

From the South Carolinian.  
Troup and Quitman.  
Discs ab Hoste.

Messrs. Editors: To those whose duty it may be to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President at the coming election, I desire to submit a few thoughts. What is the condition of the South? Oppressed, scourged, without influence, without organization, without office, voiceless, distracted and at the feet of her taskmaster, her institutions misrepresented, abused, assailed, laws enacted for her benefit evaded, her constitutional rights trampled upon, and her people denied the common blessings of a common government. What is her duty? To begin what is best by contending the General Government. How can that be done? Only in one way: "Learn from the enemy." The abolitionists and free soilers have accomplished it in a very few years, by maintaining at all and every hazard a distinct organization as a party. In 1844, when their party was insignificant, they nominated their own candidates, and ran them, too, well knowing they would be distanced in the race. The polls disclosed their strength to be contemptible—only 30,000 strong. In 1848, the party preserved its organization, and notwithstanding the efforts made to recommend Cass and Taylor by the friends of each respectively for their votes, they clung to their principles, and polled 300,000 for Martin Van Buren. The small cloud, no "bigger than a man's hand" at first, now loomed up over the firmament. It had swollen into a magnitude that filled the air and darkened the sky. The literature, commerce, legislation, and religion of the republic, felt the touch of the fell spirit. Eight months of severe fighting in the halls of Congress are wasted to the country in keeping the monster down. The national parties, Whig and Democrat, the petted tyrants of America, the feasted masters of the people, stood aghast at its power, and in 1852, in nominating their candidates, each made over fifty well considered efforts to hit upon that one of their number most acceptable to the exactions of the new king; the one, whose plumed unapproachableness and stilted self-importance, have so effectually stiffened his lips, that it is not known that he ever said one word in favor of slavery. The other, so far up in the mountains of snow, as to be beyond the reach of any influence southward. Not satisfied with Scott or Pierce, nor tempted from its purpose, the balance-of-power-party now rallies on Hale. Who will say that he is not sure of half a million of votes? and perhaps will throw the election into the House. It is too true that free-soilism, by preserving a distinct organization, has succeeded in controlling the legislation of Congress.

Now, what is the lesson? It is that the South should organize, and preserve at all and every hazard a distinct party upon the basis of State Rights and Southern institutions; a full fledged, Simon pure—an out and out pro-slavery party, eo nomine, de facto, et de jure. Is the time opportune? It was never better. Governors Troup and Quitman are in the field as Southern candidates. The initiative has been taken by a few counties in Alabama. Let the bright example be followed. Let South Carolina and all the South rally around their gallant sons. Many have been just weaned off from the national parties. Form a pro-slavery party, and complete the breach throughout the South. Gather up and secure what you have, and gain strength to gather more. It is true your candidates will be beaten, beaten badly in the coming election, distanced if you please, yet the nucleus will be formed. They will hardly be left in the rear, if South Carolina take them up, farther than the anti-slavery candidates of 1844. But keep up the organization, and who can tell what 1856 and 1860 will reveal? Nullification, secession, co-operation, and pronouncements, all have signally failed to secure for us respect—rather have brought us increased disrespect. Then tack about, ye leaders of the South, and in the name of patriotism and common sense, look elsewhere for remedies. Let not all political wisdom and foresight be found among the enemy. Organize, and keep organized. Small may be the beginning, but who can tell the end? Show yourselves united, disciplined, no matter how weak at first. Are all the Southern Rights Associations of last year dead? Support your own candidates, hopeless though it now appears, but soon you may make your mark upon the national parties; and to affect them seriously is to regain what is lost, is to control the machinery at Washington. Your strength will be respected, your vote courted, and the candidates for the Presidency will be sought out and nominated, not as now for their anti-slavery affinities, but for their favor with the Southern Rights party, then holding the balance of power, and controlling at will, the political complexion of the General Government.

