

The Columbus, Ga., Times, in an article on "the next Governor of Georgia," in which the name of the distinguished and revered patriot, Wilson Lumpkin, is suggested for the support of the Southern Rights party, makes some general remarks on Southern politics which we cannot refrain from copying—they are at once so true, so full of heart and so eloquent in expression.

"We believe the Southern Rights spirit of Georgia will rally a support to Wilson Lumpkin, that will beat any Constitutional Union dawdler that can be started. The order of 'peace measures' is strongly infragant in the nostrils of our people. Time and a close inspection of the legislative mechanism of the omnibus bills, have developed its monstrous injustice—its sweeping sacrifice of the rights of one section, and its wholesale surrender of everything valuable in dispute, to the capacious and voracious maw of the other. Another important fact breaks on the Southern mind. It is, that all these sacrifices by the South were gratuitous and unnecessary—not even called for, by the exigencies of an impelled Union. The North did not expect the South to yield so much, and was as greatly surprised as delighted, when she beheld Southern members, surrendering at discretion, under the active fire of the batteries of 'Unionism.' Georgia, alone, had it in her power to have saved the rights and the honor of the South. If her public men had been true—if Toombs and Stephens had held on in the course they started in—if some had not been corrupted by the glitter of administration patronage, and others had not been awed by the flashes of danger that lit up that storm of sectional warfare: and Georgia, taking courage from the example and heroic tone of her servants in Congress, had stood firm and unblanched in the eye of the battle, there is nothing truer than that the North would have yielded, and abated the monstrous demands she made as the conditions of compromise and peace. There is nothing truer, than that the South was 'fiercely assailed, feebly defended, and basely betrayed.' And the consequences are—not only a loss of the substantial points of justice and rights in the settlement—but a loss of that brightness of her eschaton, which pride, duty, and policy, command all people and nations to maintain as brilliant as burnished silver.

"The South has been sold for a mess of pottage. Nay more than that—for the lentils of the fugitive act, were already hers, by the prescription of the organic law of the land. Her champions gave up all, for the boon of Northmen fidelity to a clause of the Constitution—to which its sworn vows had been already pledged. And the men who did this! What are they about? They are claiming to hold in the palm of their hands the suffrages of the people of Georgia. They claim the verdict given in November last, under the panic of their own creation, as the 'sober second thought' of a spirited and intelligent people. And they are founding on it a party organization, whose triumph of Federalism, the trampling in the dust of the Southern banner of State Rights, the election of a Northern President, the abasement of the men who stood by the South, when the storm loomed, and the victory of those Southern renegades who manned the 'masked batteries from behind which the Constitution and the rights of the South were assailed.'

SENTENCE FOR KIDNAPPING.—A man named George F. Alberte was recently convicted in Philadelphia of kidnapping a negro child and taking it to Maryland, where it was sold into slavery—and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The penalty in Alabama for kidnapping a free negro and selling him, we believe, twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The above appeared in the Alabama Journal published in this city, a few days since. And now, reader, just listen to the facts in the case, and then make up your own opinion of a paper that would thus mislead the public mind.

Some two or three years ago, a negro woman ran away from her owner, a Mr. J. S. Mitchell, in Maryland, and went to Pennsylvania. Learning her whereabouts, he despatched two agents—of whom Mr. George F. Alberte, the individual named in the above extract, is one—to bring her home. They did so. During the negro woman's absence as a runaway slave she had a child, in Pennsylvania, which of course was the property of the owner of the woman, and was brought with her to him. For this reclamation of these two slaves, both the agents have been convicted and sent to the penitentiary of Pennsylvania for twelve years; and the Governor of that State has now made a requisition upon the Governor of Maryland for Mitchell himself, (who never left the State of Maryland at all, as we understand it,) as a fugitive from justice—the offence being the recovery, by his agents, of his own property, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Of course the Governor of Maryland refuses to give up Mitchell.

