

Schools North and South.

The Charleston Temperance Advocate has the following remarks on Northern and Southern colleges. This matter is worthy of attention, and we trust the day is not distant when our children can be taught in Southern schools and from Southern text-books:

"Most of the Geographies used in our schools are chiefly dedicated to the benevolent object of glorifying whatever is produced in the Northern States, and especially in New England, at the expense of the young sisterhood. Any one, by examining Mitchell's Geography, which, for years past, has superseded almost every other treatise on this subject, and comparing it carefully with others, may satisfy himself on this point. This invidious distinction is especially worthy of notice in the descriptions of literary institutions, colleges, universities and public libraries throughout the Union. In chronicling the resources of the Southern States, reference to their provision for popular education is either studiously omitted, or else bestowed in so superficial a manner, without comment of any kind, as to leave the impression that the few which are considered worthy of being named in passing, have never attained the smallest celebrity. The New England universities, on the contrary, receive the credit (which far be it from our inclination or intention to withhold from them) of having contributed to the Union many of its most distinguished men. We would not detract from the classic shades of old Harvard or Yale any portion of that well-earned and richly-merited reputation which is not only a monument of glory to New England, but to our whole country; but we must, at the same time, be allowed to claim for the South the distinction of having given birth to a very large proportion of the great minds, which have reflected so much honor upon the *Alma Mater* of their adoption.—Like everything else at the North, these institutions have derived much of their support and fame from the contributions of our own citizens, who, for the sake of *clat* which it brings with it, even up to this time, continue to send their children to them, to the neglect and disparagement of similar institutions at home.

"We would not weary the reader with elaborate statistics to prove the fact, which no one who has read a single published catalogue of a Northern college will undertake to deny. One illustration, which happens to be within our reach at this moment, will be sufficient for the satisfaction of any who have never looked into the calculation.

"A catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, dated in 1845 '6, contains the names of 432 students in the various departments. Of these, 265 were from the Southern States; Virginia contributing 80, North Carolina 54, South Carolina 19, Georgia, 14, Alabama, 23, Mississippi 15, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Louisiana the remainder. The first named State alone paid as her proportion nearly one-fifth, the second exactly one-eighth, and the whole South within a fraction of two-thirds.

"As an offset to this, we find in a catalogue of one of the literary societies attached to the South Carolina College, commencing from the foundation of the society in 1806 up to 1842, a list of members numbering some thousands, in which we have seen in vain for the name of a single student from a Northern State, during a period of thirty-six years!

"The invidious and widely-marked distinction thus created, has been recognized and endorsed by our people to such an extent, that the Northern colleges and schools have acquired all their celebrity at the expense of our own; and a youth's education is not considered a liberal one, unless he can produce a diploma from one of the fashionable seats of classical learning in New England. Now, let us inquire, what have been the consequences to ourselves of having lavished our money and our flatteries upon these institutions, to the neglect of those at home.

"Thus we see that while we have so extensively aided in times past to build up an educated community outside of our borders, by affording to Northern academies and colleges the means of diffusing the blessings of knowledge almost universally, we are compelled, with shame and remorse, to look back at a widely different condition of things at home—and to lament over the vast disproportion which it exhibits to that of our neighbors; and this sad result has been caused by our having withheld from the former the very means by which we have materially contributed to the latter object."

The Cornelia at Cuba.

No little stir has been created among our contemporaries, by the conduct of the Spanish officials at Havana, in examining the letter bag of the American ship *Cornelia*; and, perhaps, even more excitement would have been exhibited, if election day had not been so close at hand.

We cannot, however, see the justice of the censures, so freely bestowed, in many quarters, on the Spanish officials. Instead of joining with those who condemn the conduct of the Captain General, we coincide with the Journal of Commerce and other papers that defend him. The facts have only to be narrated, indeed, to absolve the Cuban authorities. Whether with, or without the connivance of the master, a person named Harkness was improperly secreted on board the *Cornelia*, which was an offence against the local law of Havana. This circumstance naturally excited suspicion. The examination of the letter bag naturally followed, for, with one revolution just suppressed, and another threatened, the presence of a suspicious person on board a strange ship, would be considered anywhere a just cause for such a scrutiny.

