

The Financial Aspects of the Country.

One of our Wall street journals gets into a fright at the threatening appearance of a surplus revenue, accumulating to twenty millions of dollars by December next. It states that there are in the vaults of the Custom House in Wall street, at this moment, nearly seven and a half millions in gold and silver—the largest amount ever in the hands of the government at one time. The threatening prospect of a surplus revenue, and the vast accumulation of gold and silver in the vaults of the government depository, spring, of course, from the prodigious foreign importations which have been taking place during the last year, up to this date. It is further truly said that we are buying, beyond all former time, from Europe, silks, velvets, ribbons, &c., and paying for them in California gold, railroad bonds, State bonds, city bonds, county bonds, and bonds of all kinds.

The causes of this state of facts are not examined by our cotemporary. He proposes, however, some remedy for the vast accumulation of gold and silver in the government vaults, caused by the prodigious importations from foreign countries. This remedy is suggested to be the abolition of all taxes on a variety of articles, by the enlargement of the free lists of importations. In other words, some change in the tariff is suggested, either in the abolition of a variety of duties, or such an increase of other duties as would amount to a virtual prohibition.

The description given by our cotemporary of the financial condition of the government is correct. The remedy which is proposed springs from ignorance and a want of knowledge of those remarkable causes which have been producing the disturbances in the foreign trade, and the prodigious increase in importations. A mere tariff of either high or low duties, affect but to a very small extent the foreign importations into this country. The condition of the paper currency within our country is more at the bottom of those disturbances in the foreign trade than any law which can be passed by Congress! During the last forty years, it can be shown by figures—which generally tell the truth—that whenever there is an inflation in the currency, a redundancy in paper money, or paper credits of any kind, there will always be a proportional redundancy in the foreign importations of all beautiful and high-priced manufactured goods. Look over our commercial history for the last thirty years, and you will find the facts on record. The first inflation in the currency of this country, took place between 1812 and 1817. The consequence was necessarily, under any state of the tariff, a redundancy of importations, and a revulsion between the years 1814 and 1817, when the balances had accumulated against this country, and a demand had been made for specie.—All the banks then suspended payment; and from this blow upon commercial interests, the country only gradually recovered after the rechartering of the National Bank which commenced operations in the latter part of 1816.—The vast increase of imports which took place in this country between 1830 and 1837, was also produced in a great degree by the redundancy in the paper system, and the vast multiplication of banks, bonds, and credits of all kinds. That multiplication of credits enabled every one to purchase all the luxuries of foreign manufactures, and in some cases to purchase against the country; and when these balances were demanded, the banks in New York suspended payment in 1837, and the whole credit system of the country fell to the ground.

We are entering on a similar crisis at the present day. The symptoms at this time resemble those which produced the revulsion of 1817, and the still more terrible revulsion of 1837. It is the multiplication of credits of all descriptions—banks, paper money, bonds of every kind—which produces these vast importations; and any tariff, high or low, moderate or nothing whatever, has very little to do with the movements in the foreign trade. There never was a time when the credit system was extending so rapidly as it is at this moment. Every one is establishing a bank, every State issues its railroad bonds, every country floods Wall street with its certificates; money of all kinds was never so plenty; extravagance is increasing, railroads are building, houses and palaces erecting, and the whole country is going ahead under the pressure of a multiplicity of credit systems, strengthened and encouraged by the importation of two or three millions of gold dust from California every fortnight. As long as the importation of gold from California can pay the balances to the foreign merchants in Wall street, our mighty credit system will go ahead with great and increasing rapidity. But paper and credits can be multiplied faster than gold can be dug out of California or Australia. The period of revulsion must come as certainly as that the night follows the day, or that the equinoctial storm will terminate the summer.