But it is said we must vote for Pierce. There are three insuperable reasons, perhaps they could be classed as two, why South Carolina should not vote for him, or any other nominee of the Baltimore Convention. 1st. She would be recognizing and endorsing that growing but dangerous French doctrine, that military fame without experience in statesmanship qualifies for the high office of President—Scott and Pierce's nominations being due to the misfortunes or weakness of the Aztec race. 2d. It would be acknowledging allegiance to King Caucus, and obeying the dictation of an irresponsible self-constituted body. 3d. It would be strengthening the bands of the national parties, whose domination has proved the scourge of the South—the incubus of death upon Southern institutions—the car of Juggernaut obliterating the lines of State rights, or rather the maelstrom that has swallowed up all State sovereignty, which, by its stirring-up, seething, boiling, has amalgamated thirty-one republics into one grand consolidated nation. But the State must vote for Pierce, it is said, to prevent the election of Scott. But will Scott be elected? Impossible. Massachusetts doubtless goes for Webster; Georgia and North Carolina are lost to him. The Webster movement has cooled his "plate of soup" forever, notwithstanding the solicited receptions that annually greet him on his way to locate army hospitals in the West. But suppose he will be elected, is there a baubee's difference between them? In the late struggle before Congress, would not Scott have voted oftener with the South upon all questions affecting our institutions? Call it, if you please, "the coincidence of extremes," both being opposed to the

compromise, but on different grounds. Pierce, more moderate, goes for that "finality of the totality," the compromise. Such moderation is death to us. There is such a thing as killing by cold praise. It is said he voted with us in former days, side by side with Calhoun, and therefore is our friend. God save us from such friends!—compromising away all our rights, here a little, there a little, until inch by inch all is gone and lost, and lost it may be forever. But "it is the best we can get." Miserable policy! Don't forget that Foote & Co. were caught by that bait, went over to the enemy, and are lost to the South; and let it be published from "Dan to Beersheba" that the great recommendation of Pierce is, that he is the unflinching advocate of that measure which never had among us more than a corporal's guard of supporters, and yet, a twelvemonth ago, rent our little State into factions, and that, too, upon the question of resistance, whether now or hereafter; and that it is the chief glory of King, self-boasted as it is, that he was the first Southern man that came out in favor of the compromise. Let South Carolina be consistent, weak and degraded though she be, yet retain her consistency—save her from a false position. Let her not now endorse what a year ago she opposed, and that bitterly—give her vote for Troup and Quitman—follow the example of the Montgomery Convention, that endorsed the nomination. Let South Carolina and Alabama unite, and the pro-slavery party is formed. Give not the vote of the State to any nominee of a Baltimore Convention. If you cannot break up the national party, the engine of untold mischiefs, in the name of all that is dear and sacred to State rights, do not strengthen their nomination by supporting their nominees. Let South Carolina demand always the respect due to consistency, and her fair fame remains untarnished. CAMDEN.

GOOD NEWS FOR MECHANICS.—We are informed by gentlemen who are perfectly reliable, that there is at present an opening for between one hundred and fifty and two hundred good mechanics in the city of Savannah. Wages are at present very high, and we are informed that it is almost impossible for contractors in many instances, to fulfill their engagements on account of the scarcity of hands. Our informant gave it as his opinion that fifty good carpenters, and perhaps as many bricklayers and plasterers would find immediate employment. It is almost impossible for persons owning houses to get competent workmen to put them in proper and tenable repair. We know many worthy and competent men in the interior, who would do well to migrate thither as early as possible. We assure them that from present appearances, it will be many months, perhaps years, before there will be any lack of employment in Savannah. Steady, competent, reliable men cannot fail to do remarkably well here.—Savannah Courier.

THE CAMP MEETING.—We had the pleasure of attending the Methodist Camp Meeting in the upper part of this district, on Sunday, the 19th inst. There were a great many persons present but not so many as we have seen at that place years since. The 12 o'clock sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Townsend, and we have seldom listened to one containing more good sense piety and Christian liberality. His text was, "Come, follow me." In eloquent and burning words the reverend preacher said we were not saved by forms and ceremonies, by the pouring of water or the sprinkling of water, or the immersion in water, but that we were all to be saved by and through the blood of Christ.

There was going on at the same time not many miles distant, a Baptist Association, which drew a great many from the Camp Meeting who usually attend it. Since writing our remarks on the Camp Meeting in the upper part of the district, which were intended for the last week's paper, we have had the pleasure of attending one in the lower part of the district, where we heard, on Sunday, a very able sermon from the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Leard. We likewise had the pleasure of seeing a great many of our friends, sharing once more the generous hospitality of our kind friend Mr. Bates.—Greenville Patriot.