If we imagine the United States in the position of Spain, we shall have no difficulty in deciding the case. Was a foreign ship to stop at one of our ports during a projected invasion; was the vessel to have secreted on board a suspicious person; and was the country from which she came to be the one whence the invasion was expected, our authorities would not hesitate, for a moment, to examine the letter bag, in order to ascertain if there was any treasonable, or other improper correspondence in it. The scrutiny would be, in fact, demanded by the law of self-preservation; and our public officers would be guilty of neglect of duty, if they failed to overhaul the bag. What would be right for us to do is equally just for Spain.

There is no violation of our flag in the affair. Every vessel, on entering a foreign port, renders herself subject to the laws of that port. No per-

son but a fool would presume to say, that, when the health officer boards a foreign ship in the Delaware, he violates her flag. Every nation has a right, in its own waters, not only to board a vessel, but to exact submission to its own laws. So far from censuring Spain, for protecting herself, we should condemn those who seek to make a cat's paw of our ships, and to carry on an improper correspondence against a State in amity with us, under the protection of our flag.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE ORDERED TO HAVANA.—We learn from the New York Times of Monday that orders were received at the Navy Department at Washington on Saturday night, directing the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, G. N. Hollins, commander, to prepare immediately for sea, and to sail for Havana at the earliest moment possible. As the *Cyane* had just arrived from Norfolk, she was ready for sea, and accordingly took her departure on Sunday morning. She was towed outside the Hook, in order to get a fair breeze, and is now on her way to Cuba. It is also reported that the U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi* has been ordered to follow the *Cyane* with all despatch.

The object of this movement, although nothing certain can be known in regard to it, cannot be difficult of conjecture. The Times says: "We take it for granted that the commanders of these vessels will be instructed to avoid every thing which can give the Spanish authorities the slightest ground of just complaint, but at the same time to resist and repel, at every hazard, and by all needful measures, every attempt to exercise undue authority over vessels of the United States, or to infringe in any way the rights and privileges to which American citizens in Cuba are entitled."

SHOOTING MURDER.—We were called upon yesterday by coroner J. C. Chapman Esq., to assist in holding an inquest over the body of Angus Taylor, who had been shot the day before, by his brother Mastin.

The evidence before the jury was, that on Monday about 11 o'clock A. M., Mastin and Angus Taylor, brothers, met at the residence of their mother, and after some conversation agreed to shoot at a mark. They walked out about 60 yards from the house and both fired at the target, Mastin shooting a rifle and Angus a double barrel shot gun. They went up to the target and disputed about who had beat. The mother, a sister and a brother-in-law of the deceased were in the house, the first of whom called the attention of the others to the fact that the brothers were quarrelling. They all went to the door at the same time and saw Mastin Taylor approaching the house followed by Angus, who was stripping and exhibiting a determination to fight, when Mastin turned round, took his gun from his shoulder, drew it up and fired Angus, who was in a running position made no halt, but rushed up, seized Mastin and the two scuffled until the mother and sister reached them, when Angus began to sink saying to his sister hold me up and he fell dead. He had succeeded in wresting the gun from his brother.

Upon an examination of the body, by Dr. A. Mallor, the ball was found to have entered just above the left breast and to have passed through the heart and lodged at the skin of the back from whence he extracted it.

The deceased, Angus Taylor, 1845 killed Capt. C. Vanderford of this place, by inflicting upon his body sundry fatal stabs with a dirk knife, for which he was convicted of manslaughter. Since then he inflicted almost a death wound upon one of his brothers and now has only met the fate which a just retribution awards to the violent. How forcible an illustration of the scripture: "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Mastin Taylor has been for several years of unsteady mind, and for a considerable time confined in our jail to restrain him from violence.—He has not as yet been arrested.

Charcoal Gazette, 13th inst.

SPECIAL AGENT SENT TO HAVANA.—It is stated that President Fillmore has dispatched a special agent to Havana, to require into the facts with regard to the treatment of the bark *Cornelia* and the steamship *Crescent City*, and if the unofficial accounts should be corroborated, he will promptly demand ample satisfaction and if necessary, will enforce the same. In the meantime, the *Crescent City* has once more sailed from New Orleans for Havana, with the Cuban mails and Purser Smith on board. If they again refuse to permit her to land at Havana, she will quietly proceed on her voyage to New York.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"There will be in the course of a few weeks, about \$20,000,000 in specie imprisoned in the Sub-Treasury. The Government is paying from four to six per cent. on trouble this amount. Could this surplus, therefore, be applied to the extinguishment of debt to a corresponding amount, the Government would save at least one million of dollars per annum. Secretary Corwin repeatedly solicited Congress to authorize the purchase of United States Stocks at the market rates, to the extent of the surplus means at the disposal of the Government stock before maturity is found in the acts of 1847, for the issue of twenty million loan of that year. By that law the revenue from public lands is pledged to the payment of the interest on the loan, but may also be applied to the redemption of the principal, at the current rate of premium or discount. By a foreign construction, perhaps the whole income from lands, about \$2,000,000 per annum, might be so applied."

