

The Southern Rights Nominations.

The following comments on the nomination of Gov. Troup and Gen. Quitman we find in the Columbus Times. Certainly no man in the South has a better right to speak on the subject than Mr. Forsyth. He has stood up, without flinching, under the fiercest load of detraction and abuse from the enemies of the South that has ever been heaped upon any man; and he who now assumes to be a better Southern rights man than John Forsyth, is neither modest or just:

"We dissent to the wisdom and policy of this movement. We are unable to perceive what practical good to the cause of Southern rights can possibly come out of it; while we do see very clearly that the whole movement, just as far as it will influence the Presidential result at all, will inure to the benefit of the Scott and Seward party. We have the highest respect for the motives of the gentlemen composing the committee, and in all their ends and aims they have our unbounded sympathies. But our judgment is against the wisdom of the means they have used. The Journal, the Scott organ at Montgomery, can scarcely conceal its delight, and speculations are already rife among the Scott men here, whether the movement may not throw the vote of the sterling democratic State of Alabama for the Scott ticket. What pleases these men cannot, by possibility, be good for the cause of the rights of the South. The best commentary on the movement is the fact that the venerable Troup, the nominee of the Convention, is himself decidedly in favor of Gen. Pierce's election.

"We can understand the Webster movement at the South. Conscious Whigs, unable to get the vote of Seward's nominee simply throw away their votes on Webster. But we do not comprehend what Southern rights men expect to gain. The Webster movement hurts Scott; the Southern rights movement at Montgomery helps him. And if Southern Union Whigs are too conscious to aid in the installation into power of the Seward dynasty, upon what principles of propriety can Southern rights men justify themselves before their consciences and before the tribunal of the country for aiding to bring about that public calamity! If there were one chance in a million that Troup and Quitman could be elected, there would be some excuse for running the ticket. But it is certain that Scott or Pierce will be the next President, if they live, and the sole question is, which is the least objectionable? Any proposition outside of this question is eminently and clearly impracticable, and looks like a vain glorious purpose to be consistent, at the expense of reason, justice, and the best interest of the country."—Palmetto State Banner.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PRESS.—The American papers are charged with the use of terms in their controversies with each other not to be classed certainly among the graces and refinements of the King's English. This is a just accusation. The printer's vocabulary in many parts of the United States deserves to be banished not only from the intercourse of polite life, but from letters among any people having claims to civilization. But those who make this charge do not go deep enough into its causes. It is susceptible of explanation in the same way as steamboat racing. The public will have the steam up to the point of utmost speed, and a collapse is too often the result. In a similar manner the patrons of the newspaper press demand to be fed by highly spiced political condiments. The seasoning must be pungent or the articles are not adapted to the popular appetite.

Let the experiment be made and we would risk a wager that a majority of the journals in the United States, exclusively of a political character, if they confined themselves to the use of temperate language and eschewed personalities, would not survive the season of controversy by which the aspirants in their particular localities were divided into hostile camps. The journals of higher mark—those which are independent of cliques and factions move in a loftier path, but they are unfortunately too limited in number to influence the others by their better example. The American newspaper, therefore, receives its general hue and impress from the political parties with which it is inevitably associated. While parties are under the guidance of politicians, who use the newspapers as the instruments of their elevation, and who are not among the refined classes of American society, the newspaper will be only the reflection of the original vulgarity and coarseness of those by whom they are patronized.

Can the political journal be expected to exhibit better specimens of refinement than the debates in Congress? Can the language thrown off in the excitement of controversy, by the heated journalist, be regarded as evidence of the debasement of national manners, when the spectacle is almost daily presented of partisans, members of legislatures, leaders, giving each other the lie, and following up the disgraceful wordy combat by blows? The press, then, is but the echo of the utterances and reflexion of the manners that naturally belong to that class of politicians in the Union who address themselves to the popular appetency for coarseness of speech. Where is the remedy? It must be sought in a reform that the people must originate. When the politicians now in the ascendant are driven from public station, and men who combine the manners of gentlemen with the culture of sound statesmanship, supersede, if they ever do, the present race who lead in Congress and in our public assemblies, then the political press, equally with public debate, will be purified. The lustration must come from the people. They must drive into the recesses of a profound obscurity those demagogues who are throwing the deepest shade of dishonor on the national manners. For it is not private life, it is not social intercourse, that gives colour, in the eyes of the foreign spectator, to our modes of expression or forms of speech. What is heard and beheld in legislative halls and in public gatherings imparts the complexion and tone by which the evidence is made up, and a verdict rendered against the whole people.—Eve News.