HOGS.—The packing season is approaching, and until quite recently prices of hogs had an upward tendency. Within a few days however a reaction has been perceptible, which is in part owing to the very material decline in the hog products now on hand in all the leading markets; also to the fact that consumption, owing to high prices, has materially fallen off. The prospect that there will be a full average number of hogs all through the hog-raising country is apparent to all. In addition it appears that the Southern planters and farmers have turned their attention to raising more hogs and corn than formerly, which will tend to lessen the demand from those quarters.

We have heard of various contracts at \$5 net, for future delivery to our city packers, and a few days since a sale of 2,000 head in Hardin county was also made at \$5. The farmers in Hardin and Meade sold a good many of their hogs lately at \$3.75 gross, and at Elizabethtown a lot of 450 head was sold at 3-1-2 cts. gross. We heard of sales in the upper portions of Ohio, and at Pittsburg, Pa., of hogs, driven East, at 5-1-4 a 5-3-4 cts. net.—Louisville Courier.

PRESERVING PEACHES.—We are confident of the thanks of every housewife for the following receipt for preserving peaches. Take twelve pounds of peaches take six pounds of clean brown sugar and one pint best cider vinegar. Simmer the sugar and vinegar together, which will make a clear syrup. Pour boiling water upon the peaches, and remove them in two minutes from the water, and wipe them dry without breaking the skin. Put them into the syrup and boil gently till the fruit is cooked to the stone. Keep the preserves in jars, which must be kept closely covered and in a cool place. They should be inspected occasionally, and if a white mould appears upon the surface of the syrup, it must be carefully skimmed off, and the syrup scalded and returned to the peaches. The peaches tried last fall were a seedling variety, ripened the last of October. They were acid, but preserved the peaches' flavor in a high degree, which was retained by this method of preserving in the most perfect manner. This is the most economical, and, to our taste, the very best preserve we know of.—Providence Journal.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.  
TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 5, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Troup and Quitman.

In to-day's paper an article bearing the above title may be found; we copy from the Carolinian at the request of the author, without endorsing his sentiments. We have already repeatedly expressed our opinion in the Presidential matter, and conceive it to be unnecessary to recapitulate at this time. We have expressed our conviction that the South should vote for PIERCE and KING, for the purpose of being united; it is evident they never will unite as long as matters go on as they have been. If there was the slightest possible shadow of a hope, that these veteran Southern Rights men (Troup and Quitman), could make a respectable showing in the race, we should most certainly feel constrained to urge the casting of the vote of the State in their favor; but when we know with absolute certainty that they will not be known in the contest, what is the use to make a farce of it, and attempt that which is altogether beyond the reach of human possibility. It is as utterly useless to talk about TROUP and QUITMAN having a place in the picture on the present Presidential canvass, as to imagine something beyond the power of human thought—as absurd as to think the single secession of South Carolina possible—an event which no sane man now suffers himself to contemplate. Unless there was something of a chance to make a respectable showing, better not attempt a ridiculous farce of it. There is such a thing as to expose one's self to the jeering ridicule of others, and we fear this movement will only illustrate the point to perfection. We have been jeered and ridiculed enough in South Carolina. Why leave us open to further insult? Has not our State secondarily every proposition emanating from her Southern sister States, for the purpose of uniting with them in repressing the spirit of unjust innovation upon our common rights? and in return for her willing devotion to the common weal, has our State not been vilely traduced and vilified by many of the citizens of those States, which by ties of interest and blood, were in honor and duty bound to aid and encourage us? At Nashville, South Carolina, in her strength of intellectual as well as private worth was found, and South Carolina would have also been found in a Southern Congress, if such a body had ever met. After all the willingness of Carolina to co-operate with her Southern friends—to follow in their lead, to be treated so unkindly by them—it is folly in the extreme to attempt to rally on a Southern Rights ticket now.

We admire TROUP and QUITMAN as much as any one else—we admired Mr. CALHOUN, and a host of others—but what good did that do? Talk about the South ever resisting its wrongs? We are almost surprised at such a proposition. We have too many Achiens in our camp—too many Judases who, for thirty pieces of silver, would sell their country into the hands of the enemy. We are in the Union, and there is no chance to get out of it, so we had better try and make the best we can out of a hard bargain.