Now we ask, what kind of comity and reciprocity is this among the people of two States calling themselves sisters, and their citizens brethren? A man who goes or sends to a free State to recover his property, makes himself and agents liable to a long, loathsome and degrading confinement in a penitentiary. Now many men under such apprehensions would run the risk of following up their slaves to a free State! We cannot see why the Northern people want the fugitive slave law repealed at all. *Montgomery Advertiser.*

Diamond cut Diamond.—A Yankee and a Southerner were playing poker on the steamboat.

"I haven't seen an ace for some time," remarked the Southerner.

"Wall, I guess you haint," said the Yankee, "but I can tell you where they are. One of them is up your shirt sleeve there, and the other three are in the top of my butes."

An "indignant Southerner," in speaking of Maine, says that one half of the farms are so barren, that you might mow them with a razor, and rake them with a fine tooth comb, and yet not get enough to fodder a grasshopper for a month.

Mr. Macready's Farewell.—Mr. Macready took his benefit on Wednesday night, the 26th ult., and, at the same time, his final leave of the stage, on the boards of Drury Lane Theatre. The announcement of this event had its natural influence, and, as soon as the doors were opened, not a vestige of a seat was discovered in any part of the house. "Macbeth" was the play chosen by Mr. Macready for this interesting occasion. The enthusiastic welcome which he received when he entered can easily be imagined. Hats and handkerchiefs waved in all directions, and nothing could exceed the vehemence of the demonstration, renewed several times during the progress of the tragedy. Mr. Macready never played with greater force and ability; and this evidence of powers yet undecayed, only added to the regret which his determination to retire has universally generated. Mr. Phelps, Mrs. Warner, and Miss P. Horner, who respectively filled the parts of Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, and Hecate, were almost as loudly cheered as Mr. Macready when they entered, in consequence of the kind spirit they exhibited in offering their professional services—an act of grace publicly acknowledged by Mr. Macready in the printed bills.—At the conclusion of the tragedy, the loudest calls were made for Macready, who at length came before the curtain, divested, forever, of the habiliments of the stage. It would be impossible to describe the excitement that prevailed at the moment. It was long before he was permitted to say a word, with such protracted vigor did the audience indulge in the plaudits which the event suggested. Silence was at length restored, and he then delivered the following speech under very obvious emotion:

My last theatrical parts played, and in accordance with long-established usage, I appear once more before you. Even if I were without precedent for the discharge of this act of duty, it is one which my own feelings would irresistibly urge upon me; for, as I look back on my long professional career, I see in it but one continuous record of indulgence and support extended to me, cheering me in my onward progress, and upholding me in most trying emergencies. I have therefore, been desirous of offering you my parting acknowledgments for the partial kindness with which my humble efforts have been uniformly received, and for a life made happier by your favor. The distance of more than five and thirty years have not dimmed my recollection of the encouragement which gave fresh impulse to the experienced essay of my youth, and stimulated me to perseverance, when struggling hard for equality of position against the genius and talent of those artists whose superior excellence I ungrudgingly admitted and admired and honored. The encouragement helped to place me, in respect to privileges and emoluments, on a footing with my distinguished competitors. With the growth of time your favor seemed to grow; and, undisturbed in my hold on your opinion from year to year I found friends more closely and thickly clustering round me. All I can advance to testify how justly I appreciate the patronage thus liberally awarded me, is the devotion throughout those years, of my best energies to your service. My ambition to establish a theatre, in regard to decorum and taste, worthy of our country, and to have in it the plays of our divine Shakespeare fitly illustrated, was frustrated, by those whose duty it was, in virtue of the trust committed to themselves to have undertaken the task. But some good seed has yet been sown; and in the zeal and credible productions of certain of our present managers we have assurance that the corrupt edition and unseemly presentations of the past days will never be restored; but that the purity of our great poet's text will, from henceforward, be held on our English stage in the reverence it should ever command. I have little more say. By some, the relation of an actor to his audience is considered as slight and transient. I do not feel it so. The repeated manifestation, under circumstances personally affecting me, of your favorable sentiments towards me will live among my most grateful memories; and because I would not willingly abate one jot in your esteem, I retire with the belief of unflinching powers, rather than linger on the scene to set in contrast the feeble style of Words—at least such as I can command—are ineffectual to convey my thanks. In offering them you will believe that I feel far more than I can give utterance to. With sentiments of the deepest gratitude I take my leave, bidding you, ladies and gentlemen, in my professional capacity, with regret, and most respectfully, a last farewell.