Gen. Harney has refused to address the Democrats of N. York, at Tammany Hall on the ground that it would be unbecoming in him to interfere in elections while holding a commission in the U. S. Army.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 12, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

"We are requested to state that 5 o'clock, a. m. will be the hour for the departure of the Passenger Train from our depot, until further notice.

Health of Charleston.

The Board of Health report 16 deaths from Yellow Fever for four days ending at 9 p. m. on Sunday.

Guano and Plaster.

We call the attention of Farmers and others to the advertisement of Messrs. RIZETT & ROSSON, in another column, by which it will be seen that a supply of these valuable fertilizers may be obtained in Charleston.

Accepted.

The Hon. George M. Troup has accepted the nomination of the Montgomery Southern Rights Convention for the Presidency.

The Hon. Franklin I. Moses is nominated for the office of Governor by a writer in the Charleston Evening News.

Military Elections.

Captain John E. Rutledge was elected on Saturday, 2d inst., Major of the Lower Battalion 21st Regiment S. C. M.

Col. S. McGowan has been elected Major General of the 1st Division of S. C. Militia, in place of Major General Bonham, resigned.

True Greatness.

Those who have been blessed in early life with pious parents, have much for which they should be profoundly grateful. How many striking and beautiful examples of early religious instructions have we in the history of some of the truly great men of our country; the brightest and most illustrious of which is WASHINGTON. He was taught from early infancy the principles of truth and virtue, and on no account whatever could he be induced to swerve from the path of duty, even in childhood. From whence then does true greatness come? At this day there are many kinds of greatness, and it is not often that we see goodness and greatness combined; the man who is truly great, in the fullest acceptance of the term, must be also truly good. Such men as WASHINGTON are rarely to be found, and every age does not produce his equal, taking him in all. We may, without indulging too far, explain:

"Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain,
And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that nature formed such men, but one,
And broke the die, in moulding Washington!"

Nor is it saying too much, when we class the "beloved and revered" Calhoun, with those who were truly great. His life is a striking example of how great a man may become. In a letter written on the private life of Mr. CALHOUN, a just tribute has been paid to his greatness. The authoress, (Miss BATES) asks: "To what are we to ascribe the formation of such a character? There must have been causes for such effects. Whence came his temperance, his self-denial, his incorruptible integrity, his fidelity in every duty, his love for mankind, his indefatigable efforts for the good of others, and his superiority to those things which the natural heart most craves? Mr. CALHOUN'S childhood was spent among the glorious works of nature, and was sheltered from the temptations which abound in promiscuous society. He was the son of pious parents, and by them he was taught the Bible, and from that source undoubtedly his native gifts were perfected. "I have understood that from early life he was an advocate for the doctrines of the Bible, as understood by orthodox Christians."

In this we may clearly infer that the early training of Mr. CALHOUN, was such as to fix in his mind the strictest regard for truth and virtue, and of which his after life was such a bright and glorious example. "The muse forbids the virtuous man to die,
And consecrates his name to immortality."
These among many are examples of true greatness.

The Irving House, N. Y.

"This House has changed hands. The Messrs. Howards have parted with all their interest in the Hotel to Messrs. Doolittle & Burroughs. H. Doolittle of Cincinnati, and Wm. H. Burroughs of Philadelphia. We understand Mr. Doolittle furnishes the larger part of the capital, and that the house is to be principally under the administration of Mr. Burroughs, who is to be the active partner, and has been a well known and very popular landlord in Philadelphia."

We take the above notice from an exchange (the Carolinian,) by which it will be seen that one of the proprietors of the "Irving" is to *destitute*; yet, we have no doubt, from the reputation which this House enjoys, that visitors will find very comfortable *barrows* to lodge in.

