but little advantage to any one, while it will slaves it seems had been landed on the wharves of Cincinnati contrary to the express direc- the interior beyond the limits of a safe business. tions of their owners who were passing with them to Kentucky. The affair caused considerable excitement among the abolitionists of Cincinnati, and we learn from our northern ex- U.S. Consul at Havana, and to Col. Robertson, Vice female face in contemplative mood, insinuating changes that a meeting, attended by men of all parties was held in that city on Thursday have recently been detained in the Spanish Post-office evening, for the purpose of devising measures at Havana, and there cut open for examination before impeached was unanimously adopted, and a letters addressed to commercial houses were cut open committee was appointed to bring the subject before the next legislature. - Savannah News.

GENERAL CASS AND THE FRENCH MISSION. -We feel perfectly certain that the mission to France has not been tendered to Gen. Cass, as fortune; on the right the steam car, dashing stated in the telegraphic columns of many northern papers. The truth probably is, that the Administration are too anxious to retain him in the Senate, to dream of sending him to any court, whereat the services of his great experience and well known abilities may not be absolutely necessary for the successful pro-NEGRO TRIAL .- A small boy, the property | tection of our most important national interests. of Major John F. Haynsworth, of our town, was Just now we can hardly have any question of tried before a Magi-trate and five Freeholders such interest with France as to justify the exon Friday last, for placing obstructions upon ecutive in depriving the country and the Demo the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road a cratic party of the presence of the General in few days previous. The jury returned a ver- the Senate .- Washington Star.

## The Camben Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, September 13, 1853.

## THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Death of Adderton Boykin, Esq. The following amnouncement of the death of our late fellow-citizen, Adderton Boyrin, Esq., we copy from

the Mobile Register of the 3d inst.: "Among those who have lately fallen victims to discase in this city, we find the name of Adderton Boy-kin, a native of Kershaw District in South Carolina Mr. Boykin emigrated about 1836 and settled in Columbus, Mississippi, where he engaged in the law. In duced by the growing prosperity of our city, he removed hither a year ago, expecting, in this wider field, to increase his professional reputation. In the midst of his exertions, and in the pride of his strength, he

#### The Weather.

A great deal of rain has fallen the past week, and our river has again overflowed its banks; but as the water did not rise as high as the previous freshet, we presume but little, if any, additional damage has been to secure that Road. Will they subscribe ? done to the crops. The weather is now clear, with a Is there a necessity for it? Let the trade lecool, bracing wind, rendering fire and thick clothing comfortable in the evenings and mornings.

### Auction Sales.

We call attention to the extensive sale of Bagging, Molasses, &c., of Messrs. ALLEN & PHILLIPS, of Columbia, advertised in to-day's paper. The sale, it will be perceived, is without reserve, and the terms as liberal as those usually in Charleston.

#### Washington National Monument.

The annexed Circular from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, was received ope our resources and be united as one man in a few days since, and we cheerfully lay it before our readers. It will be seen that the managers of elections are requested to put up a box at each of their precincts, on the days of election, for the purpose of receiving the contributions of those who see proper to aid in the completion of the Monument, now in the course of erection in the City of Washington, to the memory of the "Father of his Country." The Monument is now one hundred and forty feet high, and a very small contribution from each citizen, would raise a sum sufficient to complete a structure worthy of the "illustrious

As Elections for members of Congress, &c., will be held during the ensuing months in several States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges or Commissioners who may be appointed to take the halots of the voters, to put up boxes at the different localities where elections will be held, for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the Illustrious Father of his country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument, now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people they will not besitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary as the funds of the society are rapidly dimin ishing and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter throughout the United States. would be sufficient to complete the Monument -a work intended to add to their glory as well as to honor the memory of the illustrious dead. A half dime is but an inconsiderable sum, and yet a half dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country, would rear the grand structure now in progress, to its destined completions. It will be pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this country, rendered independent, prosperous and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a Monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride, as well as his duty to