Nothing could parallel the tumult which arose when this neat and appropriate address had terminated. The audience, including many of the most eminent individuals of the day, applauded again and again to the very echo; and the excitement continued for some time after Mr. Macready had retired from the public sight.

CASE OF POISONING.—On the 17th inst., we learn that Mr. Daniel Gladden and lady partook of poison, administered in coffee by their cook, who immediately thereafter absconded. Mr. Gladden very soon discharged from his stomach the poison, by vomiting but not so his lady, to whom medical aid was speedily secured, without success however, for she survived but a short time.

This has truly been an afflicted family; but a short time since an infant of Mr. Gladden was burned to death in its cradle, and now the partner of his life has been prematurely buried hence, doubtless by the destroyer of his infant, for the woman is now suspected of having set fire to the clothing around the child.

We are informed that the negro has been arrested, tried and condemned to be hung on Friday, the 11th April next. She is now in jail awaiting the time for her execution. *Fairfield Register.*

Heavy Robbery.—On Friday night last one of the rooms of the steamer *Pocahontas*, Capt. PARRISH, was robbed at Baltimore, while the passengers were at supper, of \$12,000 in gold coin and \$6,000 in gold dust.

Chesterfield.—At an election held on the 3d inst. William R. Griffith, esq., was elected Ordinary of Chesterfield District.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

Our district is taking steps to be fully represented in the proposed Convention of Associations, to be held in Charleston in May. A meeting of the Association of this district has been called for Saturday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates, and we trust the importance of the object of the meeting will insure a full attendance from every portion of the district.

To our sister associations in the middle and upper districts we would also respectfully suggest the importance of being fully represented in the proposed convention. Whatever its action may be, it must and will have great weight in the councils of the State with regard to her future action. It need no argument to prove this, for by the organization of these associations public opinion was to some extent moulded, and they are now considered the legitimate organs of popular sentiment upon this question. Being a meeting, therefore, which must concern every section and every portion of our people, we trust no association will fail to send its representatives.—*South Carolinian.*

The correspondent of the *Laurensville Herald* thus notices the late showing up of that renegade and blackguard Sam Houston: "Mr. Rhett and Judge Butler have done one good thing: A day or two ago they scared one Democratic aspirant out of the city. Gen. Samuel Houston. Mr. Rhett charged him with falsehood, in six different points, in his recent attack on South Carolina institutions. Houston absolutely paled beneath the bearing of your gallant Senator, and when Judge Butler rose he manifested a trepidation that has lost him the confidence of many devoted friends in the Senate. There was some danger that Houston might create a division in the Democratic camp by his aspirations, but there is none now.—Rhett and Butler have utterly demolished the hero of San Jacinto. He fled the next day ingloriously from his post. The things has created more comment than any occurrence since the deprivation of the slave States of their equal share in the recently acquired territory."

Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.—The *Memphis Eagle* states that at the last accounts from New-Orleans, Gov. Jones had obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$100,000 in that city, to this great enterprise.

Several of our own citizens, that paper informs us, had given assurances to Gov. Jones, that Charleston is ready to subscribe liberally.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground in all quarters, even with those who prefer New-Orleans as the great importing metropolis of the South. The completion of the Road to Memphis will divert a large portion of the trade now going on between the Western merchants and the Northern cities, to Charleston.

"STAND FROM UNDER."—The rickety timbers that sustain the bacon and corn market, are giving way, and we tell our friends, far and near to "stand from under."