This is a poor pun, we know it, but the best we have on *it* at present.

Free Schools.

We make the annexed extract from the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Richland District, made at the late Term of the Court. We hope the subject will be taken up by all the Grand Jurors of the State, and that it will be kept before the eyes of our Legislators at least until some effort is made to improve the present system:

"The Grand Jury further present, as worthy of grave consideration, the insufficiency of our present system of Free Schools, and the total inadequacy of the fund appropriated by the Legislature for that object.

The chief difficulty that has attended the practical operation of our Free School establishment has been owing not only to the cause just mentioned but to the sparse population of many neighborhoods, rendering it extremely inconvenient for children at a distance to give their daily attendance at the school-house. This, it is supposed, may be remedied, by adopting a more enlarged plan, with larger appropriations of money. Among the plans suggested, and that which has met with most favor in the jury room, is the establishment of manual labor schools, for instruction in agriculture or the mechanic arts in connection with the ordinary branches of education, at which the children of indigent parents may be fed, clothed, and instructed at the public expense.

In a government like ours, where the vote of every man is, and should be, of equal value in elections, and where a large majority of the male population are liable, as jurors, to sit in judgment upon the life or property of the citizen, it is of

the utmost importance that those who exercise these great privileges should do so understandingly. They should, by a course of moral and intellectual training, be prepared to elevate to office the most meritorious, and be capable of correctly deciding, as jurymen, upon the rights of person or property.

By making education more general among our citizens, their sphere of usefulness would be greatly enlarged; and talents would be brought into the "full blaze of day" which are now, and have heretofore been, hid amid the shades of poverty, ignorance, and vice.

The Grand Jury recommend to the Legislature an appropriation, annually, of one hundred thousand dollars, (or more should it be found necessary,) for the purpose of putting into successful operation a Free School System upon the plan herein indicated, and that the same be persevered in until the great objects contemplated shall be fully realized. The Grand Jury are of opinion that the expenditure of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, annually, to secure the full operation of such a Free School System as is here suggested, will be more than repaid to the State, in the possession of an enterprising, industrious and educated native population.

A. HERBEMONT, Foreman.

RELIGIOUS MEETING.—Rev. Dr. Baker arrived at this place on Saturday last, and has been faithfully and efficiently ministering at the holy altar day and night ever since—preaching with a clearness, zeal and eloquence such as our people have perhaps seldom or never before witnessed. With a head filled with bible lore and varied learning, he has a tongue from which it all readily and easily flows; but above all he has a heart warm and ever burning with the love of his God and his fellow-man—a heart whose impulses add energy and enthusiasm to his eloquence, so that the listener is drawn to him irresistibly by his accents of persuasion, or overwhelmed with the flood of his denunciations.

He knows that man is a creature both of Intellect and Passion, and therefore he addresses himself not to the understanding alone but rouses the feelings, and puts the impelling power at work by which human nature is moved to give life and action to the convictions of the mind.—Slumbering thoughts and inert principles are thus shaken from lethargy into activity, and an open demonstration is produced by the instrumentality of true eloquence—an agency divinely employed to effect on earth the high purposes of heaven. The efforts of Dr. Baker are likely to be blessed here as well as elsewhere by the conversion of many. Some nine men most of them in their prime, went up as inquirers after the Truth on Sunday night. Dr. Baker will soon depart for Texas.—*Marion Star*.

JUDGE BUTLER.—This distinguished gentleman has been spending a few days in our town in social intercourse with his relatives and friends. He informed us that he purposed leaving to day for his home in Edgfield. We were gratified to see the Judge looking so young and in such good health and spirits. The ability and chivalrous devotion to the honor and interest of his State, which Judge B. has displayed in the U. S. Senate, have endeared him to every true hearted Carolinian.

Greenville Mountaineer.

HOMICIDES.—We understand that on Friday last, a man by the name of Joseph Futrell was killed by Isaac Medlin. They had been at a barbecue somewhere on the Sand Hills. At another barbecue, given the same day, or the day previous, a difficulty occurred between two men, in which both were injured, one of them, it is thought, fatally.

