

Acceptance of the Democratic Nominations.

CONCORD, (N. H.) June 17, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me—and pronounced alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can betide me personally.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle human wisdom, out-march human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant.

FRANK PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, and Pierre Soule.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my Democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have ever swerved them those principles which have sustained me, and which I have sustained by the Democratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the Government in strict accordance with them.

The platform as laid down by the convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them. The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim—nothing more.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am gentlemen, your fellow citizen,

WILLIAM R. KING.

To Messrs. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, and P. Soule.

The Whig Nomination.

We have another laborious mountain delivered of its mouse,—another National Convention assembling, and, with infinite big-sounding phrases taken from the slang dictionary of patriotism, selecting the man who is to lead them on in the next charge upon the United States Treasury. The Democrats chose a man who had scarcely been mentioned beforehand; the Whigs have selected that one against whom a majority of their party had declared unflinching hostility. Yet, on the one hand, no sooner was that man nominated whom nobody was commissioned by the people to vote for, than all the faithful organs sounded forth, "excellent! the very best possible choice!" and on the other, no sooner is the man against whom a majority of the Whig Convention is pledged and instructed, than the still dissenting members swear fidelity, and the choice is declared unanimous! Such is party, and of such stuff is fabricated the honors which the people shower on distinguished merit!

Will the Whig party ratify the choice of the Convention? We answer, yes, with scarcely a note of dissent. Those who think differently, do not consider that the real question in the next Presidential election, is simply which of the two parties shall have the spending of fifty millions a year, for the next four years. Those who dream that any portion of the Whigs will be backward at taking tickets in this great lottery, will find out their mistake in a short time.

And in regard to their chances for the purse, the Whigs have chosen wisely. Gen. Scott has more strength than either of his competitors. Mr. Fillmore is a dull, decent sort of man, whose superiority consists in his having grown up like a bunch of grass on the hillock of Gen. Taylor's grave. Otherwise he would have been a very common grass. Mr. Webster is a superannuated political lawyer, who, after many unsuccessful attempts to become a leader by following the leaders of his own party, has ended by a flashy imitation of Gen. Cass, in making faces at all the foreign nations that were either so feeble or so far off as to deprive the grimace of all dan-

ger or meaning. Neither of these men have any hold on the people, or could make a respectable run against the Democratic nominees. We do not believe that Gen. Scott can be elected, but he has a great deal of positive strength, and is surrounded with the specious tinsel that is so easily taken for gold, and he will give his adversaries trouble. If they beat him, it will be by hard work and good conduct.

Charleston Mercury.

GEN. SCOTT IN GEORGIA.—Judging from present indications, Georgia will give but a slim support to the Whig Ticket. We quoted the Augusta Chronicle yesterday. The Savannah Republican of yesterday is equally decided in repudiating the nomination. The Macon Messenger is still more vehement against it. It says: "We view the nomination of Gen. Scott as a triumph of the enemies of the South; and it now remains for our political friends in the State to take such course as will best conserve the interests of our section."

We have not heard from the Milledgeville papers; but the agreement of the three leading journals we have mentioned, leaves little doubt that at least a powerful division of the old Whig party of Georgia had made up their minds beforehand not to submit to the nomination of the Seward candidate.

A notice appears in the Macon Messenger, signed by the President and Vice Presidents of the Constitutional Union Convention, convoking another Convention of their party to meet on the 15th of July next, to decide upon this Presidential difficulty. It is not by any means improbable that a third candidate may be nominated.

We expect to hear much the same news from Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. But the defection of the Whigs in all these States will not much affect the Whig party in the country at large.—*Lb.*

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—We stated a few days since, the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in regard to the seizure of liquors in transit.—There were several other points touched upon in the decision rendered, the most important of which were as follows. We find them in the Bath Times:

"There is nothing in the act indicative of an intention of preventing intoxicating liquor being properly, when possessed by a person for his own use, without any intention to sell.

The act cannot prevent the transport of liquor from one town or city to another, or through the State, when there is no intention to make sale of the same.