The unregulated credit system seems to be the natural principle upon which this country goes ahead. No law, national or State, can reach it. If the capitalists of Wall street or Europe cash the bonds of every city and town and country in the Union, no one can prevent them doing so. Our credit system, our banking system, our commercial system, is a wild, unregulated system, and must always run in circles of repose, expansion, speculation, revulsion, in periods of fifteen or twenty five years' continuance. Congress cannot check it.—Common sense is set aside. Its advantages are great in developing rapidly this country in all its mighty resources and characteristics. Its disadvantages merely affect the speculators of the day, by making the man who supposes himself at one moment the possessor of immense wealth, find himself bankrupt and pauperized at the end of the chapter. This is the natural and inevitable termination to the inflated and baseless system of unregulated credit which now prevails in this metropolis and country. The only question is, the time at which the impending blow may fall. Stand from under in time.—N. Y. Herald.

Learn the value of man's words and expressions and you know him. Each man has a measure of his own for everything; this he offers you inadvertently in his words. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great or small.

REMEDY FOR TETTER.—A strong decoction of rue is an infallible remedy for this troublesome affliction. It is as simple as it is efficacious.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

I find upon inquiry at the Treasury that the surplus revenue on the first of January, will probably amount to twenty millions, as has been supposed. But I also learn that importations are not increasing; though they have, as has been recently stated, been increased at the port of New-York, they have, during the same time, decreased at other ports. The public debt cannot be reduced any more rapidly than is provided for in the loan acts. It is not true, therefore, that any stocks of the United States are to be bought in with the twenty millions. These stocks are about eighteen per cent above par, and the loan act does not provide for their purchase, except at par.

Towards the close of the late session, in anticipation of the accumulation of a surplus, the Executive applied to Congress for an act to permit the purchase of stocks at market price. But though the Committees were in favor of it, the bill did not pass. The money will remain heaped up in gold and silver in the Treasury. But Congress will have a scramble for it.

One of our numerous Bogus Banks exploded yesterday. It was called the Bank of the Union, and belonged to T. A. Gallagher, son of one of the Auditors.

There was a run on the bank of the Republic, but it held out. The Commissioners appointed by the President to go to Mexico and investigate the Gardiner case and visit his pretended mines, if they can be found, are Captain French, of the Army, and Lieut. Hunter, (inventor of the propeller) of the Navy.

The Senate Committee appointed, on their part, Capt. Dupont, of the Navy, Samuel A. Partridge, and Buckingham Smith, who was lately Secretary of Legation in Mexico. Gardiner has refused to accompany the Commission, for the alleged reason that one of them, Mr. Smith, is said to be prejudiced against his claim, as every one now is, since the report of the House Committee.

But the Commissioners will proceed to Mexico, and make inquiries to various claims, under the instructions of the Committee.

Gen. Scott's Speech at Cincinnati.

The following is a full report of Gen. Scott's speech in reply to the welcome addresses: Fellow-citizens of the Buckeye State and of the Queen city of the West: It has been my fortune to face multitudes of my country's enemies on the battle field, but never was I so nearly overcome as now. (Cheers.) Never before have I met with so warm a reception. (Deafening cheers.) On the way to your beautiful city, at the levees and all along the streets, I have read the welcome in the faces of this generous people, and have literally felt the embrace of a thousand arms worthy to defend any country. (Applause.)

Among these, I am glad to have recognized, as I passed along your crowded streets, the familiar accents of many of your Irish and German citizens, whose countrymen fought so bravely on the plains of Mexico, and rendered there such essential service to their adopted country. In the field they manifested a devotion to her interests, and a manly bravery, which could have been surpassed by no other people but our own. I always saw them fighting with admiration, and I shall always speak of them with praise. (Cheers.) My countrymen, I have within the sound of my voice many besides those who rank themselves with the Whig party of this nation.

A voice. Yes, here are Democrats. Gen. Scott. I am glad to meet you all. You have met to do some little honor to an old soldier, who has spent a long life in the service of his country; for this honor, however little deserved, I thank you—it will be cherished among my most precious recollections.