In the review of the Nashville, Tenn., Market, on the 16th March, we notice the following significant line:

Bacon—Declining. Hog round 6 1-4 a 6 3-4. And "Meal 50 cts per bushel."

Nearly every New Orleans paper we receive, contains news of the departures of vessels for Charleston or Savannah, loaded with bacon, pork, lard, &c.

The supplies of corn coming to our seaports are immense.

A New Kind of Fence.—Mr. John R. Remington, of Montgomery, Alabama, (the inventor of the Remingtons, Aerial Bridge) has patented a new and useful invention. It is a cement, for making solid fences, as durable as granite, and at a very reasonable cost of construction. The chief in ingredient is sand, and it can be easily manufactured by plantation hands. The cement panels are conveyed to the spot where the fence is located, and the two legs of each lot into the ground like common posts. The cost to the planter is estimated at 10 cents per panel of ten feet by five—four inches thick—far cheaper than the wire fence. It does not, or at least should not detract from the merit of this invention that it hails from Alabama, this time, rather than from Maine or Pennsylvania, or that the modest little town of Montgomery ventures competition with the great manufacturing cities of the East for the honor of originating some of the useful discoveries of the age.

Bring your Heart into your Family Circle.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their family with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth, than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart! Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental, and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God, everybody, and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love; love to God, love to man.

"The First feathered fowl," said an Irishman, "that I ever saw in America was a forkingine, (porcupine.) I tread him under a haystack and shot him with a barn-shovel. The first time I shot him I missed him; the second time I shot him I hit him in the same place where I missed him before."

The whole amount of stock taken in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, up to the 6th inst. was \$2,300,000.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1851.

Our Market.
For the two last days has been rather more active than usual. Yesterday (Thursday), a strictly prime lot sold for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. We quote extremes 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Post Office Notice.
We are requested to state that after this date, the Post Office will be open for the delivery of Letters and Papers on the Sabbath, from half past Eight to Nine, A. M., and half an hour after the arrival of the Cars, in the evening.

Our esteemed friend J. H. W. is informed that by some strange freak of the mails, his favors were sent to Columbia, and did not reach us until after our paper was printed. Gladly would we have acceded to his request, had it been in our power to do so.

Temperance Meeting.
On Tuesday evening next, a Public meeting of Watered Division No. 9, Sons of Temperance, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. E. Cater, of Bradford Springs, and the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, are expected to Address the meeting.

Brethren of neighboring Divisions are invited to join Watered Division on that occasion. The members of the Order, will meet at their New Hall, over Kennedy's Store, at quarter past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

W. E. HUGHES, J. M. KEENEY, T. J. WARREN, } Committee.

Madame Anna Bishop.
Will give one Concert in Camden on Wednesday evening 2nd April. The world-wide Fame of this Queen of Song, will make her advent into Camden, quite an era, in its musical history. We expect Kennedy's New Hall will have its strength tested.

Monk's New Map.

Mr. Bowen, is now in our town with a specimen of this most excellent Map, in order to secure subscribers. We indulge in no *Hyperbole*, when we say, that it is superior to any thing that has been published for years—with the most minute points laid down, all the late boundaries and newly discovered territories—Mr. Bowen is quite the gentleman, and will call upon our citizens, individually, and exhibit his map. More than that, it is not a Yankee production, and we suppose it is enough on that point to say, we do not object to it on account of its Yankeeism. Mr. Bowen will remain in our town several days.

U We ask you again, citizens of Lancaster and Kershaw, why don't you build a PLANK ROAD? You would think a man mad, whose House was on fire and he wouldn't try to save it. Just such a spectacle do we present. Soon we will be completely encircled by Rail Roads, and if we don't go to work and build a Plank Road, our fate will be sealed. We also urge upon you to read Gregg's Essay on Plank Roads, which we intend publishing very soon as information for the people. It is the best article that we have seen, upon this interesting subject, presenting in a brief and satisfactory manner a multitude of facts, which we think, are entitled to serious consideration. Build the Road, fellow-citizens, and save your reputation, as well as your money, for we hold that every dollar invested in this enterprise must result greatly to the advantage of all who engage in the work.