At the last Presidential election, the plan of obtaining contributions at the Polls, (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters and others) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been ex-

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in different States at all future elections of a local or general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion at the elections to be held in the respective States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina Georgia, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Louisiana, and Florida, contributions will be made in aid of Monument, worthy of the Countrymen of their illustrious bene-

GEO. WATTERSTON. Secretary of the W. N. M. S

## New Paper.

We have received the first number of the Carolina Intelligencer, published at Shelby, N. C., by the Rev. A. J. CANSLER. It is a religious journa!, and devoted to the interests of the Raptist denomination.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS .- Advises from Europe has caused a considerable advance in breadstuffs. The Journal of Commerce of the 4th inst. says:

The excitement in breadstuffs has been carried to a high pitch, and flour has advanced during the morning about 50 cents per barrel, and wheat 6 to 8 cents per ty in prices. This speculation without stock here, will have a tendency to raise wheat and flour throughout

LETTERS DETAINED AND OPENED AT HAVANA .- It is stated that official letters, addressed to Mr. Clayton, Consul, from the State Department at Washington, for the impeachment of Judge Flinn. A reso they were delivered They were in this condition when lution declaring that the Judge ought to be received by Messrs Clayton and Robertsen, and the and examined too.

> It is estimated that not loss than four millions of dollars have been spent by Southerners this summer in sight seeing and dissipation at the North.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- There has been a very material advance in the price of boots and shoes, within three months past, e-pecially in heavy work, and there will be a scarcity of desirable goods, and high prices throughout the fall trade. The factories in New England were engaged later than usual on spring orders. then followed a rise in leather, and fully 20 per cent. advance in wages. Hides, also, continue very high and the market bare.

New Corron.-Up to the 28th ult., only 9 bales of new cotton were received at Mobile, against 1,726 belos at the same date last year.

The Washington Star says that in the course of last week, one hundred certificates were allowed in pension cases of Revolutionary widows who married after 1800, and came under the pension system through the act of February 3d, 1853. Under this act sixteen hun- community, can do no harm to myself. A feeldred claims have already been allowed; five hundred are suspended for want of sufficient proof, and three hundred more are on file for examination. When the law passed many insisted that no more than three hundred such claims would be presented in all.

#### For the Camden Journal The Lancaster Rail Road.

Again is the opportunity offered to the citiens of Caniden, to secure the benefits of Railroad connection with Lancaster and North Carolina. The Lancaster Railroad Company have appointed Commissioners in this place to receive subscriptions to their Road, and the books are now opened at the store of Mr. John Rosser, for twenty days.

The question is now submitted, and it may be for the last time, to the capitalists of Camden, whether or not they will make any effort gitimately ours, now seeking other channels and filling other coffers-let the producers, formerly seen in our streets, with their scores of wagons, but now thronging other marketslet the depreciating houses and lots, and tenantless buildings of Camden-let the unsettled, re-tless, half determined minds of our tradesmen and merchants -let the empty cars, passenger and freight, on our Railroad, and de creased and decreasing supply of cotton-let the withdrawal of the agencies of Banks and Insurance Companies from our Town-let all these answer. It is impossible to close the ear against their response. We are in an extremity, and the question is not so much whether this Road offers the best means to save us. but rather is it not the only means now in our power to use The interests and wishes of the people of Lancaster prefer over any other route, the connection with Camden. A consultation meeting was held in Jaly