LIBERTY.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington *Republic* states that the expedition appointed to sail from Baltimore to Liberia on the 1st of November will probably leave on Saturday, the 30th instant, in which case the vessel will touch at and sail from Norfolk on Monday or Tuesday following. About 300 applications have been made for passage, nearly all of which come from free born persons principally from Virginia and North Carolina. Emigrants who purpose embarking at Baltimore are to report to Dr. James Hall, at the Exchange buildings, and at Norfolk to the Rev. Wm. H. Starr. Another vessel will sail from Wilmington, North Carolina about the 1st of November; upwards of one hundred persons having applied for passage from that port; and on the 1st of December a third expedition will sail from New-Orleans.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 19, 1862.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Camden and Kershaw Bible Society.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society will be held on Friday the 29th inst. in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, at half past 3 o'clock, p. m. Members are requested to attend punctually, and come prepared to pay their annual contributions. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the President,
J. B. KERSHAW, Secretary.

To Correspondents.

We must again remind correspondents that one of the rules of all well-regulated offices is to require in every instance the real name of all correspondents. We must insist upon this right for the future, and should our friends who write *incog.* not see their communications in print, they will find in this, a sufficient reason on our part, for the same.

Ordination.

We had the pleasure of being present at the Baptist Church in this place and witnessing on Sabbath morning last, the interesting ceremony of ordaining the Rev. JAMES K. MENDENHALL to the work of the Ministry. The services were conducted in the following order:

The Introductory Services by Rev. J. P. Boyce, of Columbia; Ordination Sermon by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, of Charleston; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. T. Mason, of Camden; Charge to the Candidate by Rev. N. Graham, of Sumter; Presentation of the Bible by the Rev. J. P. Boyce; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. T. Mason; Charge to the Church by Rev. T. Adams, of Richland; Benediction by Rev. J. K. Mendenhall.

New Goods.

Our Merchants are receiving very heavy stocks of Goods, embracing every possible variety and price, as may be seen by reference to our advertising columns.—It would be invidious in us to discriminate, but of this we are well assured, that no place in the country outside of Charleston, can sell goods cheaper than Camden; and, without flattery to our merchants as a body of honest traders, we may say that for integrity and uprightness, they are unsurpassed by those of any other place. If any of our friends from the country are not already satisfied that they can buy cheap and sell high in Camden, let them make the trial, and we shall have no fears for the result!

The Weather.

For several days the weather has been cool and pleasant, and for a few mornings we have had light frosts.

Appointment by the Governor.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, Esq. has been appointed a Magistrate for Kershaw District. Office in Camden.

The Legislature.

It will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns that his Excellency Gov. Means has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature for the purpose of casting the electoral vote of the State for President and Vice President.

South-Carolina Institute.

The fourth Annual Fair of the South-Carolina Institute for the promotion of Arts, Mechanical Industry and Agriculture, is advertised to be held in Charleston on the 15th of November, to continue open for one week.

Not the least attraction at this Fair will be the rich intellectual treat which may be expected from the Hon. P. Soule, of Louisiana, who has been invited to deliver the opening address, in addition to the agricultural address to be delivered by Edmund Ruffin, Esq. of Virginia.

Tax Collectors.

The following gentlemen were elected Tax Collectors at the late General Elections:
Abbeville—Rev. James Moore.
Charleston, *Sevier District*—John G. White.
Edgefield—J. Quattlebaum.
Lancaster—John R. Welsh.

Hon. A. P. Butler.

We learn from the *Edgefield Advertiser*, that it has been determined upon by the citizens of various sections of that District to give our distinguished Senator, the Hon. A. P. Butler, a complimentary dinner on the first Monday in November next.

The French President.

We see by the late news from France that another plot to assassinate the President has been discovered and frustrated at Marseilles, and a large number of the conspirators arrested. The conspiracy was said to be extensive, and is supposed to have been set on foot by the French Proudhonite Socialists. The assassination was to have been effected by means of an "infernal machine," composed of two hundred and fifty gun barrels, loaded with fifteen hundred bullets, besides four blunderbusses similarly charged with grape shot, and planted on a house on one of the streets through which Louis Napoleon was to pass the next day. Fortunately it was discovered by the police. Had it been fired at the cottage, it would have swept the President and all his attendants.