The declared design of the law was the "suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops," and the law should receive a construction compatible with its design. The general language of the act must be restricted so as to accomplish the general intent and declared purpose thereof, or the provision in relation to the holding of property must be pronounced to be a plain violation of the provisions of the Constitution. No positive enactment is found in the law, that no person can acquire property in intoxicating liquors.

It would be absurdity to declare an article of commerce not property, and by the same law empower agents to sell the article as the property of cities and towns. The Constitution secures to the people of this State the right of acquiring property and protecting it; but the Legislature may determine that articles injurious to the public health and morals, shall not constitute property within its jurisdiction, when used for the purpose of injuring the public health and morals, and there would be no occasion for complaint that a provision of the Constitution was void.

In his concluding paragraph, Judge Shepley offers us either horn of a dilemma, as follows:

"It may be said that a court of justice is not authorized to introduce, by construction, such limitations—that it savors more of legislation than of construction. It may be so. And if the Court may not introduce any such limitations, without encroaching upon the forbidden province of another department of the government, it cannot omit its duty to declare that provision (that in relation to property in liquor) in violation of the Constitution and void.

Nonsuit set aside, and a new trial granted.—According to this decision, many cases where liquor was taken by officers from on board vessels, and from wharves while in transit from one place to another, and destroyed, were in violation of the law, and a claim for damages may be instituted. We are glad to have a construction to the law at last."

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—A highly respectable and aged correspondent, who has read with pain the account of the prevalence of this distressing complaint in Newberry district, as published in Saturday's Courier, requests the publication of the following specific for its cure, which, though very simple, has never failed under his observation for many years, viz: Take an equal quantity of good sweet molasses, olive oil and good West India rum, stir together and simmer over the fire, stirring whilst simmering until the decoction is well incorporated together then take it off the fire, but continue stirring until the mixture is quite cool. It is then ready for bottling or use. The dose for an adult, if the disease is very violent and system much reduced, is one table spoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night—if not very severe, twice a day, morning and night—and if the attack is slight, one spoonful, taken at night, will have the desired effect. For children and young persons, in proportion to age; for infants, a teaspoonful is sufficient. It is also a radical cure for summer complaint in children. If the disease should be checked too suddenly, so as to occasion costiveness, reduce the dose, and use a little castor oil.—*Courier.*

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—When the new ocean mail contracts into which the English Government has recently entered, come into operation, the whole cost to the nation for conveying its correspondence will amount to nearly a million sterling per annum. Its ocean mail packets lines served by this country will then be about sixty thousand miles in length; and the number of miles which the British mail packets will traverse annually will be nearly two millions five hundred thousand. The number of letters which these packets will carry in the course of a year, at the present postal packet rates, it is estimated, will be about thirty millions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Tuesday Evening, June 29, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Rain.

We have had rain in abundance. The crops in this vicinity have been greatly favored, and we have great hopes that an abundant yield will reward the farmers toils. We hope that our River will not get unruly and transgress its limits; such an event would be very ruinous to the river plantations, where the prospects are so flattering at present.

Temperance Celebration.

It will be seen by their advertisement, that Kershaw Division, No. 9, intend celebrating their fourth anniversary on Saturday next the 3d of July.

Death of Bishop Gadsden.

Bishop C. E. GADSDEN, the venerated head of the Episcopal Church in South-Carolina, expired in Charles ton on Thursday morning last at eight o'clock. The Evening News thus refers to the melancholy event:

DEATH OF BISHOP GADSDEN.—It becomes our melancholy office to announce the death, at his residence in this city, this morning, of the Right Reverend Christopher Edwards Gadsden, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina, and Bishop of this Diocese. Bishop Gadsden was the grandson of Christopher Gadsden, of Revolutionary memory. He was a divine no less distinguished for his long and arduous services to the Church, of which he was an ornament, than for his solid learning, sincere piety, unassuming manners, and amiable deportment. He was 68 years of age, and had been suffering for some time with sickness and protracted debility.

Bishop Gadsden was a graduate of Yale College, in the same class with Mr. Calhoun, and was ordained a deacon in 1807, by Bishop Moore, of New York, and priest in 1810, by Bishop Madison, of Virginia.