Fellow-Citizens—You could not hear all the able address of Judge Johnson. Pardon in me the seeming egotism of alluding to a portion of his speech. Your speaker alluded to that critical hour in our history when Hull had ingloriously surrendered, and the blackest clouds hung threateningly on the horizon of our beloved country.

It was then that I called around me men that could be trusted, and told them the hour had come for the decisive blow—that a work must be done on the Canada frontier that would lift the hearts of the American people from the gloom of recent events, and enable them and their children to ring bells, to fire cannon and build bonfires in commemoration of American victories that should obscure the memory of Hull's surrender. We fell to work, and the thing was done. (Cheers.) The battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane followed.

PERSONAL HABITS OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The New York Mirror has a sprightly article on the personal habits of Presidential candidates, and so forth. We quote:

The Presidents of the United States, with one or two exceptions, have been remarkably abstemious men, from Washington down. General Harrison drank whiskey and died. Gen. Taylor eat cucumbers and cherries, and drank milk, and died. Mr. Fillmore, who is "temperate in all things," sticks to cold water, and "keeps cool" through all weathers—some of his friends think a little too cool.

Of the candidates now before the people, Gen. Scott is an epicure; Gen. Pierce a *convive*; and John P. Hale, a "hale fellow," who likes a good glass of hot whiskey punch before going to bed on a cold night. But does any reasonable man suppose that either of these candidates, if elected, would be guilty of any deflections from this straight line of dignified sobriety? Not at all. When a man becomes President of the United States, the very dignity of the position, and the responsibility attached to it, will keep him perpendicular *per force*. There is nothing left for him but the honorable discharge of his duties. The highest earthly ambition is gratified; the highest round upon the political ladder is attained.

Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in misfortune; then it is that we think of mothers we have lost.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Cotton Market.

The demand for Cotton for the past few days has been quiet but steady, the receipts being comparatively light, at prices ranging from 8 3-4 to 9 3-4. Charleston quotations, 9 1-2 to 10 1-2.

Religious Notice.

We are requested to give notice that a meeting will commence in the Baptist Church this evening, at candle light. Several Ministers will be in attendance, and on the Sabbath following, the ordination of the Rev. JAMES K. MENDENHALL will take place.

We have received a Marriage Notice through the Post Office, but as it was unaccompanied by a responsible name, we cannot publish it.

Musical Instruction.

We call attention to the advertisement of Professor DEGOHREN, to be found in another column.

Death of Mr. James Baskin, Sr.

MR. JAMES BASKIN, Sr. died at his residence in Kershaw District, on Tuesday night last, aged 83 years. He was one of the oldest citizens of our District, and he leaves a large number of friends and relatives who will not soon forget his many acts of kindness.

Rail Road.

We learn that it is likely the connection between Charleston, Columbia and Camden, will be complete in ten days.

The Elections.

The following is the result of the election in this District on Monday and Tuesday last, for a State Senator and two Representatives:

Representatives.		Senator.	
Kershaw.	Boylan.	Rosser.	Chestnut.
Camden.....	259.....	150.....	229.....
Schrock's Mill.....	35.....	102.....	29.....
Lysenby's.....	34.....	20.....	30.....
Buffalo.....	56.....	27.....	68.....
Flat Rock.....	76.....	73.....	61.....
Goodwin's.....	16.....	18.....	14.....
Liberty Hill.....	47.....	25.....	30.....
Curton's Mill.....	65.....	96.....	27.....
Total.....	588.....	511.....	468.....

COMMISSIONERS OF THE POOR.—John Boykin, James Team, J. F. Sutherland, J. W. Doby, R. C. Drakeford. LANCASTER.

Senator—Col Thomas W. Huey. Representatives—Dr. W. C. Cauthen and T. K. Curton.

RICHLAND. Representatives—J. D. Tradewell, Thomas Howell, Wade Hampton, William Maybin.