last at Miller's Church, with some of the lead ing members of that Company, and it was agreed that if Camden would secure the Road by a proper subscription she might have al ways two Directors, also the right to locate the Depot here, provided the track connected with the Camden Branch, and that the Road should be extended to North Carolina. In addition to which, we have good reason to expect that the machine shops &c., bilonging to he Company, would also be located among ns. What more could our people ask, espe cially if the Road of itself is desirable? It is true the meeting at the Church was an informal one, and not binging upon the organized Company, until endursed by them; but it is clear that the resolutions passed are binding opon every individual who was present and voted for them. . The Road will be extended to North Carolina -it is the wish of that State, and of Lancaster, so far as their views are known, and notice, it seems, has been given in the Papers that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for a proper charter to effect its extension. If the Road should be extended to Concord, a distance of about 90 miles from us, Caniden may become a great thoroughfare for travel and trade. Can any see a reason why travel from Georgia and from the South West via Augusta should not take that route for the north? The Central Road of North Carolina passes near Concord, and will afford a quick and safe transportation onward to the North, and still much better if Road should be brought down from Danvile Va., to Salisbury, which was once contemplated. Then we would be in the way of the quickest and safest line of travel, between the great sections of our Union.

Let our capitalists see to it-let our real estate holders and merchants give the subject fail to be the result. The operation of Lyon's Kathaitheir consideration and the Road their subscriptions-let the friends of the Road be activetalking and writing and diffusing light in every possible manner.- Let the Town Council cail meeting of the Citizens and ascertain if they are willing for the Town to take stock-and let all who can, place a handsome subscription on the books, and Camden may yet see bright-

FRESHET IN THE PER DEE. - We learn from Capt. Smallwood, of the steamer Marlhoro, which arrived last night from the Pee Dee, that the Freshet had been very destructive to the crops in the neighborood of Cheraw, the water having reached within a few inches of the height of the destructive Fresl et of August 1852. Captain S. left Cheraw on Wednesday, and found the river overflowing its banks down to Allison's Landing, 80 miles above Georgetown, and was there informed by Mr. Allison, that the water was then running into his Cornfield. Captain S. left Allison's Landing yesterday morning, and the river was at that time rising about an inch per hour. He thinks the prospect threatening for the Rice Planters on the lower part of the River.

Char. Mercury, of Saturday.

THE FEVER .-- The total interments in al the New Orleans cemeteries for the week ending 3d September were 1020, including 804 from yellow fever, showing a decrease over the preceding week of 673 total interments and 628 by yellow fever. The whole number of interments from May 27 to September 2 was 9544, of which 6919 were of yellow fever.

FEVER IN NATCHEZ .-- By the sexton's repor it will be seen that the interments for four days back have been 27, of which 22 were from yellow fever. Of these last, 14 were of whites and 2 of negroes in private practice 6 from the State and Marine Hospitals,

It was generally understood yesterday that there had been a slight but favorable change; To Carpenters, Contractors, fewer new cases were spoken of, and the interments decreased from 11 to 5.

The number of interments in Natchez from Angust 16 to September 1, both inclusive, 17 days, have been 92. Of these about 75 have been from the fever .- Natchez Courier.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND PEACE. - At a recent reception at the Tuileries Louis Napoleon said: "It is particularly agreeable to me to-day to see the peace of Europe consolidated-at least so I consider it to be -without cost to the dignity or self respect of any nation."

CONNECTICUT RAILROAD LAW .- The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into operation on the 1st in-tant.

Mary Simondson, said to be 126 years old, died suddenly, last week, near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania

For the Camden Journal. Mn. EDITOR. In your last week's paper appears a communication over the signature of R. & Bailey, which, so far as he is known to this ing of self respect forbids my disclosing his c nduct while stopping at the Mansion House about 14 months ago. A character so well known, makes it a matter of perfect indifference to the low epithets he so lavishly indulges in. As a refutation of what he says, respecting my table, I have the satisfaction of annexing, and thet unsolicited, a card from gentlemen who have been boarders at the Mansion, not for one day or week, but some of them for years past.

E. G. ROBINSON.

Ma. Eurron.-Noticing a production in your ast issue over the signature of "R. S. Bailey. Editor of the Lancaster Ledger," and knowing. it to be a misrepresentation of the general character of the "Mansion House," kept by Mr. E. G. Robinson, and calculated to be injurious to the House, we, the boarders of the same, feel it our duty to correct the imputation, by certifying that we have been boarding at this Hotel for some considerable time, and that he has always provided bountifully for his table of the. best our market affords, and now willingly concur in giving it decided preference.