The Legislature. We understand, says the Carolinian, that his Excellency Governor MEANS will call an extra session of the Legislature, on the first Monday in November, for the purpose of casting the electoral vote of the State for Presidential electors on the following Tuesday. In conformity to precedent in similar cases, the Governor will call the new Legislature, whose members will be elected next week.

Resigned. We understand that Mr. JOHN INGRAM has resigned the office of Sheriff of this District.

The Constitutional Union. Is the name of a new paper published daily in Charleston, by Mr. J. B. NIXON. It advocates Federal Politics, and is the exponent of the Scott and Graham party.

Health of Charleston. The Board of Health report 12 deaths for the two days ending at 9 p. m. on Friday.

Miss Ann M. Clark has sued the city of Boston for \$20,000 damages, sustained by falling through a cellar door.

The schooner Florida, seized on the fishing ground, and condemned, has been sold. She brought \$1,700.

The chloride of zinc is now used in Paris for the preservation of anatomical specimens.

A patent has been granted at Washington for a process of making sugar out of corn meal.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEW YORK.—The Rev. Dr. Wainwright, has been elected Provisional Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of New York.

THE ROBESPIERRES.—It has been stated that the M. Robespierre whose death was recently announced was the last of the family. An Arras Journal, however, says: "The news of the death of M. Robespierre, a relative of the celebrated Robespierre, has caused his relatives to fancy that, like many other persons who die in America, he may have left a fortune of millions. The presumptive heiress is one of the Robespierres of the canton of Carvin, and is married to a commission agent for sugar, residing at Arras. All the Robespierres who, during a long time, have kept secret their relationship to the terrible revolutionist, will now turn up.—Galvani's Messenger.

KOSSUTH ON EMIGRATION.—Gov. Kossuth, in a brief letter to an English paper, gives advice to emigrants as the result of his observation in the United States. He says, what all his judicious observers here have long known, that no region of the earth holds out so strong attractions to men of some means, and of industrious and frugal habits, as the Western sections of the United States; and he strongly urges men of this stamp in England, who find it impossible to maintain and properly educate their families there, to transfer their labors to the United States.

METHODIST MISSIONS AT LIBERIA, AFRICA.—At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was announced that Bishop Scott would proceed to Africa in time to be present at the annual session of the Liberia Conference in January next. The Rev. James H. Perry, now pastor of the Mariner's Bethel in New York, has been appointed superintendent of the Liberia

Mission. He goes out in company with the bishop, as does also the Rev. Mr. Horne, who is to take charge of the Methodist Academy at Monrovia. Mr. Perry is to be furnished with a barge for the purpose of regular visitations to the various mission stations on the coast and rivers.

DISTRESSING INCIDENT.—At a wedding party, at the residence of Mr. Richard S. Woodruff, a respectable citizen of this District, a few days since, some thirty-four, out of about forty persons, were taken very ill—more or less dangerously, on the day and days following. None of the party have died as yet, but a number of them are now in great danger. The Physicians pronounce it a case of poisoning; whether accidental or otherwise is not known.—Carolina Spartan.

CURIOUS ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.—A very singular trial before the elders of a Presbyterian Church in Beaver County has just been concluded. To give a full account of it would make a long story, but we shall endeavor to give the leading points. Two farmers, members of the same Church, surrendered portions of their lands for the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road. Mr. A. gave the right of way for nothing and also the grounds for a station which was needed on his farm. B. received five thousand dollars damages, and other considerations. A. went into the business of selling town lots around the station, and is gradually making money. B. having received his damages "in a pile," after some time got tired of his bargain and entered suit against the Rail Road Company for having defrauded him, and succeeded in working himself into a most hearty hatred of rails, locomotives, and every thing connected therewith; and when he saw that A. was pleased with the Rail Road and was likely to make money out of the improvement, concluded him in his displeasure. The suit, against the Rail Road has not progressed very rapidly, and in the mean time Mr. B. thought there was a chance of punishing Mr. A., and bringing the Rail Road into disgrace, at a single stroke; so he accused his neighbor and fellow member, before the Church, of grossly immoral conduct. A trial was granted, and before the assembled elders Mr. B. solemnly accused Mr. A. of owning stock in a railroad that practised and encouraged immorality; the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad having as he alleged, broken the Sabbath by running cars and making repairs; and having injured the cause of temperance, by carrying barrels of whiskey as freight! It was admitted that the cars had run on Sunday when the Saturday night train unavoidably fell behind time; that barrels of whiskey might have been shipped on the freight train, and lastly, that Mr. A. was a stockholder; then we need scarcely add, the elders most solemnly acquitted Mr. A. of the charge against him. But Mr. B. will not permit the purity of the Church to be sullied in this manner. He intends to appeal to the Synod, which will assemble in this city next month, and after that will, no doubt, carry the case to the highest tribunal of all—the General Assembly.