State Elections.

We find in the Charleston papers, despatches containing partial returns of the elections held on Tuesday last in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, for members of Congress, from which we extract the following:

In Pennsylvania, ten whigs and fourteen democrats have been elected to Congress. The twelfth District is doubtful, although it is reported that Wright, democrat is elected by one hundred majority.

The reports from Ohio are conflicting. The returns received so far show a whig gain. The democrats however, claim the State by eighteen thousand majority.—In Cincinnati, the whigs have elected every thing.—John Scott Harrison, whig, has been elected to Congress from the second District.

It is thought that J. R. Giddings has been defeated in the 20th District, by Eben Newton, free-soil whig.

In Indiana, the result is unquestionably in favor of the democrats.

MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.—R. T. Hollins, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Baltimore by thirty-five hundred majority.

Godley Ahead, as Usual.

We have Godley's Lady's Book, for November, before us. As usual, Mr. Godley is ahead of time, and maintains his rank, so far as we can judge by a hasty glance.

New Paper.

We have received the first number of a new paper just established at Salisbury, N. C., bearing the title of "The Weekly Jubilee," and published by D. F. Long, Editor and Proprietor. The Jubilee is of good size, well printed, Democratic in principle, and like all the political papers of the old North State, ardently devoted to its party. If the present number is a fair sample of what the Jubilee is to be, the whigs of Rowan will have a hard customer to deal with. We wish the Editor much success, both pecuniarily and politically.

Health of Charleston.

The Board of Health report 29 deaths from Yellow Fever for four days ending at 9 p. m. on Sunday.

Counterfeiters Detected.

Some months ago, says the *Cheraw Gazette* of the 13th inst., a letter was received by an engraving house in Philadelphia, post marked at Chesterfield Court House, signed by R. W. Smith, requesting to have bills engraved like a three dollar bill of the Bank of Wadesboro, which was enclosed in a letter. The engravers immediately forwarded the letter to the Bank of Wadesboro. The Bank instructed the engravers to comply with the request. A regular correspondence ensued between the parties in Chesterfield and the engravers. In one of the letters of the former, instructions were sent to forward several packages of bills, one to Chesterfield Court House, one to Hornsboro, and one to some other post office. In answer to this, and by instructions of the Bank, a few bills were forwarded to Chesterfield Court House, to the address of R. W. Smith. This package, it was ascertained, was called for and taken from the office by William R. Griffith, Ordinary of the District.

On Tuesday of last week, Col. Hammond, Cashier of the Bank, was at our Court House, with the letters, which all who saw unhesitatingly pronounced to be in Griffith's hand writing.—Some how on that night, Griffith got wind of Col. Hammond's business and fled, and has not yet been arrested. Subsequently R. W. Smith and Berry Evans, who were concerned with Griffith, have also fled, and have not been arrested. It is not known that any of the counterfeit bills are in circulation, but the probability is, that they are.

Thus, one of the boldest attempts at villainy which ever disgraced our District, has been nipped in the bud. Griffith was elected Ordinary of this District about two years ago, and is supposed to be worth several thousand dollars over and above his debts. He has respectable family connexions, and involves in his disgrace an interesting family.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses of this Legislature met at Jackson on Monday the 4th inst., at noon. The Governor's Message was received, read and referred. On Tuesday, in the Senate, a joint resolution was offered to limit legislation to a portion of the proclamation and message. An effort to include the election of U. S. Senator was voted down 17 to 9. A resolution passed to embrace all matters referred to in the message. That document referred to restricting the State, the election of U. S. Senator, internal improvement, and the subject of revenue.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL ATTACKED BY SAVAGES.—It was briefly stated in the Asia's news by telegraph, that the American brig *Mary Adeline*, was attacked in the river Congo, east of Africa, by savages. The following particulars are from the New York Times:

"She was bound into the river, with a valuable cargo from Rio Janeiro, and on rounding Shark Point, unfortunately got aground near the shore. The natives seeing her helpless condition, flocked to the shore to plunder the vessel, and in the course of the day, their numbers amounted to some three thousand. They made a furious and savage assault on the vessel, which was most bravely and gallantly defended by Capt. Oak-smith and his crew for some hours, till the British armed brigantine *Dolphin*, which was fortunately in the river, came to his rescue, and saved the vessel and cargo, and the lives of all on board, though not without the loss of life on the part of the savages. On the following day the British steamship *Firdly* came into the river, and promptly rendered every possible aid, together with the *Dolphin*, to relieve the *Mary Adeline*, which was at length got afloat, and was enabled to pursue his voyage without much loss or damage."