C. Bell, I.H. E. Squier, W. A. Graham, J. P. M. Gayle, R. B. Douglas, B. W. Chambers, J. Winternitz, T. D. Mills, Jas. D. Kennedy, Wm. D. Anderson.

MELANCHOLY DEATH .- Mr. Allen Harrison, aged about 22 years, was struck by lightning. on Saturday evening last, at his residence in Davidson county, N. C, and instantly killed. Mr. H. had but recently married, and himself. and wife were the culy occupants of the house and were alone at the time of the awful visitation. They were situated near the fire placehe standing on one side and she sitting on the other-when the lightning either struck the chimney or gable end of the house, and passing downward and into the room, struck Mr. Harrison on the head and shoulder, and killed him instantly. Mrs. Harrison was considerably stunned; and when she recovered, found her husband prostrate in the fire-his clothes on fire. She drew him out and gave the plarm.

Mr. H. had on his hat at the time he was struck, but that, and most of his wearing apparel were rent off by the flash. The buards of the floor where he stood, and the stones of the hearth, were turn up and scattered over the room. Salisbury Watchman, 1st inst.

THE BOLL WORM.- From all parts of the State we hear of the most serious complaints about the ravages of the Poll Worm. There is no doubt but that the cotton crop has sustained great damage, and there is no telling where the injury will terminate. It is now certain that there will be a great falling off in Mississippi this year from the amount produced last season. - Jackson Mississippian, 3d inst.

THE COTTON CROP. - The prospects of the cotton crop have declined considerably in the last month. In some quarters boll worms, and in others rost, have done much injury. The weed is unusually large, but not particularly well bolled, and during the recent dry weather there has been much shedding. Nevertheless the crop hereabouts will probably exceed that of last year, although we think it is generally estimated too high. - Bufaula (Ala.) Spir-

## Flowers will Grow where the waters Run.

If the cutiele of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the hair invigorated by stimulents which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermit of the head, a strong and vigorous head of hair cannot ron is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such incredients only, as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefitted by its useand the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by every Druggist in Camden. Haviland, Harrall & Co., wholesale Agents, Charleston. Sept. 13

## POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuges composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the atten-tion of all interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine Medicine, Hchensack's Liver Pills. "Be not deceived," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

## CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

!			
ll '	BAGGING, per yard,124	to	13
	BALE ROPE, per pound, 9	to	
4	BUTTER18	to	25
7	BEE!	to	7
e	BACON,11		12
d	COFFER 10	to	19
of	CHEESE,	to	18
8	COTTON,9	to	TO
	CORNper bushel,	to	97
	FLOURper barrel,	to	61
t	FODDER, per cwt	**	61
1	LARD, per pound, 124	**	14
e	MOLASSES, per gallon	**	49
f	OATS per bushel, 37	*0	45
1			87
;	SUGARper pound,6	*	10
ď	SALTper sack1	10	12
		10	31

## Builders.

THE cheapest establishment in the Southern States for the sale of SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS and WOOD MOULDINGS of every variety, is at the Corner of Calhoun and Washington-Streets, Charles ton, S. C. All my work is made of the best seasoned White Pine, and the Sashes are glazed in the very Varnishes and Brushes, for sale low.

B. T. SMITH. neatest manner. A full supply of Paints, Oils, Glass

#### 37 Wine and Brandy.

† Pipe superfine Old Pale Brandy, Madeira Wine Just received by Sept. 13. 37tf

# Holland Gin.

## CASK superior Holland Gin. Just received and for sale by Sept. 13—37tf

#### Champagne. 1 BASKETS Heidsick Champagne, Qts. Pinte, " Violet

Just received and for sale by . A. SCHROOK. Bent. 13-3"tf