He was first called to the Rectorship of Biggin Church, St. John's Berkeley, in 1805, resigned in 1810, at which time he was called to St. Philip's Church in this city, as assistant minister to the Rev. James Dewar Simons. At the death of Mr. Simons, he was elected Rector of that Church, in 1814. In the following year he received the degree of D. D. from the College of South Carolina. In the office of Rector of St. Philip's, he continued until 1840, when he was chosen Bishop of this Diocese, and consecrated in Trinity Church, Boston, on Sunday, June 21, 1840.

While we are writing, the bells are tolling in respect to his memory.

A Good Suggestion.

It has been suggested to us (and the suggestion is an admirable one), that a Society or Club be formed for Educational purposes. The plan is simple and effective, and would doubtless be the means of doing great good. Let each member contribute yearly, say 5 or 10 dollars. Let this fund be kept for the sole purpose of educating thoroughly, some worthy, intelligent boy in our community, who may not have the means for the accomplishment of a complete education. This fund, or a part of it (as much as may be necessary) could be loaned or given according to circumstances; and when the party becomes able to pay it back, it might be used in the same way for the education of others. Think how much good might be effected in our community, if each individual would only feel it in his heart to do something for the cause of education and morality. In place of having scores of idle boys, loafing around shops and through our streets, they might be taken up, educated and made to do something for themselves and for society. There are many instances where this plan has been productive of the greatest good. Some of our wisest and best men, whose attainments in different departments of science and literature, and who challenge our highest admiration, were proteges of such associations as we are in favor of forming.

We have only at this time, a desire to call attention to the project in order that some of our friends and correspondents may favor us with their views *ex extenso*. The subject is one worthy to be discussed and of deep interest to all who love their country. It is our duty to aid in promoting the common good; and while the motto may be—"At the public good we aim," we fear it is only in name, and not in spirit.

We could enlarge here to a very considerable extent, but deem it wholly unnecessary, as we hope soon to be favored with the views of others more able than ourselves to give light upon this important subject.

Free Soil Convention.

A circular has been issued, signed Samuel Lewis, Chairman, calling a Convention of Free Soil Democrats to be held at Pittsburg, on the 11th of August next, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo at the Convention of August, 1848, are invited to send delegates. It is stated in connection with this call, that several democratic members of Congress will oppose the election of Pierce and King—among them, Dr. Townsend and Mr. Chase of Ohio, and Mr. Durkee of Wisconsin.

General Scott's Chances Improving.

Telegraphic despatches from Washington state that advices are daily being received, which tend clearly to indicate that General Scott's chances of success are improving. The enthusiasm in the large States is increasing, and the feeling of disappointment at first exhibited by the adherents of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster is rapidly wearing off, and giving place to a strong feeling in favor of the nominee of the Whig National Convention, so that there is every probability that an undivided front will be presented during the ensuing campaign.

Our Exchanges.

NEWBERRY SENTINEL.—We observe that Maj GARRINGTON has withdrawn from his connexion with Mr. GILES in the editorial department of this excellent paper.

CAROLINA SPARTAN.—The last number of the Spartan comes to us in a new dress, and with the addition of "Carolina" to its title. The editors state a fact which is not generally known, that in the State Constitution their district is called "the Spartan District," and not Spartanburg as it is now called.

FARMER AND PLANTER.—The July number of this useful Monthly has been received. As usual, it contains a variety of useful matter for the farmers and planters.

The Le Roy Gazette, of New York, says a rival of Jenny Lind has been discovered in the Female Seminary at that place. She is a Miss Jay, and can do the echo song to the life.

A Texas paper, in speaking of one of our Presidential aspirants, says that as he has got no morals, he had better go for the Vice Presidency.

The Cincinnati Commercial announces the death, by cholera, at Covington, Ky., on the 17th inst., of Col. Morgan, President of the Covington and Lexington railroad Company.

Large portions of rock at Niagara falls had fallen into the river, producing considerable commotion in its waters. The falling rock was detached from the under wall of "Point View." Many fine specimens of Gypsum and Mica have been brought to the surface by this phenomenon, and the whole army of explorers for Geological specimens may be seen engaged in the busy pursuit.