On Thursday week last an almost fatal affray occurred in Marysville, Ky., between the Rev. Mr. Gundy and Mr. Reid both of that city. The two met on the street and commenced a political argument, at which the parties waxed warmer and warmer, until they came to blows. The clergyman was badly bruised in his face and limbs.

By a letter from Orangeburg to the editors of this paper, we learn that the Hon. Michael Gramling, Senator from that District, died on the 4th inst., of congestive fever.

Charleston Mercury.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—There were no less than three cases of homicides or murders in New York between Monday night and Wednesday noon. On Monday night a woman pushed another down a flight of stairs; causing her death. Tuesday night a party who were annoying a newly wedded pair by a burlesque serenade, were fired on by a brother of the bride and one of them killed; on Wednesday at midday, and in the crowded street, an affair occurred, in which one of the participants was horribly mutilated by a cut in the abdomen and died the same day.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York have made a presentment to the Court on the subject of the steamboat disasters which have recently occurred upon the Hudson River. They attribute these disasters and their fatal results to three principal causes. First, the constant violation of the 7th section of the Act of Congress of 1838, which requires all vessels propelled by steam when stopped for whatever purpose to blow off steam, so as to keep the head of steam as near as practicable to what it is when the boat is in motion. Second, that all the boats on the Hudson river are very insufficiently provided with any proper equipment either for extinguishing fire or for saving the lives of passengers in case of disaster to the boat; and third, to the fact that the practice of racing has become of late very general and constant with the boats on that river. The jury call the attention of the law officers of the United States to these statements.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of North Carolina convened in special session, on Monday last. It is expected that it will continue after the time appointed for the regular session. The Senate was called to order by Hon. John Hill, the Principal Clerk of the last Senate, who proceeded to call the Senatorial Districts in their order. When the District embracing Currituck and Camden was called, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Barnard both presented certificates of election—the

former from the Sheriff of Currituck, and the latter from the Sheriff of Camden, being a case of a contested election. Col. Bower nominated for Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Democrat, and Gen. John Gray Bynum nominated for the same office, Col. Andrew Joiner, Whig, Mr. Edwards was elected by a majority of three votes. The Hon. John Hill of Stokes, was re-elected Principal Clerk.

In the House, John Baxter, Esq. of Henderson, Whig, was elected Speaker by a majority of nine votes over the Hon. James C. Dobbin of Cumberland, Democrat. Six Democrats and one Whig were absent, who had they been present, would have reduced Mr. Baxter's majority to 4.

The Legislature having organized, adjourned to meet again on Tuesday morning.

Palm to State Banner.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Foreign news announces the death of the Duke of Wellington. Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, son of the Earl of Mornington, was born in 1769, and was in his 84th year, at the period of his death. Few names have been more renowned in history, than that of the "Iron Duke," and few men have lived so long engaged in the active affairs of life, or of events of such a momentous character. He entered the Army as an Ensign, in his 18th year. In his 21st year he was sent to the House of Commons. In five years from the time he entered the service, he had reached the command of a regiment, without having seen any active service. The first service he saw, was in India, against Tippano Sultan, where he speedily rose to the rank of Major General. Next he was engaged in the Mahratta war, which he brought to a successful close. In the Peninsular campaign in Spain and Portugal, he did good service for his country, against France, and received the title of Baron Douro, and Viscount Wellington, for fighting the battles of Talavera, and the Douro, against Soult. In 1815 he, with Blucher, fought the battle of Waterloo, which destroyed Napoleon's power in Europe. He has held the highest civil offices, in the gift of the Crown, and had pensions and honors showered upon him, such as no other person in England probably ever received. His policy, in political life, was always to cling to old institutions and systems, as long as they could safely be maintained, and then to accept the new. No name in the history of England, of the present century, has been connected with more momentous events, than that of the Duke of Wellington.