Lancaster District.

In our title to the present article we contemplate calling attention to the gallant District of Lancaster, in contradistinction to the notice which a correspondent of the *Charleston Sun*, under the title of "a Carolinian," has seen proper to make, in his peregrinations in this vicinity, the aforesaid individual seems to have encountered considerable difficulty, in not getting things exactly to suit his fastidious taste, although we are aware that perhaps too much importance may seem to be attached, to the opinions of an irresponsible newspaper scribbler. Yet, justice to Lancaster, and her brave people, warrants us in renewing a brief notice of the untimely—unwarranted and puny insinuation, of one, in our judgment, unworthy the cognomen of "a Carolinian."

Lancaster has furnished in the councils of the nation, what no other district in the State has done, or is likely to do. Nor on the field of battle has Lancaster been excelled. In the person of Andrew Jackson, one of the greatest men of the age, was found the rare combinations of the soldier and statesman. Lancaster gave birth to Andrew Jackson, besides many other of her sons have adorned the highest stations in our State. And more than all, Lancaster is right on the Southern question, and if her chivalry is ridiculed by some, the satisfaction is great in knowing, that some times what fools deride, the wise and patriotic applaud. The promptness with which this District has acted throughout, in preparing for emergencies, should any occur by which *minute men* and *boys* may be called into requisition—instead of calling forth rebuke or ridicule should be admired and applauded.

"A Carolinian," designates or desires to convey the impression, that Capt. McIlwain's company is made up of "old men and boys." Has "a Carolinian" had sufficient acquaintance, with this company to arrive at a conclusion in regard to their efficiency? Judging from past history and experience, it is but reasonable, for us to expect that the "old men and boys," of 1850, so bitterly

complained of by "a Carolinian," are some of the same material, which comprised the gallant corps of "old men and boys," of 1812, 1836, and 1846—for we believe a few more of the same sort are still left. Those who fought the battles of liberty, and have sealed the cause with their blood, that which "a Carolinian" enjoys but which we are afraid he does not sufficiently esteem. Within our recollection, has Lancaster District sent into the service of the United States two an gallant and efficient corps, as ever volunteered in the cause of Liberty. We refer of course, to the wars of Florida and Mexico. No coaxing or compulsion is necessary with the *old men and boys*—they march up to the drum head by hundreds. Lancaster and Kershaw have sent, can send, and will send, as efficient companies into service as any other District in the State, the Queen City not excepted; although we do not wish to be understood as being invidiously disposed, in the smallest degree, towards Charleston, notwithstanding the better taunts of certain intemperate individuals at our willingness to defend it. The *Minute men* may yet stand in need of the services of the "OLD MEN AND BOYS."

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Thomas Mason, Mr. JAMES S. LEWIS of Orangeburg; to Miss MARY A. MASON, of this place. Printer's Fee received.

LATEST NEWS FROM CANADA.
From the Montreal Gazette, June 29, 1850.
"Our readers will have observed the frequent notices which have appeared on our advertising columns of benefits resulting from the use of Winsor's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, catarrhal affections, liver complaints, &c. Many of the certificates are so interesting and so convincing, that we are tempted to publish the particulars of a few of them, for the purpose of drawing attention to the Balsam, and to ourselves, for the good effects the Balsam has had on diseases of the nature of those above mentioned, whenever we have known it resorted to, and that every other remedy has been tried and failed."
From the New York Evening Mirror, March 30, 1851.
"We regard the wild cherry tree as one of nature's best physicians, a sort of good Samaritan of the vegetable kingdom, which has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Winsor is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means that to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in countless cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect."
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at MR. AINS' Drug Store. Wholesale by P. M. COHEN & Co., Charleston, S. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