CUBA.—The New-York Tribune has the following statement:

"We have reason to believe that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba by means of military aid from this country is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlistments have taken place in most if not all the large towns from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans in the South. Moving with secrecy, and guarding the features of the scheme, as far as possible, from publicity this conspiracy promises itself to avoid the errors and failures of its predecessors. With all needful funds it is supplied from Cuba itself, and from the contributions of sympathizers here. At the same time, the leaders mean to hazard nothing by hasty and immature action, unless unexpected circumstances should expedite the crisis."

PORK IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier* publishes a table showing that the number of hogs six months old in Kentucky, on the 1st January last, Trible county excepted, from which returns have not been received, was 1,123,256, and remarks:

The prospects that the approaching packing season will show a large increase over last year are very flattering. We understand that very extensive preparations have been made by our city packers, and that Messrs. Jackson, Owsley & Co., have already engaged 40,000 hogs to be slaughtered at their establishments this winter. The prices for hogs are fluctuating, and have a downward tendency, as we have heretofore remarked, and we quote a sale of fifteen hundred head in Woodford county, to be delivered on the railroad at four cents gross, on time.

Genin, the New York hatter, has petitioned to the Common Council of that city for permission to build an iron bridge across Broadway opposite his store, for the accommodation of foot passengers, whose safety is placed in jeopardy by the throng of omnibuses.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPPEPTICS.
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, PREPARED FROM RENNET, 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 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 effectual 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 22—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 advenation, 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 HOFFMANN'S German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alternative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot 129 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.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BAGGING, per yard.....	12 1/2 to 13
RAPE ROPE, per pound.....	9 to 10
BUTTER, per pound.....	20 to 25
BEES WAX, per pound.....	5 to 8
REBSWAX, per pound.....	20 to 22
BACON, per pound.....	16 to 20
COFFEE, per pound.....	10 to 12
CHEESE, per pound.....	10 to 12
COTTON, per pound.....	81 to 91
CORN, per bushel.....	75 to 98
FLOUR, per barrel.....	61 to 51
POULTRY, per cwt.....	70 to 75
HIDES, (dry), per pound.....	8 to 10
IRON, per pound.....	5 to 6
LEAD, per barrel.....	8 to 12
LEATHER, (sole), per pound.....	11 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.....	10 to 10
RICE, per bushel.....	3 to 5
SUGAR, per pound.....	6 to 12
SALT, per sack.....	2 to 40
SHOT, per bag.....	14 to 11
TOBACCO, per pound.....	10 to 40

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE regular meeting of this Division will be held on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. P. T. V. WALSH, R. S.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

Kershaw Section No. 4.

THE regular Meeting of this Section will be held at their Hall on Friday next, at 8 o'clock. By order of the W. A. J. W. CALL, Sec'y.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

CAMDEN, S. C.,

IS NOW open for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. It is an excellent and commodious building, new and well fitted up, and lately put in a state of complete repair—situated in a very desirable and healthy part of the town, on the corner of Broad and DeKalb Streets, and known as the House recently kept open by John Ingram, Esq.

The Rooms are large, open, airy, and well furnished. THE TABLE will be supplied with every thing that an excellent country market will afford, attended by the best servants.

The STABLES are well attended by careful and experienced Ostlers, and well supplied with provender.

There will be at all times, an Omnibus in attendance to convey passengers to and from the depot.

The subscriber having had several years experience in the above business, feels confident in saying that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, as he is determined to use every exertion on his part to please.

Oct. 15—511 THOMAS BOONE.

The Charleston Courier, South Carolina, Black River Watchman, Darlington Flag, Cheraw Gazette and Lancaster Ledger will insert three times and forward bills to the Hotel for payment.

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

BY JOHN R. JOY, ESQ., ORDINARY FOR SAID DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Edward E. Sill has applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of Elijah Sill, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said district, to be held at Camden Court House on the twenty ninth day of October inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and in the seventy-seventh year of American Independence. JOHN R. JOY, O. K. D.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at my residence in Camden, on Saturday the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Sarah Kershaw, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms made known at sale.

Oct. 24—31. JOHN R. JOY, Adm'r.