SUMTER—CLAREMONT. Representatives—John T. Green, John D. Ashmore, Dr. J. B. Witherspoon.

ST. PHILIP AND ST. MICHAELS. Senator—W. D. Porter. No opposition. Representatives—G. N. Reynolds, Jr. J. B. Campbell, James Simons, John Seigling, Jr. P. Della Torre, F. Lanneau, G. A. Trenholm, B. F. Hunt, Nelson Mitchell, H. C. Mitchell, H. C. King, H. D. Lesesne, J. Charles Blum, E. McCrady, J. F. Popenheim, H. Gourdin, Samuel Cruikshank, A. W. Burnet, T. O. Elliott.

The Hon. W. H. HAYWOOD, of North Carolina, formerly a Senator in Congress, died at his residence in Raleigh. His disease was Cancer of the Tongue, with which he had been lingering for some time.

Agricultural Publications.

THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH.—The October number of this valuable Journal is on our table, and ably sustains the high character it has heretofore acquired. It is published at Columbus, Geo., at \$1 per annum.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, for October is also before us, with its ample pages, as usual, stored with matter which cannot fail to interest and instruct the farmer. Published at Augusta, Geo., at \$1.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. Published at Baltimore, Md., at \$1. This old favorite and pioneer of the Agricultural press, for the current month has come to hand with its accustomed punctuality.

Our friends of the FARMER AND PLANTER, of Pendleton, S. C., and the SOUTHERN PLANTER, of Richmond, Va., must have forgotten us. Their October Nos. have not been received.

One of the best of the British Poets, THOMAS GRAY, whose name may be associated with the greatest of the modern poets, has said:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The poem from whence this verse is taken has been justly admired as a production of great merit. Scarcely a line of the thirty-two verses, of four lines each, but contains thought for profitable reflection. The Poem, as is well known, is an "Elegy written in a Country Church-yard." It has been said of it, by one able to judge, that "few Poems were ever so popular."—Eleven editions of it have been printed, and it has been translated into Latin verse, and bears the marks of being one of the most favorite productions of the British Muse." The sentiment of the whole Poem is admirable, and not unfrequently is it quoted by authors and orators, showing that genius may have lived and died in the bosom of "some Village-Hampden," or of "Some mute inglorious Milton—
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

It is even thus that we may often see that genius is obscured by the dark shadows of adversity, and he who is condemned to work his way through 'poverty's vale' to fumes gilded dome, has a rugged and toilsome path to tread. No marvel that they who have honors, may yet have more. Merit and true genius are not always cared for, and may be discovered beneath the rough breast of the honest yeoman, and unlettered artisan.

"For knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll,
Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul."

As "the richest ore contains dross," so also does it sometimes happen that beneath the ruined mass may the brightest jewel be discovered.

The fate of such may be read in the universal history of experience. How many thousands have only been required when their country needed their services as targets on the field of battle, whither they have gone, and as a reward for their gallant devotion, either get shot, die gloriously, or become patriotic beggars for the remnant of a miserable existence, "Whose lot forbid; nor circumscrib'd alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd;
Forbidden to waste through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Health of Charleston.

The Board of Health report 10 deaths from Yellow Fever for two days ending at 9 p. m. on Wednesday.

A writer in the Greenville Mountaineer nominates the Hon. JOSEPH A. WOODWARD for United States Senator.

The London Times says that it is a little singular that neither the time nor the place of birth of so distinguished a man as the Duke of Wellington should be known. He was born in Ireland sometime in 1769, and that is as near as can be got to accuracy on the subject.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—We understand, says the St. Louis Republic, that another Territory is about to be added to the Union by the organization of a local government in Nebraska, and the election of a delegate to Congress. The settlers have been anxious for some time past that a Territorial government should be extended over them.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. JACKSON.—We learn from the Daily Union, that Mr. Clark Mills has just made the last casting, and is now preparing to finish and elevate the statue, preparatory to its being removed to Fayette Square. He has commenced to build the pedestal, the appropriation of five thousand dollars by Congress having been placed in his hands for that purpose, and he confidently expects to have the statue ready to be inaugurated on the eighth of January next. No day is as appropriate for the ceremony as that of the anniversary of the glorious battle of New Orleans.—Southern Standard.