From the Louisville Courier.
We have seen the young bride blooming, as it were, in the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother, her cheeks flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow promises. We have seen all this changed, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulcher of the dead, and all this from neglecting a common-sense remedy, before it is too late, Dr. Ross's Life-Long Life, which gives immediate relief to the thousands of our most intelligent families now afflicted with its most extraordinary cures. The gay the beautiful, and the young speak forth in praise, and will, so long as it makes cure, and cheers the despairing family firesides, be found for sale at McKim's Drug Store, Camden, S. C. See Advertisement in another column.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Bagging, per yd. | 14 to 18 | Lard, | per lb. | 8 to 10 | |
| Bacon, | per lb. | 12 to 14 | Lea, | per lb. | 6 to 7 |
| Bacon, | per lb. | 9 to 12 | Minerals, | per gal. | 11 to 40 |
| Bacon, | per lb. | 15 to 20 | Blackwal, | per lb. | 6 to 8 |
| Beans, | per gal. | 28 to 35 | Blackwal, | per lb. | 4 to 6 |
| Beef, | per lb. | 18 to 22 | Onions, | per bushel | 50 |
| Butter, | per lb. | 4 to 5 | Pears, | per bushel | 60 |
| Cheese, | per lb. | 12 to 15 | Potatoes, | per bushel | 10 to 20 |
| Corn, | per bushel | 8 to 11 | Irish, | per bushel | 10 |
| Corn, | per bushel | 8 to 11 | Irish, | per bushel | 10 |
| Flour, | per bushel | 61 to 70 | Rice, | per bushel | 35 to 40 |
| Flour, | per bushel | 61 to 70 | Rice, | per bushel | 35 to 40 |
| Hides, | per lb. | 8 to 9 | Sugar, | per lb. | 7 to 10 |
| Iron, | per lb. | 5 to 6 | Salt, | per bushel | 10 to 15 |
| Lime, | per bushel | 2 to 2 1/2 | Tobacco, | per bushel | 20 to 30 |
| Leather, sole, | per lb. | 17 to 22 | Wheat, | per bushel | 10 to 15 |

The following Ticket has been sent us for publication:
For Inland.
JOHN ROSSER,
For Wardens.
F. L. ZEMP,
F. SUTHERLAND,
E. W. BONNEY,
C. MATHIESON,
March 28, 1851.

Notice.
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, March 28, 1851.
There will be an election held at the Council Room on the first Monday in April next, for Inland and four Wardens to serve the ensuing year. The following persons were appointed to manage said election:—(to-wit) W. H. R. Workman, W. C. Moore, and S. J. Ballard, Recorder.
L. W. BALLARD, Recorder.
march 28, 1851.

Notice.
ALL persons having demands against the Town Council of Camden, must present the same for payment, by the 2d day of April next. By order of Council.
L. W. BALLARD, Recorder.
march 24, 1851.

To Hire or Sell.
A WOMAN about 45 years old, an excellent cook and washer &c. If sold, a credit till 1st Dec. next, for half the purchase money, and till the 1st Dec. 1852 for the other half will be given. She is a woman of excellent character, temper and conduct. Apply at the Bank of Camden.
march 28, 1851.

Notice.
By order of the Court of Ordinary.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the late residence of Donald McDonald dec'd, all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Cart and Wagon, Plantation utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture. Terms—All sums under \$500 cash—over that amount a credit until the first day of October next, with notes and good security, interest from day of sale.
JOHN R. SHAW,
ALEX. L. McDONALD, Adm'r.
March 26, 1851.

Lancaster Southern Rights Association.
THE next regular meeting of this Association, will be held at Lancaster Court House, on the first Monday in April next. Members are requested, punctually to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted. Captains of Companies, and all others having catalogues of the members of this Association, will please hand them in to the Secretaries, on, or before the day of meeting.
Lancaster, C. H., March 24, 1851. St. 23

Wanted Immediately.
AN active and intelligent Boy, from 15 to 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.