The public will await with anxiety the final decision whether the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is or is not "immoral."—Pittsburg Commercial Journal.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER. IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPICS. Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, PREPARED FROM REXNET, OR THE FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions 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 evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

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 profession, as the most efficacious and safe remedy for the unfortunate victim to "earthly ills and woes" is made faculty of our country. "Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and 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.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY. BAGGING, per yard..... 12 1/2 to 13 BALE ROPE, per pound..... 9 to .. BUTTER, ..per pound..... 20 to 25 BEEF, ..per pound..... 5 to 8 BEESWAX, ..per pound..... 20 to 22 BACON, ..per pound..... 16 to 20 COFFEE, ..per pound..... 10 to 12 CHEESE, ..per pound..... .. to .. COTTON, ..per pound..... 8 to 10 1/2 CORN, ..per bushel..... 62 to 75 FLOUR, ..per barrel..... 54 to 54 1/2 FODDER, ..per cwt..... 70 to 75 HIDES, (dry), per pound..... 8 to .. IRON, ..per pound..... 5 to 6 LIME, ..per barrel..... \$ 2 to 2 1/2 LEATHER, (sole) per pound..... 17 to 22 LARD, ..per pound..... 18 to 20 LEAD, ..per pound..... 6 to 7 MOLASSES, ..per gallon..... 31 to 44 NAILS, ..per pound..... 4 to 5 OATS, ..per bushel..... 40 to 45 PEAS, ..per bushel..... 62 to 75 POTATOES, Sweet per bushel..... 37 to 50 Irish, ..per barrel..... .. to .. RICE, ..per bushel..... \$ 3 to 5 SUGAR, ..per pound..... 6 to 12 SALT, ..per sack..... 2 to .. SHOT, ..per bag..... 11 to 14 TOBACCO, ..per pound..... 10 to 40

Wanted Immediately. TWO or THREE good Journeyman TAILORS, of steady habits, will find constant employment, permanent situations, and liberal wages, by applying to P. ROBENSON, 801f Camden, Oct. 5. Democrat, Charlotte, N. C., copy 4 times and forward bill.

Dwelling House and Lots for Sale. THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber will be sold on accommodating terms. J. K. DOUGLAS, October 5. 80 1m

NEGRO SHOES, of a superior quality. Just received by E. W. BONNEY.

The friends of Col. JAMES CHESNUT Jr. announce him as a candidate for State Senator, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Maj. A. H. BOYKIN announce him as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature at the ensuing election. BUFFALO.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Major JOHN ROSSER as a candidate for representative in the State Legislature at the ensuing election.

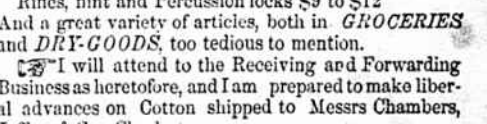
Valuable Negroes for Sale. THE subscriber offers at private sale, one of the most valuable families of NEGROES in the State, as follows: CHARLES, a first rate Carriage Driver, Waitingman and General Servant. ELIZA, his wife, a first rate House Servant, Washer and Ironer, and plain Cook, with their five children, Charles, Lewis, Billy, Anne and Edward. Also—FANNY, a first-rate Cook, Washer and Ironer, and a good plantation Seamstress. The above Negroes will be sold on a liberal credit, and if they are not sold by the 18th inst. will be offered at public auction before the Court House in Camden, Oct. 5. H. LEVY.