Gov. Troup's Letter of Acceptance. VALDOSTA, GA., Sept. 27, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I am now seventy-two years old, and for the last twenty or thirty years, if the Presidency had been offered spontaneously by the people of the United States, I would not have accepted it, because of my physical disqualification to execute the duties of that office. At no period within that time, could I, as an honest man, have done so. Not many years ago the State Rights party of Georgia were pleased to make that nomination, and my acquiescence was placed on the footing that the acceptance would fulfil the object of the demand, viz: that otherwise, that party, which had very strong claims on me, as a native and citizen of Georgia, and could not conscientiously vote for any other candidate who had a fair prospect of success—were at liberty to vote for me, while other persons had none. It was the partiality of friendship which suggested a similar movement on the part of distinguished citizens of South Carolina on another occasion, and which I discountenanced for similar reasons.

Your decided nomination on the present occasion, leaves me no alternative but to submit myself cheerfully to the will of the States' Rights Convention of Alabama, recently assembled at Montgomery, in that State, but for the sole purpose of organizing that party. It, as well as the States' Rights Party of any portion of the United States, may rightfully demand that which it has only asked, because, in my day and generation I have labored to contribute a mite according to my humble abilities to sustain its principles: they are the only principles worth anything to the Southern country, and as long as a Party of two or three can be gathered together for such purpose, the contribution of my name is the least I could think of making—at least for the purpose of merely organizing that Party—but for that purpose only.

The increasing pressure of disease forewarns me that but a short breathing spell remains, and I hasten to my conclusion. I would vote for Pierce and King. Mr. King is a most excellent man, and I have not expected ever to be able to vote for a Northern man so pure and disinterested as Mr. Pierce, and you may never have such another opportunity. But you may use my name as long as you please for organizing the States Rights party, and maintaining and consecrating its principles.

It is honorable to have such an associate in the nomination as Gen. Quitman: he deserves and would adorn any office. G. M. Troup, Messrs. Thos. Williams, J. A. Elmore, Gabriel B. Duval, Montgomery, Ala.

The General Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

This board is now holding its annual session in Trinity Church, Boston, having assembled on Monday. Bishops Kemper and Burgess participated in the opening services, and Rev. Dr. Lee delivered the sermon. About fifty clergymen and 75 laymen are present. Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, of Philadelphia, was elected secretary for the ensuing year. The Rev. W. T. Webbe, of New-York, read the annual report, from which it appears that two bishops and eighty-five presbyters and deacons are now in the employ of the domestic board. The receipts for the past year have been \$30,595, of which 7,583 have been from legacies. The appropriations of the board are about \$25,000 per annum. From the analysis of the contributions in the various Dioceses or States, Connecticut appeared to yield the largest average to the domestic treasury.

WELL-TIMED SPEECH BY A MECHANIC.—At the time when Sir Richard Steele was preparing his great room in York Buildings for public orations, he happened to be pretty much behind hand in his payments to the workmen and coming one day among them to see what progress they made, he ordered the carpenter to get into the rostrum and make a speech, that he might observe how it could be heard. The fellow mounted, and scratching his poll, told Sir Richard that he knew not what to say for he was no orator. "O," cries the knight, "no matter for that; speak anything that comes uppermost."
"Why, then Sir Richard," says the fellow, there we have been working for your honor these six months and cannot get one penny of money. Pray sir, when do you sign to pay us?" Very well, very well, said Sir Richard, "pray come down. I have heard quite enough. I cannot but own you speak very distinctly, though I don't much admire your subject."