FATE OF COL. FREANER.—The brave and talented Col. Freaner, whose letters under the signature of "Mustang," were so justly admired during the Mexican war, has fallen a victim to savage barbarity near the Southern boundary of Oregon. He started from the Shasta county in company with four or five others, some five weeks ago, for the purpose of attending the Democratic State Convention, since which time the party has not been heard from, although the animal he rode has strayed into one of the settlements. An Indian squaw, who has fallen into the hands of Americans reports that a party of men bearing the description of Freaner's were murdered by the Pitt River Indians; and the report is in all probability correct. Freaner, Tobin, Peoples—three men who gained literary distinction in the Mexican war—all find an early grave in California.

The Bunker Hill *Aurora* contains the following paragraph, which shows at what a sad price many purchase the golden ore of California:

"Three of our citizens have lately returned from the country of gold sick, hoping to be restored to health by the air of their native climate and the carefulness of friends; but all have died, dropped into the grave among their kindred, without in either case being able to communicate to them any information respecting their affairs, either in California or here. They accounted it a great blessing at last to be permitted to return home to die."

THE NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY.—A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a paper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who do not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.
2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.
3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspapers has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.
4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the common place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesmen, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.
5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.
6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness, and correctness in their use of language.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item.

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 and Pharmaceutical Societies, as being the most valuable and salutary remedy for "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 experimenter shall cost him nothing. THOS. J. WORKMAN, Agent for Camden, S. C., and sold by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. June 28—17.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPETICS.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OF GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNIN, 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.

POISONING.

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

In another column will be found the advertisement of HOBESACK'S Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, HOBESACK'S Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for HOBESACK'S Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBESACK, as none else are genuine.

For the Camden Journal.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 19th September last, at his father's residence in Kershaw District, Mr. JOHN FREIGHTON, aged about twenty-three years, after a short illness which he endured with Christian fortitude, having experienced the hopes of a blessed immortality as his end drew near.

He was interred (with due solemnity) in accordance to the rules of the Hanging Rock Division Sons of Temperance, of which he was a worthy member. His last words in the Division was that he intended by the help of God, to live and die a Son of Temperance.

The said Division (in conference) have unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to remove our much esteemed friend and Brother from our Society, we do agree (in regard to his memory) to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this obituary and these proceedings be published in the Camden Journal, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family as a token of sympathy for their and our irreparable loss. By order of the W. P.

JOHN USSERY, R. S.

October 2d, 1852.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

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

Peruvian Guano and Farmer's Plaster.

HAVING made arrangements for a supply of PERUVIAN GUANO and PLASTER, of genuine and warranted quality, all who wish to obtain either of them through us, will please send their orders early, so that we may order the quantity wanted by the 1st of January, or in time for planting.

A supply will be kept always on hand, and any information given by applying to

RHETT & ROBSON,

No. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 11. 82 4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, I will sell before the Court House door in Camden on the first Monday in October, proximo, (being the 1st day of said month,) within the legal hours, the following property:

1. Horse and Buggy levied on as the property of John Smith, at the suit of W. J. McKain.

—ALSO—
600 Acres of Land situated in Kershaw District, lying on Rondock Camp, bound by land of Mrs. Jones, Mr. Young and L. W. R. Blair, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Charity Hugh, at the suit of J. M. DeSaussure.

—ALSO—
500 Acres of Land more or less lying on the West side Ben Creek, levied on and to be sold as the property of L. W. Moko, at the suit of Joel Jordan for others, vs. Moses Copeland, and L. W. Moko.

Oct. 8.—80tf JOHN INGRAM, s. k. d.

A Valuable Cotton Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very rich and valuable tract of LAND in Providence settlement, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres, formerly known as the Kendrick place. It contains more fine timber upon it than any other place in the neighborhood, and belongs to the first quality of Cotton land in the State. It is about nine miles from Charlotte, in sight of the Rail Road, and one and a half miles from the Turnout or Depot at Moral's.—Any persons wishing to see the Land, will be accompanied by Dr. E. D. Williamson, or Marcus Wallace. Liberal terms will be given to the purchaser.

A. C. WILLIAMSON,

82 3t

COMMITTED.—To the Jail of Kershaw District, a Negro Man, 55 or 60 years of age, who calls his name CAMPBIDGE, and says he belongs to Mr. Cully, of Columbia. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take him away.

J. M. COLLIER, Jailor.