NEW CASH-STORE. AFTER returning my thanks to my friends, acquaintances and the public generally, for their former liberal patronage, I offer to them a variety of Groceries, Dry-Goods, Crockery and Hardware, At wholesale and retail, consisting in part as follows: GROCERIES. SUGARS—Muscovado, New Orleans, St. Croix, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered COFFEES—Java and Rio MOLASSES—N. Orleans, Muscovado and West India SALT—Constantly on hand TOBACCO—Yellow Bank, Ellis, and a variety of common, at prices from 12 to 75c. per pound TEAS—Gunpowder, Green, Hyson and Black SEGARS—Rio Hondo, Gold Leaf, Syria, Palmetto, and a variety of common, prices from 6 to \$40 per M. CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow CHEESE—Goshen and English BACON—Sides, Shoulders and Hams LARD—Constantly on hand FISH—Salmon, Herring and all numbers of Mackerel FRUITS—Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, English Walnuts, &c. SPICES—Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mustard and Pepper PICKLES—English and American, a variety KETCHUPS—Mustard, Walnut and Tomato PRESERVES—Citron, Orange, Lemon, Pine Apple and Ginger. CROCKERY Assorted, SADDLES—Riding and Wagon WHIPS—Carriage, Buggy, Driver's and Wagon CARDS—Cotton and Wool POWDER and SHOT. ALSO— A new and complete stock of DRY-GOODS, consisting in part as follows: 200 pieces Prints, at prices from 5 to 15c. per yard 75 do Long Cloths from 6 to 18c. 300 do Brown Homespun, from 5 to 12c. 250 pair Negro Blankets from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per pair 100 pieces Kerseys, from 12 to 18c. Ozanburgs—DoKalt always on hand. ALSO—A VARIETY OF Muslins, Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Tickings, Apron Checks, Shirtings, Drillings, Ginghams, Linseys, Flannels, Sateens, Serge, Cashmeres, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, of all kinds, Gloves of all kinds; Linen Shirts, Merino Shirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, &c. Together with a large assortment of Ready-Made Clothing. ALSO— Violins, Double barrel Shot Guns, from \$11 to \$15, Rifles, flint and Percussion locks \$9 to \$12 And a great variety of articles, both in GROCERIES and DRY-GOODS, too tedious to mention. I will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding Business as heretofore, and I am prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Messrs Chambers, Jeffers & Co., Charleston. I intend selling exclusively for Cash, and most respectfully invite any who wish Bargains, to give me a call, and they will find the cash system decidedly preferable. Call at his Old Stand on the corner. B. W. CHAMBERS, 80 Camden, Oct. 5.

REALIZED! THE Goods "in expectancy" last week are now coming to hand. On Saturday I received thirty four packages, and among which are some of my richest SILKS, splendid worsted winter DRESS GOODS. Also, a beautiful assortment of French Embroideries, low priced and rich embroidered Linen Cambrie Hdkfs. from 10c. to \$4 each. Having paid Cash for my entire stock of New York Goods, I shall be able to offer great inducements. More anon. E. W. BONNEY, Oct. 4. 72 tf

100 PIECES NEGRO LINSEYS. Now opening and for sale by E. W. BONNEY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT S. C.



COLUMBIA, October 1, 1852. THE Commissioners of the Public Roads in this State, to whom District maps were sent by the State authorities in 1826, for the purpose of recording upon them any changes in the line of roads, new settlements, and other improvements, are requested to return the same to the Executive Office, Columbia, at as early a day as practicable, not exceeding three months from date, as they will be required to correct the new edition of the District Maps of the State, about to be published. It is respectfully requested that the gentlemen having charge of these Maps will add the notice of every improvement which has taken place in their range of operations, including the lines of Railroads passing through them, with the location of towns, villages, factories, mineral springs, mines, public and private houses established, and every object interesting in each district, with such written explanations and references as may be necessary. By order of the Governor: B. T. WATTS, Secretary. Oct. 5. 79 2c

HEAVY AN Wool Plains, Sattinets, Mallory Kerseys and plain Linseys for Servants wear. For sale low at BONNEY'S.

Candles. 25 BOXES Sperm and Adamantine Candles. Just received and for sale at MOORE'S.