Kossuth was to have spoken in New York on Monday night in behalf of his family, which he leaves in this country, having no means of his own to provide for their support in his absence; and not feeling warranted in diverting to his personal use the money entrusted to him for another purpose.

The number of sun strokes that occurred in New York and vicinity on the 16th inst. was fifteen.

The Government of the United States, it is stated, has ordered the Pacific squadron to cruise near the island of Lobos, to protect American shipping engaged in the guano trade.

Parch half a pint of rice until it is brown—then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhoea.

Lady Johnson, the only daughter of Lord William Campbell, who was once Provincial Governor of South Carolina, died lately in England.

A LONG TERM.—A man named Francis Schidel, at the last term of the St. Louis Criminal Court, was sentenced to one hundred and four years imprisonment—five years for an assault with intent to kill, and ninety-nine years for shooting and killing a deputy constable.

NORTH CAROLINA TWINS.—Two colored children, connected by the vertebrae, and said to be quite a match for the Siamese twins, are about to be exhibited in the Northern cities, commencing at Petersburg, Va.

Of 299 interments at New Orleans for the week ending the 17th inst., 129 were of deaths by cholera.

It is said the Hon. Henry A. Wise is about to take the stump in Virginia, in behalf of Pierce and King.

The family of Gen. Worth, it is said have applied to Congress for a pension, to be paid them in consideration of the public services of Gen. W., who, at his death, was unable to leave them any property. The sum asked, we have heard is \$300 a year.

The Chinese Junk Keying, which it will be recollected, was exhibited in New York several years since, was recently sold at auction in London for £2900.

The Courier des Etats-Unis, after narrating the events of the Whig Convention, concludes by saying—"General Scott, according to all probabilities, will have surpassed his competitors only to render more sure the triumph of the Democrats. The hero of Mexico will be vanquished in the electoral field by one of his more obscure Lieutenants."

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The colony of New South Wales, the South Eastern subdivision of Australia, of which Sydney is the chief port and capital, had a population in 1834 of about 60,000; by the census of 1841, 128,726; in 1846, 156,730; and on the first of March, 1851, 189,951—having thus tripled its population in 17 years.

Love can excuse anything except meanness, but meanness kills love, and cripples even natural affection.

The nomination of Gen. Scott has been received in Boston with mingled feelings of dislike and approbation among the Whigs, the friends of Mr. Webster being greatly chagrined.

In Concord, N. H., the nomination of Gen. Scott has been received with great dissatisfaction among the Webster Whigs. At Portland, also at Bangor, with rejoicing by the Whigs. At Pittsburg with enthusiasm among the Whigs generally. At Cincinnati also with rejoicings.

Mr. Clay was very low at the last accounts, although with a cessation of his cough.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The House of Representatives passed the Land Bill to day. [This bill proposes to grant public lands to all the States at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia one hundred and fifty thousand acres.]

The States of Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, California, Illinois, and Indiana to apply their share in the construction of railroads, and the remainder of the States to expend their grants for educational purposes. All the land granted by any other act during the present session of Congress to any State to aid in the construction of any railroad therein to be deducted from the amount by this act to said State.]

MESSRS. STEPHENS AND TOOMBS.—The following we extract from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of Friday:

As considerable anxiety has been manifested to know the position of Messrs. Stephens and Toombs in relation to the nomination, it affords us great gratification to lay before our readers the following telegraphic despatch received yesterday:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1852. JAMES W. JONES ESQ.—Scott is nominated. We do not believe that he ought to be supported by the "Constitutional Union Party" of Georgia, but we will abide by the decision of their Convention, when it assembles.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, ROBT. TOOMBS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Marietta (Geo.) Advocate, of the 24th inst., says that the engine of the passenger train on the State Road was thrown from the track on Tuesday morning by running over a hand car that had been placed upon the track some two or three miles from Atlantic. A fireman, Mr. BENJ. HORTON, was killed, and one or two others injured, but not very seriously. A very remarkable circumstance occurred with the passenger cars which continued their course down a grade, as the engine and tender were detached by the collision, and completely out of the way. The speed became very

rapid and continued so for several miles, carrying the alarmed passengers, among whom were ladies and children, with great velocity across the bridge at Whetstone, and the Chattanooga bridge. The concussion at the time of the accident was so slight to the passenger cars, that very few of those within knew for a considerable time that anything unusual had occurred.