There are some people well enough disposed to be grateful, but they cannot hit upon it without a prompter; they must be taught to be thankful, and it is a fair step if we can but bring them to the willful, and only offer at it. Seneca.

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 "earthly ills and woes" is the motto of our country. Southern fevers and South 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 all 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—1y.

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

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. G. M. Jackson, which, as an alternative, 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.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS BASKIN, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

I. O. O. F.—Kershaw Lodge, No. 9. THE Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held at their Hall, this Evening, at 7 o'clock. WILLIAM SHIELDS, Secretary.

FREIGHT of all descriptions will now be received at the Camden Depot, for Columbia and all intermediate Stations. Until further notice, the Passenger Train will leave the Camden Depot at half-past Four o'clock, A. M. N. D. BAXLEY, Agent. Oct. 15. 83

WILLIAM DEGOHREN, Professor of Music and of Modern Languages, (LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the ladies and gentlemen of this place, that he is prepared to give lessons on the Piano and in the Modern Languages, and that he intends locating himself permanently here, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. For terms, &c., apply at Mr. Young's Book-Store. Oct. 15. 83

P. ROBENSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Camden and vicinity, that he has opened a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Goods, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. Also, READY-MADE CLOTHING of all descriptions, HATS and CAPS. Oct. 15—1f

Camden Bridge.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, until Wednesday the 25th inst., for building Six Brick Piers under the Camden Bridge, over the Wateree River, and embanking with earth about 100 feet. The Piers will average about 30 feet high, 7 feet base, and 3 feet at top, and 24 feet broad. The Contractor to furnish all materials, and the work to be done promptly. Specifications may be seen by calling on the subscriber. J. C. WEST, Secretary. Oct. 14. 83

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER! NEW GOODS.

A. M. & R. KENNEDY have at last received their

FALL STOCK, And respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to an examination of the largest and best selected stock of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS they have ever had offered them, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Oct. 15.

DRESS GOODS.

RICH figured and plain Silks
Cassimeres and DeLaines, plain and printed.
A large variety of small pattern DeLaines, for children. ALSO.

EMBROIDERIES—Comprising a full assortment of Collars, Chemisettes, Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c. With a large lot of Kid, Silk and Sewing Silk Gloves. Just opened at Oct. 15. A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S.

MOURNING GOODS.

IN Silks, French DeLaines, Canton Cloths, Alpaca's, Gingham's and Calicoes, all of a most superior quality. Now receiving at Oct. 15. A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S.

Ready-Made Clothing.

A HANDSOME stock of COATS, VESTS AND PANTS. Also, Coats and Vests for Boys. With a large assortment of HATS. Just received at Oct. 15. A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S.

Dress Shirts.

BLACK and fancy Cravats, Gloves, of every description. With a full assortment of UNDER-CLOTHING and HOSIERY. Just arrived and for sale at Oct. 15. A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S.

CARPETING.—Super. super. Also, best three ply Scotch and Brussels Carpetings, with Rugs to match. Just received at A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S. Oct. 15.

Light has Come!

LAMP OIL and BURNING FLUID, of SUPERIOR QUALITY. Received yesterday at Oct. 15—4t Z. J. DEHAYS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—A full supply of PRESTON & MERRILL'S EXTRACTS, (assorted) for Flavoring. Received yesterday, at Oct. 12. Z. J. DEHAYS.

PAIN KILLER.—One Gross Perry Davis & Son's unrivalled PAIN KILLER, in bottles from 12 1-2c to \$1. Received yesterday, at Oct. 12. Z. J. DEHAYS.

COMMITTED.—To the Jail of Kershaw District, a negro man named BOB, about 30 or 35 years old, who says he belongs to Col. N. A. Peay, of Fairfield. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take him away. J. M. COLLIER, Jailor. Oct. 15. 83

BRICKS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of GOOD BRICK, which may be had on application. January 23. J. F. SUTHERLAND.