MONUMENT TO CALHOUN.—We feel proud, as a Carolinian, of the movement made by our fellow-citizens of St. John's Colleton, and trust that the example so worthily set before them, will be followed by the people of every District and Parish in the State. Why is it that the people of our State have so long neglected this pious work to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious dead? It cannot be wilful forgetfulness; is it, then, culpable neglect? Surely, our people have not so soon forgotten now that he is dead, one to whom they were so devoted when he was living. They cannot but feel that the proudest monument they can erect to virtue so exalted, and to genius so unequalled, would be inadequate to commemorate his illustrious services. There would be an untold power and value in such a structure, not only as a memento of the great and glorious intellectual achievements of the man, but as an incentive to youthful minds to emulate them.

Columbia Banner.

MUSIC.—Every heart that has not become adamantine loves music. Every sound emitted by the sweet voice, every note drawn from the instrument by skilful hands, strikes a corresponding chord, which thrills through every fibre of the human heart and trembles like the soft breeze on the strings of an Eolian harp in every breath we draw.

Nothing is more humanizing, more touching, more soothing. It transports the soul into a world of harmony in which every discord that agitates life is forgotten, it changes our being and very nature; yet will it be believed that there are beings, heedless, frivolous beings, who will, during the most touching performance chat, gossip and laugh whilst the performer, at the solicitation of these very pretenders to musical enthusiasm, is almost choking with mortification at their treachery and rudeness.

We have often experienced sensations of the most painful nature when in presence of such unparadise vulgarly. It is a misfortune not to love music, but it is a crime to deprecate that worship by a public confession of infidelity.

Are young ladies—for to them these lines are more particularly addressed—are young ladies aware how much their reputation for politeness, for good breeding, suffers by such revolting conduct? We should think not, for we are confident that their good sense would soon point out to them how greatly they injure themselves and mortify others, and they would, we are sure, refrain from an act of so bold an aggression, which must recoil on their own heads.

Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of the cotton trade, says:

"Let any great social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent on the crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two thousand mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of all diseases brought on by indigestion, biliousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and the unfortunate victim to "earthly ills and woes" is made to thank Heaven that a sovereign balm has been provided.

Let each try them for himself and if the medicine fails to satisfy, the experiment shall cost him nothing.

THOS. J. WORKMAN, Agent for Camden, S. C., and sold by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. June 28—1y.

Copied from the Louisville Courier.

We have seen the young bride blooming as it were, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope the pride of her father and the joy of her mother, her cheek 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 promise. We have seen all this changed—ay, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulcher of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common cold. Now, before it is too late, use Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent families now admit of its most extraordinary cures.—The gay, the beautiful, and the young speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

For sale at T. J. Workman's and Z. J. DeHay's Drug Stores, Camden, S. C. See advertisement in another column.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPETICS.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OF GASTRIC JUICE, PREPARED FROM RENNET, OR THE FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, under the direction of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific details of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

MARRIED.—On 24th inst., by Rev. BRONSON, Mr. T. V. WALSH, of Camden, to ELLEN DAVID, of Sumter District.

Estate Sale of Personal Property.

By permission of John R. Joy, Esq., Ordinary for District, will be sold at Vendue on Thursday, the 13th of July next, at the late residence of James R. McKain, in Camden, the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of two old Negro Women, (one a nurse and the other a cook) one Cart, a Cow and Calf, a Book Case and Books, two Cans, a number of Beds and Bedding, Household effects and Kitchen Furniture &c.

Terms—Ten dollars and under cash; over that sum a credit till the 1st of January next—note with approved security, bearing interest from date of sale.

JOHN ROSSER, Exor.